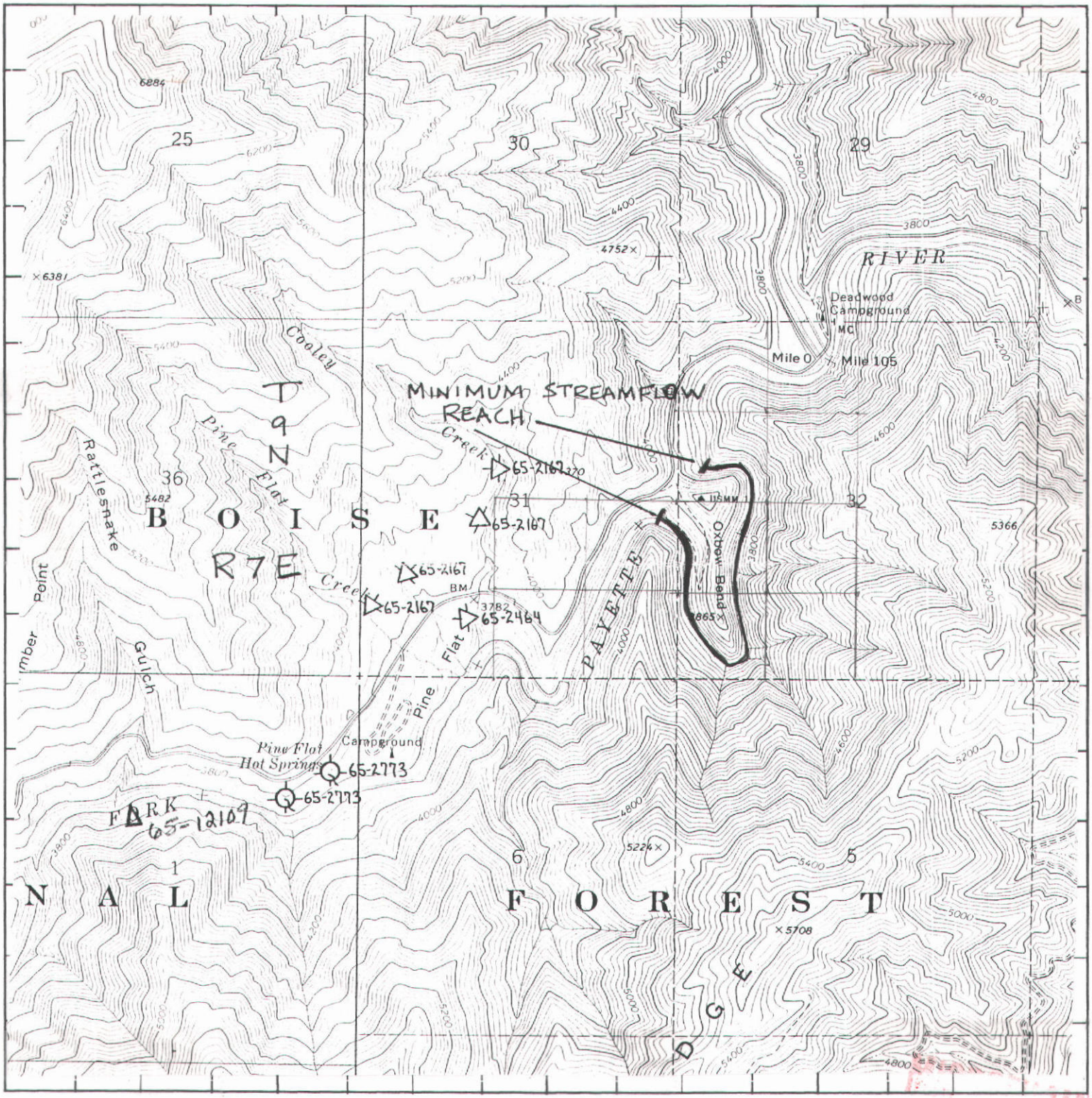
13. Map of proposed project: show clearly the proposed point of diversion, place of use, section number, township and range number.



Scale: 2 inches equal 1 mile.

BE IT KNOWN that the undersigned hereby makes application for permit to appropriate the public waters of the State of Idaho as herein set forth.

RECEIVED JAN 14 1994

J. D. Williams

(Applicant)

Idaho Water Resource Board

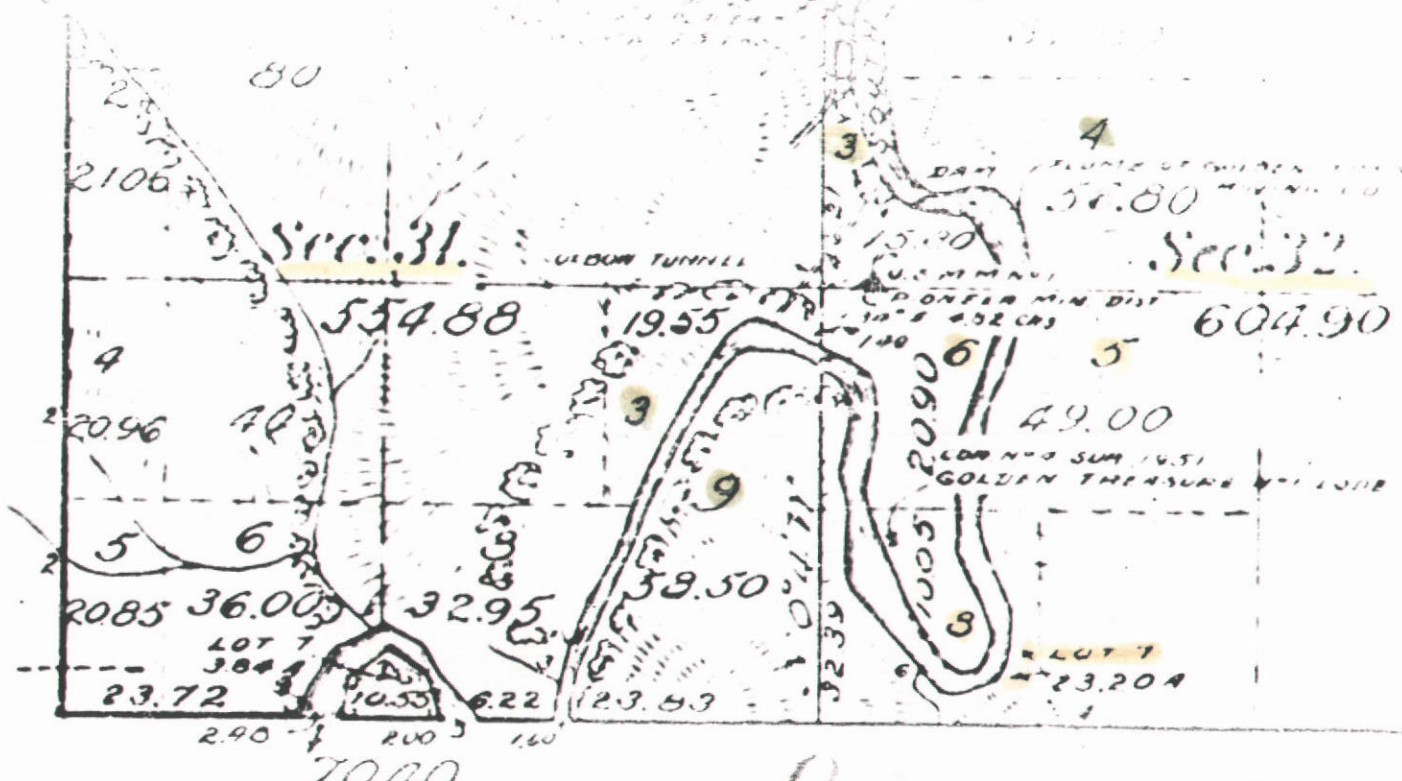
65-13060

Point of Beginning S. 32 L. 3, 4

Point of Ending S. 31 L. 3, 9

T. 9 N.
R. 7 E.

JAN 14 1994



Publisher's Affidavit of Publication

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1989
Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

STATE OF IDAHO }
.ss
County of Valley

I, Maggie Aganew, being duly sworn and say, I am the receptionist of The Central Idaho Star-News, a weekly newspaper published at McCall, in the County of Valley, State of Idaho; that said newspaper is in general circulation in the county of aforesaid and is a legal newspaper; that the NOTICE OF CORRECTION, a copy of which is enclosed hereto and is a part hereof, was published in said newspaper once a week for two consecutive weeks in the regular and entire issue of every number there of during the period of time of publication, and was published in the newspaper proper and not in a supplement; and that publication of such notice began August 16, 1989, and ended August 23, 1989.

Subscribed and sworn before me this the 24th day of August, 1989.

STATE OF IDAHO }
COUNTY OF VALLEY

On this24th day of August, in the year of 1989, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Maggie Aganew, known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

Tom Grote
Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at McCall, Idaho
Commission Expires: 1993

NOTICE OF CORRECTION

Notice is hereby given that on June 21 and 28, 1989, Application for Permit No. 65-13060 in the name of Idaho Water Resources Board was advertised in error. The place of use was advertised as Commencing at the upstream end of Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S. 32, Gov't Lots 3 & $ (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S.31 & 32 at a point of T9N, R73, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE). WHEREAS, the place of use should have read Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T19N, R7E S. 32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S.31 & 32 at a point of T9N, R7E, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE).

The permit(s) will be subject to all prior water rights. Protests must be filed with the Director, Dept. of Water Resources, Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, ID 83705 on or before September 5, 1989.

R. Keith Higginson, Dir.
2t8/23nc

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1994

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF IDAHO,
ss.
COUNTY OF GEM,

Esma Reyes, being first duly sworn, on ~~his~~ her oath deposes and says that ~~s~~he is the ~~printer~~ clerk of Messenger-Index, a legal weekly newspaper published at Emmett, in Gem County, Idaho; that said newspaper is in general circulation in said county and has been published uninterruptedly and continuously for more than 78 weeks prior to the first publication of the annexed document; and that the document notice, process, or advertisement hereunto annexed was published in the regular edition of Messenger-Index for Two (2x) consecutive weekly issues thereof, beginning with the issue of June 21, 1989, and ending with the issue of June 28, 1989

Esma Reyes

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1989

Mary Ann Hanson
Notary Public,
Residing at Emmett, Idaho.

My Commission Expires 3-21-95

RECEIVED
JUN 30 1989
Department of Water Resources

NOTICE OF MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW

Notice is hereby given that the IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources proposing to appropriate water for a minimum instream flow in Payette River, North Fork a tributary to Payette River. The application is further described as follows:

Application No. 65-13059
Source: Payette River, North Fork
Proposed Priority: May 1, 1989
Place of Use: Commencing at Smith's Ferry Bridge in T11N, R3E, S 10, Gov't Lot 4 (SWNE), extending to confluence with Payette River in T9N, R3E, S.29, Gov't Lot 2 (SESE).
Amount and Period of Use: 400 cfs from September 2, through April 30.
Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow: Recreation, aesthetic, fishery maintenance, and other water dependent benefits.

Application No. 65-13060
Source: Payette River, South Fork
Proposed Priority: May 16, 1989
Place of Use: Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S. 31 & 32 at a point in T9N, R7E, S.31 Gov't. Lots 3 & 9 (NESE).
Amount and Period of Use: 763 cfs Monday — Thursday, April 15, through August 31.
700 cfs Friday — Sunday, April 15, through August 31.
Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow: Reacreation, aesthetic, fishery, and other water dependent benefits.

The Idaho Water Resource Board will not be holding a public meeting regarding these applications. Instead, written comments are solicited at this time. The Idaho Department of Water Resources will hold a hearing regarding the applications at a future time.

Gene M. Gray
Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

Pub.: 6-21,28-89
Legal Notice No. 515
Published in the Messenger Index

MICROFILMED
JAN 14 1994

Publisher's Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF IDAHO }
.ss
County of Valley

I, Maggie Aganew, being duly sworn and say, I am the receptionist of The Central Idaho Star-News, a weekly newspaper published at McCall, in the County of Valley, State of Idaho; that said newspaper is in general circulation in the county of aforesaid and is a legal newspaper; that the NOTICE OF CORRECTION, a copy of which is enclosed hereto and is a part hereof, was published in said newspaper once a week for two consecutive weeks in the regular and entire issue of every number there of during the period of time of publication, and was published in the newspaper proper and not in a supplement; and that publication of such notice began September 21, 1989, and ended September 28, 1989.

Subscribed and sworn before me this the 31st day of October, 1989.

STATE OF IDAHO }
COUNTY OF VALLEY }

On this 31st day of October, in the year of 1989, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Maggie Aganew, known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

Tom Grote
Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at McCall, Idaho
Commission Expires: 1993

NOTICE OF CORRECTION

Notice is hereby given that on June 21 and 28, 1989, Application for Permit No. 65-13060 in the name of Idaho Water Resources Board was advertised in error. The place of use was advertised as Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T19N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S.31 & 32 at a point of T9N, R7E, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE). WHEREAS, the place of use should have read Commencing at the upstream end of Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S. 31 & 32 at a point of T9N, R7E, S31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE).

The permit(s) will be subject to all prior water rights. Protests must be filed with the Director, Dept. of Water Resources, Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, ID 83705 on or before October 10, 1989.

R. Keith Higginson, Director
219/28

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
NOV 02 1989
Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

NOTICE OF HEARING FOR APPLICATION FOR MINIMUM STREAMFLOW

Notice is hereby given that the Idaho Water Resources Board has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources to appropriate water for a minimum streamflow in the South Fork of the Payette River, tributary to the Payette River. The application is further described as follows:

Source: South Fork of the Payette River
Application No.: 65-13060
Proposed Priority: May 16, 1989
Amount and Period of Use: 763.0 cfs Monday through Thursday 700.0 cfs Friday through Sunday April 15 through August 31
Purpose of Minimum Flow: Recreation, aesthetics and aquatic habitat.
Place of Use: Beginning at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend between Government Lots 3 and 4, (SW¼NW¼), Section 32, T9N, R7E, Boise County, approximately 1,056 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers, and extending downstream through the Oxbow to a point between Government Lots 3 and 9 (NE¼SE¼), Section 31, T9N, R7E, approximately 200 yards downstream from the section line between sections 31 and 32.

The Director of the Department of Water Resources will hold a public hearing in Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, at the Horseshoe Bend City Hall, Ada Street, beginning at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday October 8, 1991, for the purpose of hearing evidence in regard to the application. The hearing will be held pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-1503 Idaho Code.

The hearing will recess at the close of formal testimony, but will reconvene at 7:00 p.m. for the taking of public testimony. The evening meeting will be held in the Horseshoe Bend High School, 160 School Drive, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho.

Any party who wishes to formally appear in the proceeding for the purpose of presenting evidence or cross examining witnesses should file a notice of appearance with the Director of the Department of Water Resources, Statehouse Mail, 1301 North Orchard Street, Boise, Idaho 83720, five (5) days prior to the hearing. Other parties will be given an opportunity to informally present their views and comments without the necessity of filing a notice of appearance. Written informal views and comments may also be submitted to the Department of Water Resources prior to the hearing.

If issued, this permit will be subject to all prior water rights.

R. KEITH HIGGINSON, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources.

PUBLISH: Thursday, September 19 and 26, 1991.

Affidavit of Publication

№ 22793

STATE OF IDAHO }
COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS } ss.

I, Linda Capps McBurnie being first duly sworn upon oath, depose and say that I am Busine Clerk of the TIMES-NEWS, published daily, at Twin Falls, Idaho, and do solemnly swear that a copy of the notice of advertisement, as per clipping attached, was published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper, and not in any supplement thereof, for Two consecutive weeks, commencing with the issue dated September 19, 1991, and ending with the issue dated September 26, 1991.

And I do further certify that said newspaper is a consolidation, effective February 16, 1942, of the Idaho Evening Times, published theretofore daily except Sunday, and the Twin Falls News, published theretofore daily except Monday, both of which newspapers prior to consolidation had been published under said names in said city and county continuously and uninterruptedly during a period of more than twelve consecutive months, and said TIMES-NEWS, since such consolidation, has been published as a daily newspaper except Saturday, until July 31, 1978, at which time said newspaper began daily publication under said name in said city and county continuously and uninterruptedly.

And I further certify that pursuant to Section 60-108 Idaho Code, Thursday of each week has been designated as the day on which legal notice by law or by order of any court of competent jurisdiction within the state of Idaho, to be published weekly, will be published; and that at the head of the editorial column of said combined newspapers, and in each issue thereof, Thursday is announced as the day on which said legal notices will be published.

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

On this 30 day of September in the year of 1991, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Linda Capps McBurnie, known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

MICROFILMED

JAN 14 1994

Irene R. Feltman
Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at Twin Falls County
My commission expires: 5/19/94

TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
The Lewiston Morning Tribune
505 C St., P.O. Box 957
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
(208) 743-9411

Date 092691 INVOICE No. L00308542

Account No. 964760 65-13060

Description 08542NOTIC

Times 2 Lines 37

Tab Lines 74

$ 41.63

LEGAL ADVERTISING
INVOICE

SOLD TO:

DEPT. OF WATER RESOUR
2735 AIRPORT WAY
BOISE
ID 83705

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1991
Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

NOTICE: This is an invoice of Purchase made by you. Statement will be rendered the first of the month.
Please Retain This Invoice as Your Statement Will Refer To Invoice by No. Only.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

08542

NOTICE OF HEARING FOR APPLICATION FOR MINIMUM STREAMFLOW

Notice is hereby given that the Idaho Water Resource Board has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources to appropriate water for a minimum streamflow in the South Fork of the Payette River, tributary to the Payette River. The application is further described as follows:

Source:	South Fork of the Payette River
Application No.:	65-13060
Proposed Priority:	May 16, 1989
Amount and Period of Use	763.0 cfs Monday through Thursday 700.0 cfs Friday through Sunday April 15 through August 31
Purpose of Minimum Flow:	Recreation, aesthetics and aquatic habitat.
Place of Use:	Beginning at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend between Government Lots 3 and 4, (SW¼NW¼), Section 32, T9N, R7E, Boise County, approximately 1,056 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers, and extending downstream through the Oxbow to a point between Government Lots 3 and 9 (NE¼SE¼), Section 31, T9N, R7E, approximately 200 yards downstream from the section line between sections 31 and 32.

The Director of the Department of Water Resources will hold a public hearing in Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, at the Horseshoe Bend City Hall, Ada Street, beginning at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday October 8, 1991, for the purpose of hearing evidence in regard to the application. The hearing will be held pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-1503, Idaho Code.

The hearing will recess at the close of formal testimony, but will reconvene at 7:00 p.m. for the taking of public testimony. The evening meeting will be held in the Horseshoe Bend High School, 160 School Drive, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho.

Any party who wishes to formally appear in the proceeding for the purpose of presenting or cross examining witnesses should file a notice of appearance with the Director of the Department of Water Resources, Statehouse Mail, 1301 North Orchard Street, Boise, Idaho 83720, five (5) days prior to the hearing. Other parties will be given an opportunity to informally present their views and comments without the necessity of filing a notice of appearance. Written informal views and comments may also be submitted to the Department of Water Resources prior to the hearing.

If issued, this permit will be subject to all prior water rights.

R. KEITH HIGGINSON, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources

TE OF IDAHO, ss.
nty of Nez Perce

Sue Baumeister, being duly sworn,
es and says, I am the Legal Clerk
Tribune Publishing Company, a corporation organized and existing
and by virtue of the laws of the State of Idaho, publishers of the
STON MORNING TRIBUNE, a newspaper of general circulation
hed at Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho; That the said Lewiston
ng Tribune is an established paper and has been published regular-
l issued regularly at least once a day for more than 21 consecutive
next immediately preceding the first publication of this notice, and
een so published uninterrupted for said period; that the

NOTICE OF HEARING

hed hereto and which is made a part of this affidavit was published in
aid Lewiston Morning Tribune, 2 time(s). Publication be-
n 091991, or once a
WEEK for 2 consecutive WEEKS, the first
cation thereof being on the 091991, and the last pub
on thereof being on the 092691, and said
NOTICE OF HEARING
so published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper and
n a supplement thereof and was so published in every issue and
ber of the said paper, during the period and times of publication as
orth above.

Sue Baumeister

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME THIS THE 30
day of September 1991

MICROFILMED
JAN 14 1994

Sherrel M Lantz
Notary Public in and for the State of Idaho,
residing at Lewiston, therein.

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1991
Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

The Idaho World

P O Box 220
Idaho City, ID 83631
208 392-4989

P O Box 99
Garden Valley, ID
208 462-3487

State of Idaho >
>
County of Boise >

Wayne Hart, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the manager and principal clerk of THE IDAHO WORLD, a weekly newspaper published at Idaho City, in the County of Boise and the State of Idaho; the said paper has been and is in general circulation in the county aforesaid, and in the vicinity of Idaho City; that the advertisement, a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper once a week for ~~two~~ (2) consecutive weeks in the entire and regular issue of every number of said paper during the period and time of publication and was published in the newspaper and not a supplement; that said paper has been established and regularly and continuously published for more than seventy eight weeks past previous to the first publication of this notice. Such notice was published with the issue beginning with Sept 18, 1991 and ending with the issue of Sept 25 1991.

Wayne Hart

State of Idaho >
>
County of Ada >

On this 13th day of October in the year 1991, before me, a notary public, personally appeared WAYNE HART known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Jan E Hart
Notary Public for Idaho

Boise ID
Residing at

My commission expires 9/10/96

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1994

World - Idaho's Oldest I

ES, etc.

NOTICE OF HEARING FOR APPLICATION FOR MINIMUM STREAMFLOW ✓et

Notice is hereby given that the Idaho Water Resource Board has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources to appropriate water for a minimum streamflow in the South Fork of the Payette River, tributary to the Payette River. The application is further described as follows:

Source: South Fork of the Payette River

Application No.. 65-13060

Proposed Priority: May 16,1989

Amount and Period of use.
763.0 cfs Monday through Thursday
700.0 cfs Friday through Sunday
April 15 through August 31

Purpose of Minimum Flow: Recreation, aesthetics and aquatic habitat.

Place of Use: Beginning at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend between Government Lots 3 and 4, (SW1/4 NW1/4), Section 32, T9N, R7E, Boise County, approximately 1,056 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers, and extending downstream through the Oxbow to a point between Government Lots 3 and 9 (NE1/4 SE1/4), Section 31, T9N, R7E, approximately 200 yards downstream from the section line between sections 31 and 32.

The Director of the Department of Water Resources will hold a public hearing in Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, at the Horseshoe Bend City Hall, Ada Street, beginning at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday October 8, 1991, for the purpose of hearing evidence in regard to the application. The hearing will be held pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-1503, Idaho Code.

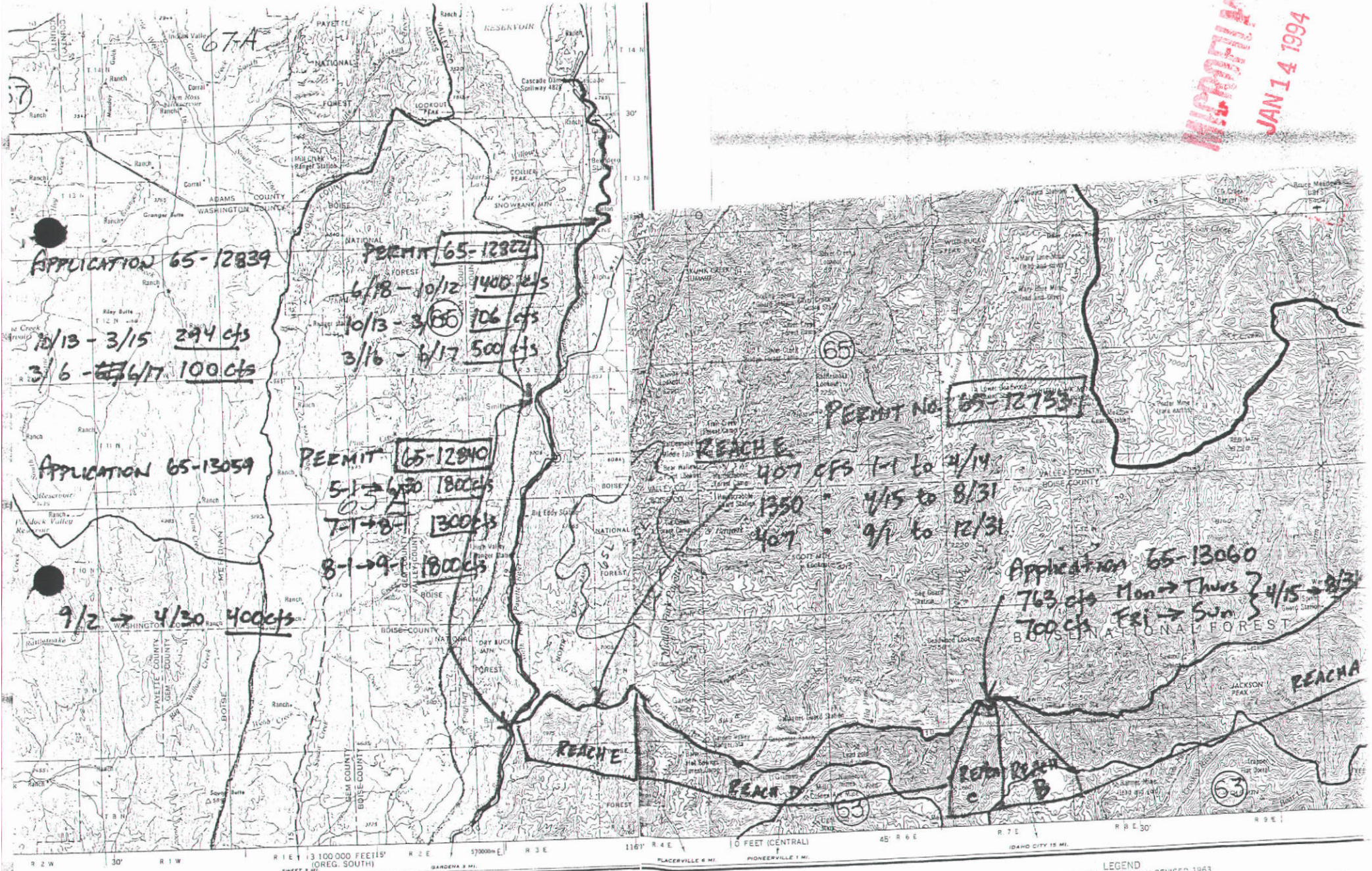
The hearing will recess at the close of formal testimony, but will reconvene at 7:00 p.m. for the taking of public testimony. The evening meeting will be held in the Horseshoe Bend High School, 160 School Drive, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho.

Any party who wishes to formally appear in the proceeding for the purpose of presenting evidence or cross examining witnesses should file a notice of appearance with the Director of the Department of Water Resources, Statehouse Mail, 1301 North Orchard Street, Boise, Idaho 83720, five (5) days prior to the hearing. Other parties will be given an opportunity to informally present their views and comments without the necessity of filing a notice of appearance. Written informal views and comments may also be submitted to the Department of Water Resources prior to the hearing.

If issued, this permit will be subject to all prior water rights.

R. KEITH HIGGINSON, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources

Published in the Idaho World September 18 and 25, 1991.

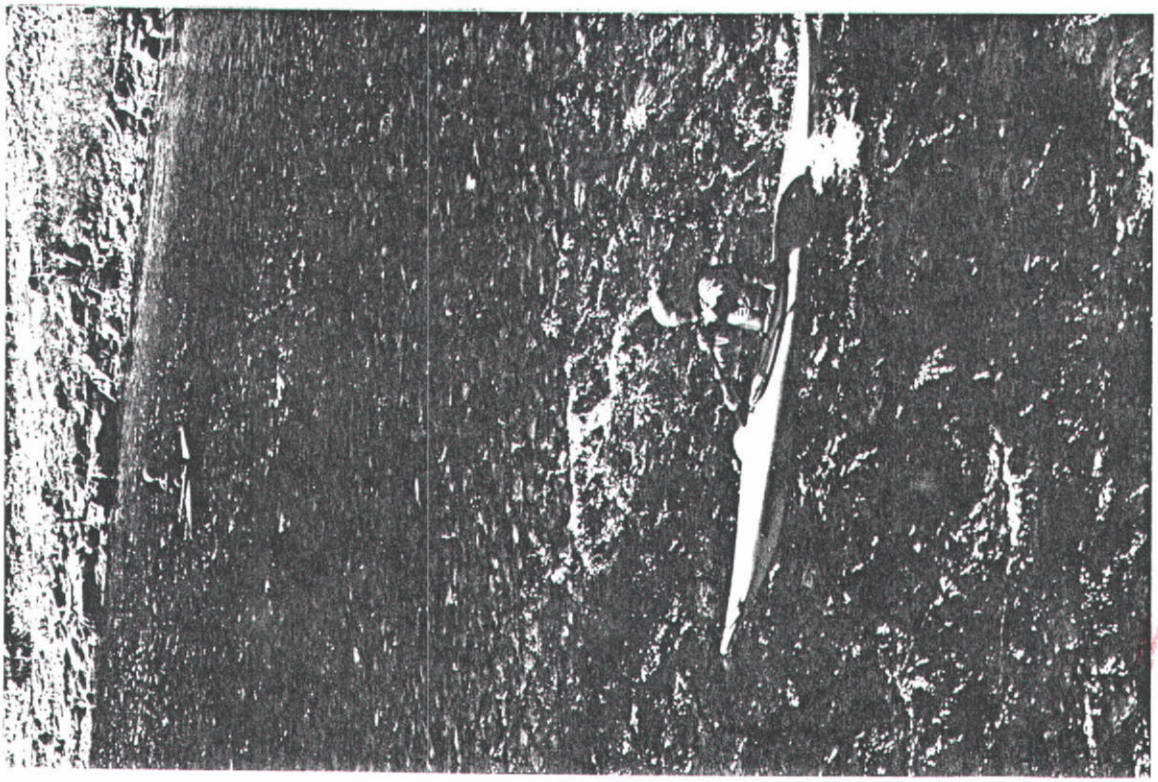


INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C

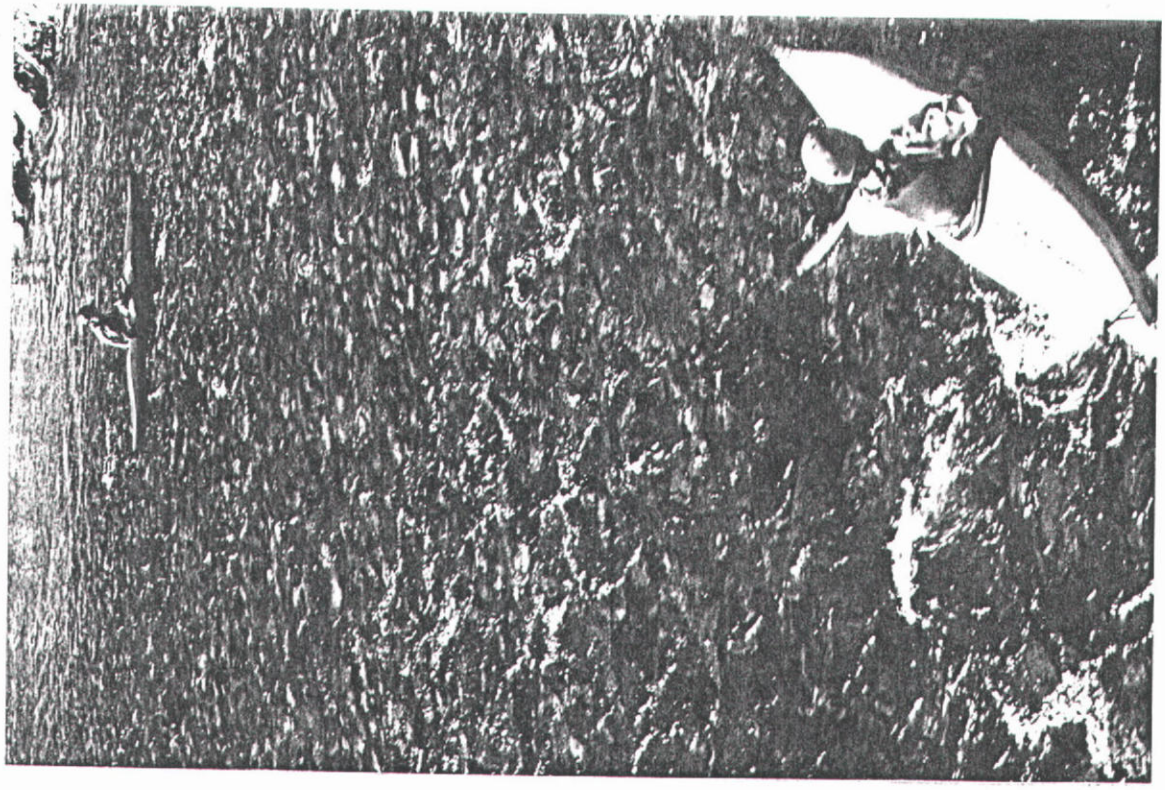
LEGEND
ROAD DATA 1955 PARTIALLY REVISED 1963
Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between stars

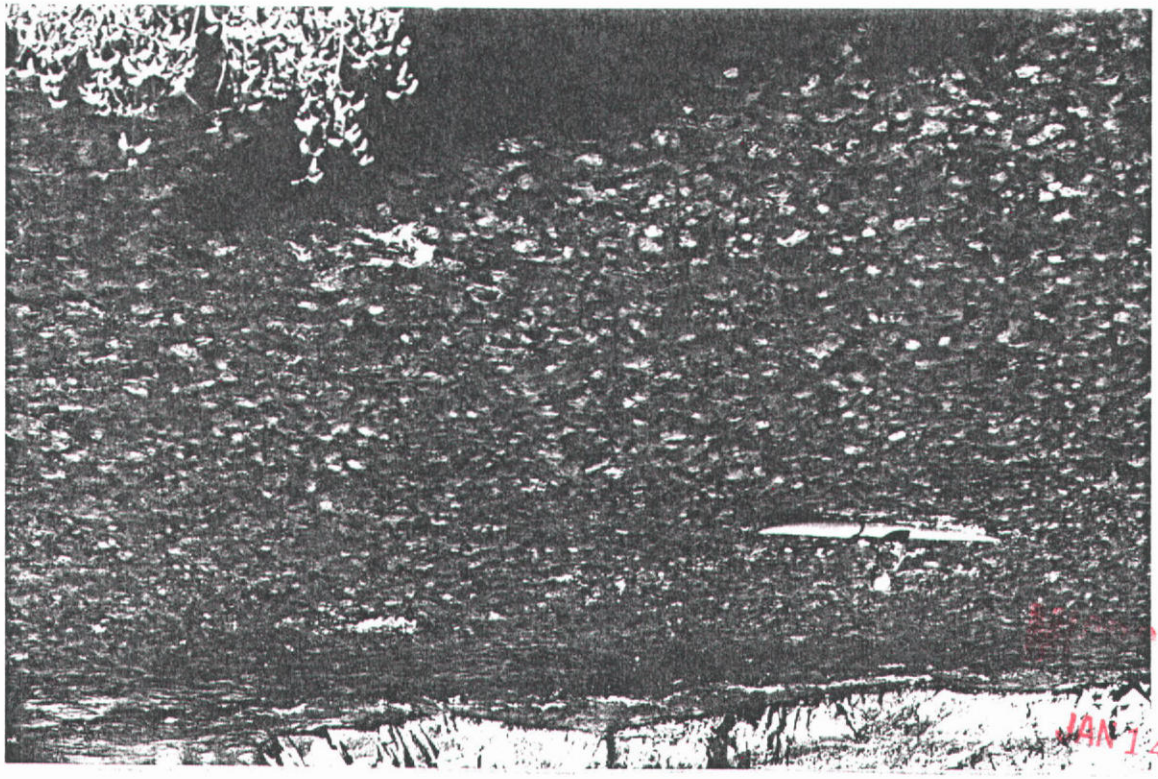






JAN 14 1994





JAN 14 1994

A Big Enterprise.

Idaho World.

A six-horse team loaded with supplies passed through the Basin last Thursday, bound for Garden Valley. The team came over the Hawkins road. The supplies were bound for the Deadwood Fork of the Payette, and were sent in by the Consolidated Payette Gold Mining Co., Limited, which filed articles of incorporation last week with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $200,000, all paid up. Near the mouth of Deadwood Fork Payette river describes a horseshoe, and this company proposes to run a tunnel to carry the water of the river and thereby drain the bed for over a mile. The bed of this river is very rich. The lenght of the tunnel will be only eight hundred feet. A survey was made last fall and the scheme pronounced practicable. During low water a great deal of gold has been taken out along the banks of this stream, but the best pay is in the bed of the river. Lee Bunch and others located the bend mentioned, last fall. The locators were without means, and the next step to be taken was to place the merits of the scheme before men of money. This Lee Bunch did, and succeeded. A number of the original locaters sold out for small amounts. Lee held his interest, and stands more than a good chance of making a fortune. That an immense amount of money will be taken out if the tunnel proves a success, is beyond question. Lee Bunch and Wm. Youren have been employed by the company to make a trail up to the claims, over which to pack supplies. It is the intention of the company to push work on the tunnel as rapidly as possible. Whether or not a contract will be let, we have not learned.

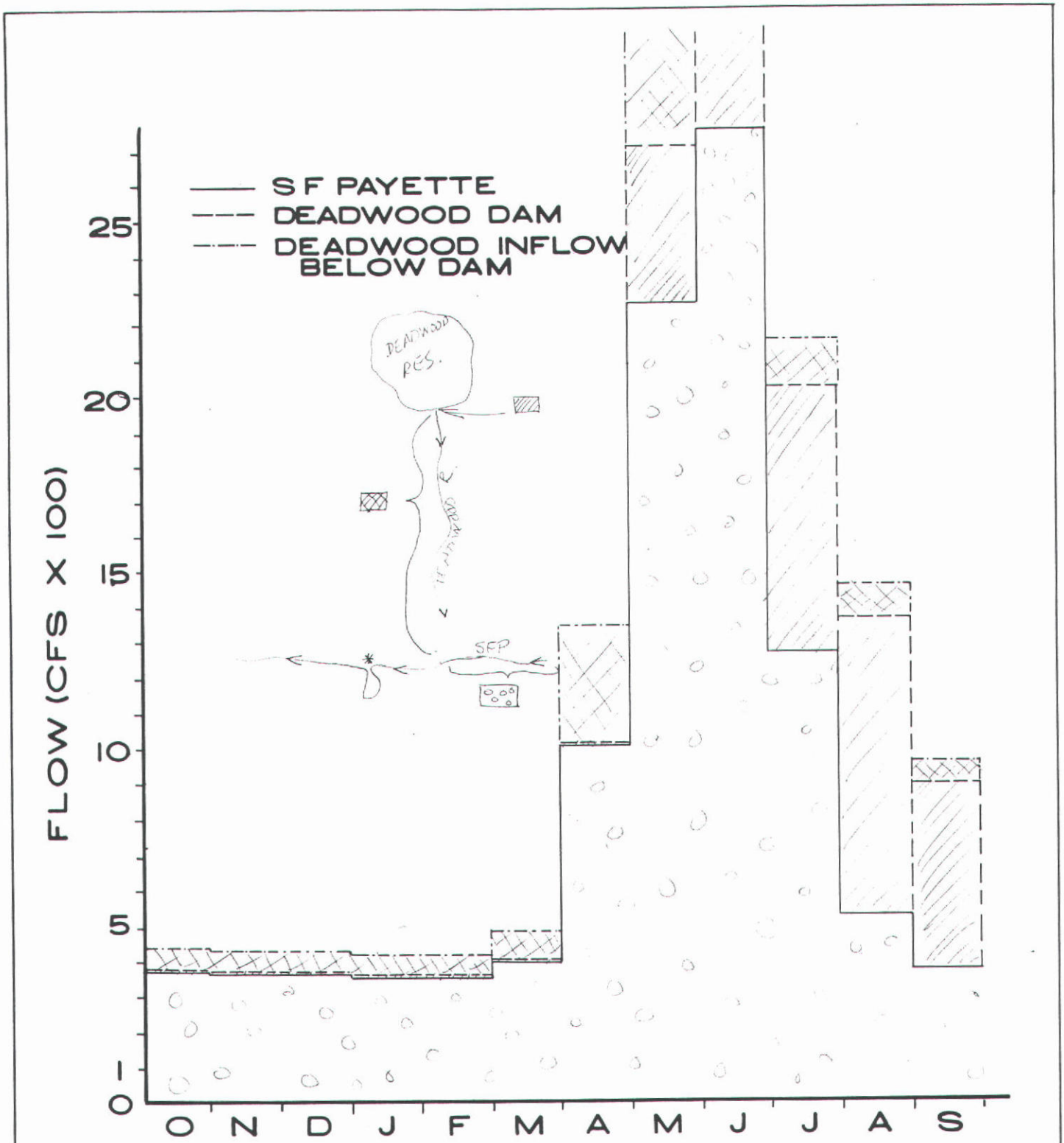
CALDWELL TRIBUNE
(5/27/1893)

Tunnel To Turn Payette.

A stock company of which J. B. Porter, Gov. Alpha Adams, Jude La Fever, A. B. McGuffey, S. W. Whitney and Charles Hughes, all of Denver, Colorado, are directors, expects to begin work on an 800 foot tunnel at the mouth of Deadwood Fork of Payette. The river will be turned through this tunnel and a mile and a half of the river bed, at what is known as the Horseshoe Bend, will be worked. It is estimated that the tunnel can be run at a cost of $30,000. This tunnel will drain a mile and a half or the river bed, the gravel of which along the shore, is very rich and that it is even better in the bed of the river is a reasonable theory. The company has secured the air compressor, machine drill, boiler and engine at Banner and will soon have this machinery at the tunnel site. This ground was bonded to the Denver company by the Bunch brothers and others.—Ex.

CALDWELL TRIBUNE
(8/12/1899)

PROCESSED
JAN 14 1994



JAN 14 1994

FIG. A-2
HYDROGRAPH

POOR QUALITY

BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE
FOR A
MAJOR UNCONSTRUCTED PROJECT (LESS THAN 5 MEGAWATTS)

OXBOW BEND HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
BOISE COUNTY, IDAHO
PROJECT #6329

SUBMITTED BY:
INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORP., APPLICANT
NOVEMBER, 1984

JAN 14 1994

PROJ. 6329

OXBOW BEND

EXHIBIT "A"

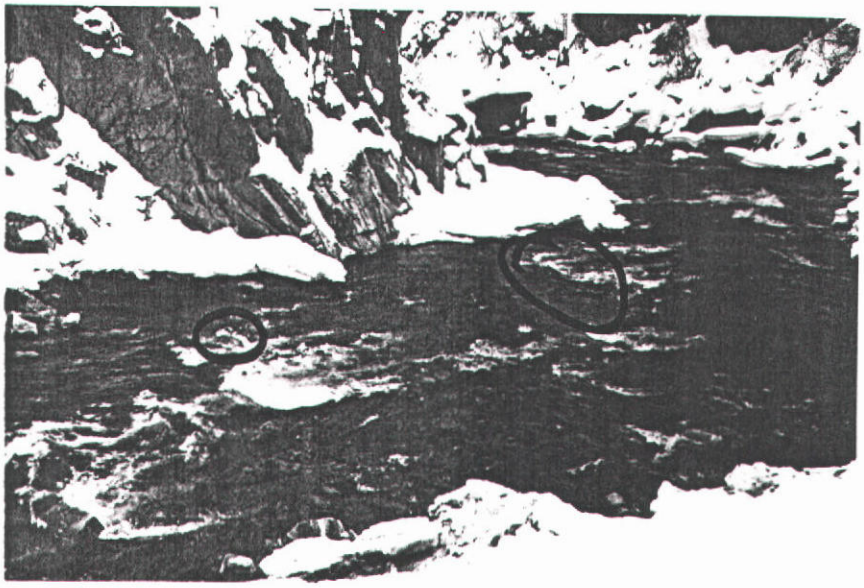


EXHIBIT "B"

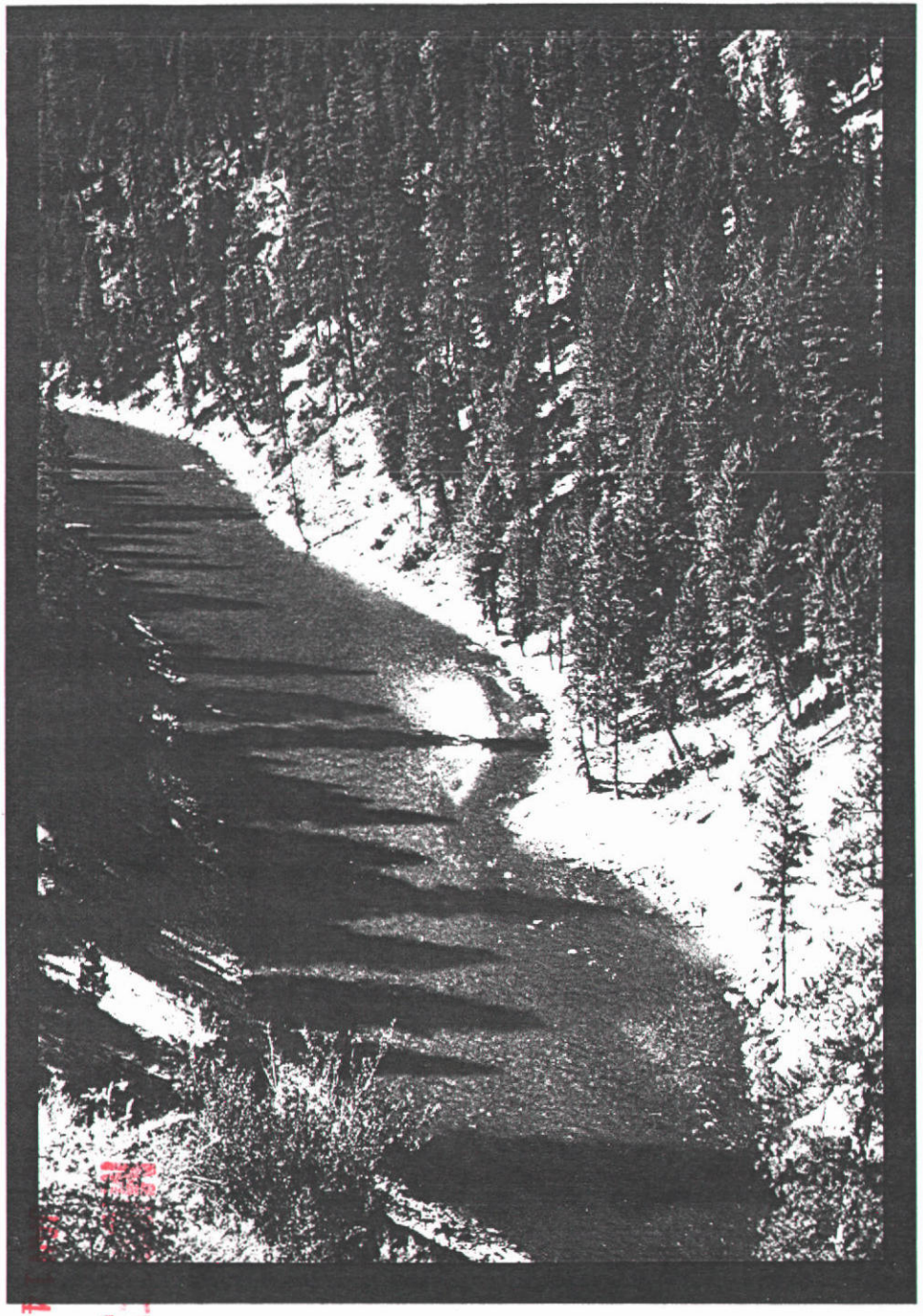


MICROFILMED
JAN 14 1994

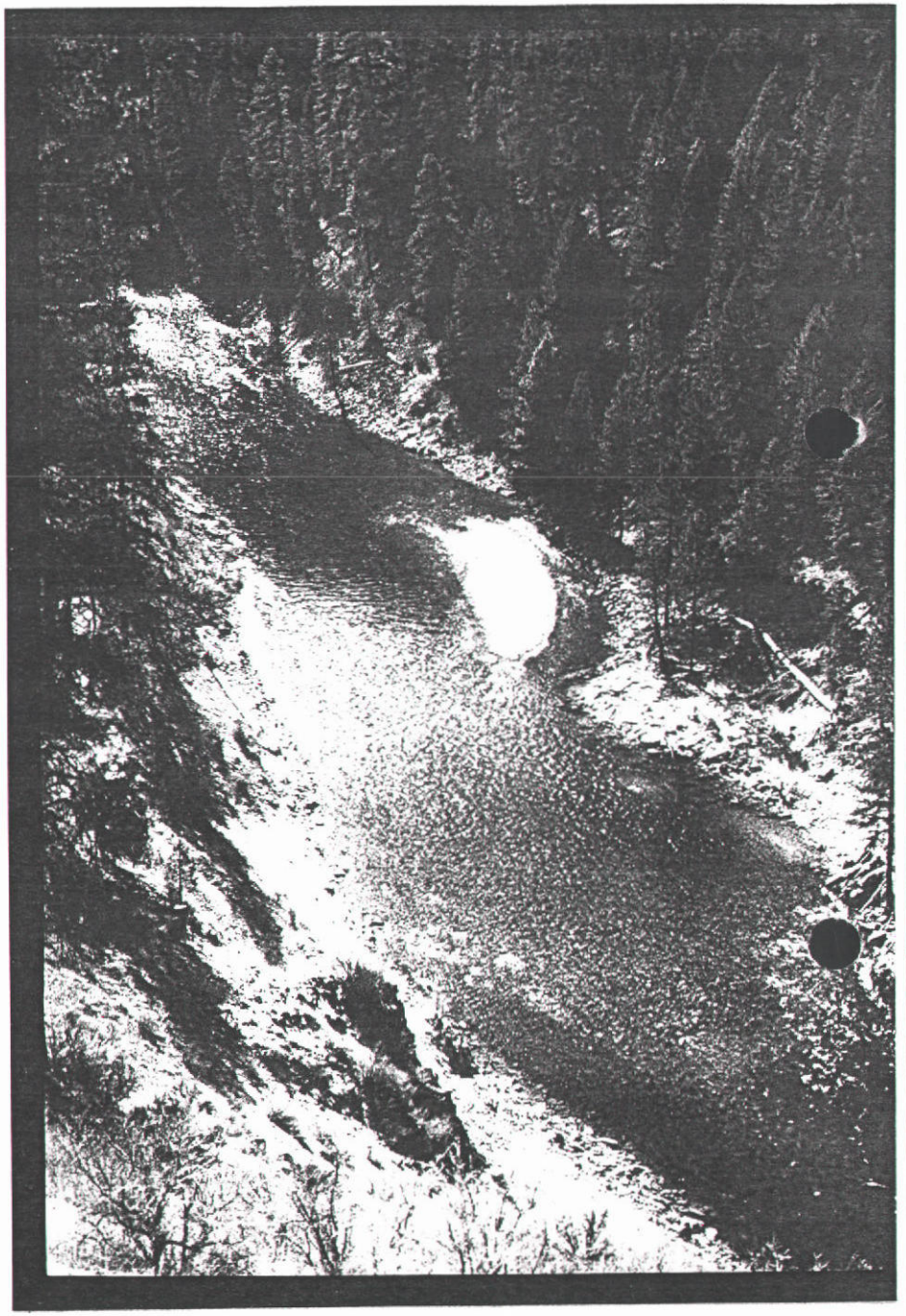
NOTE: FLOW FROM THE LEFT; IDENTIFIED BOULDERS ARE THE SAME IN BOTH PHOTOS (TAKEN FROM SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES. PROPOSED DIVERSION IS IMMEDIATELY UPSTREAM (VESTIGE OF ORIGINAL DIVERSION IS IN FOREGROUND).

MAA 11/6/86

IPC EX. I

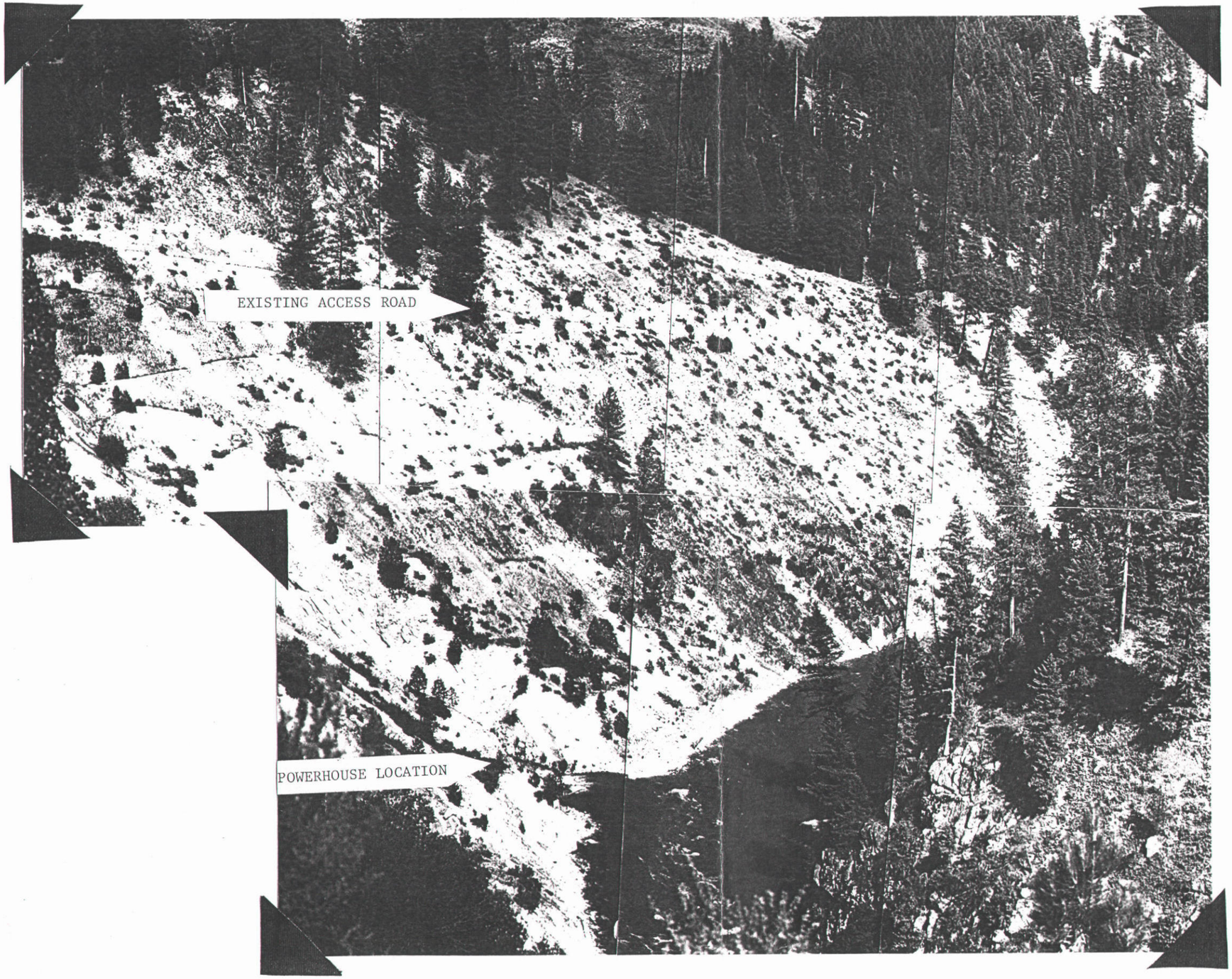


4. UPSTREAM FROM POWERHOUSE AT ± 850 cfs



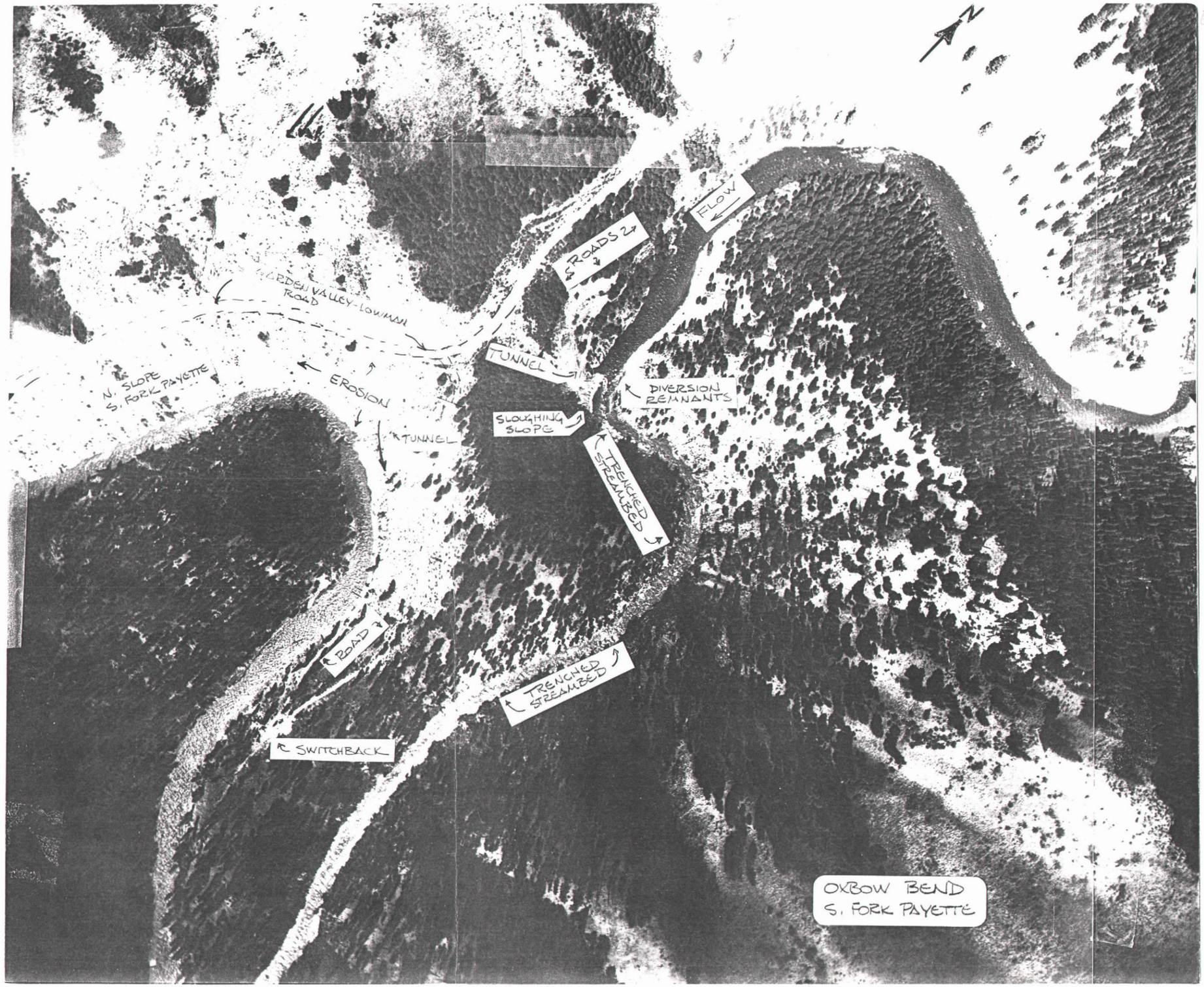
UPSTREAM FROM POWERHOUSE AT ±425 cfs

IPC
EX H

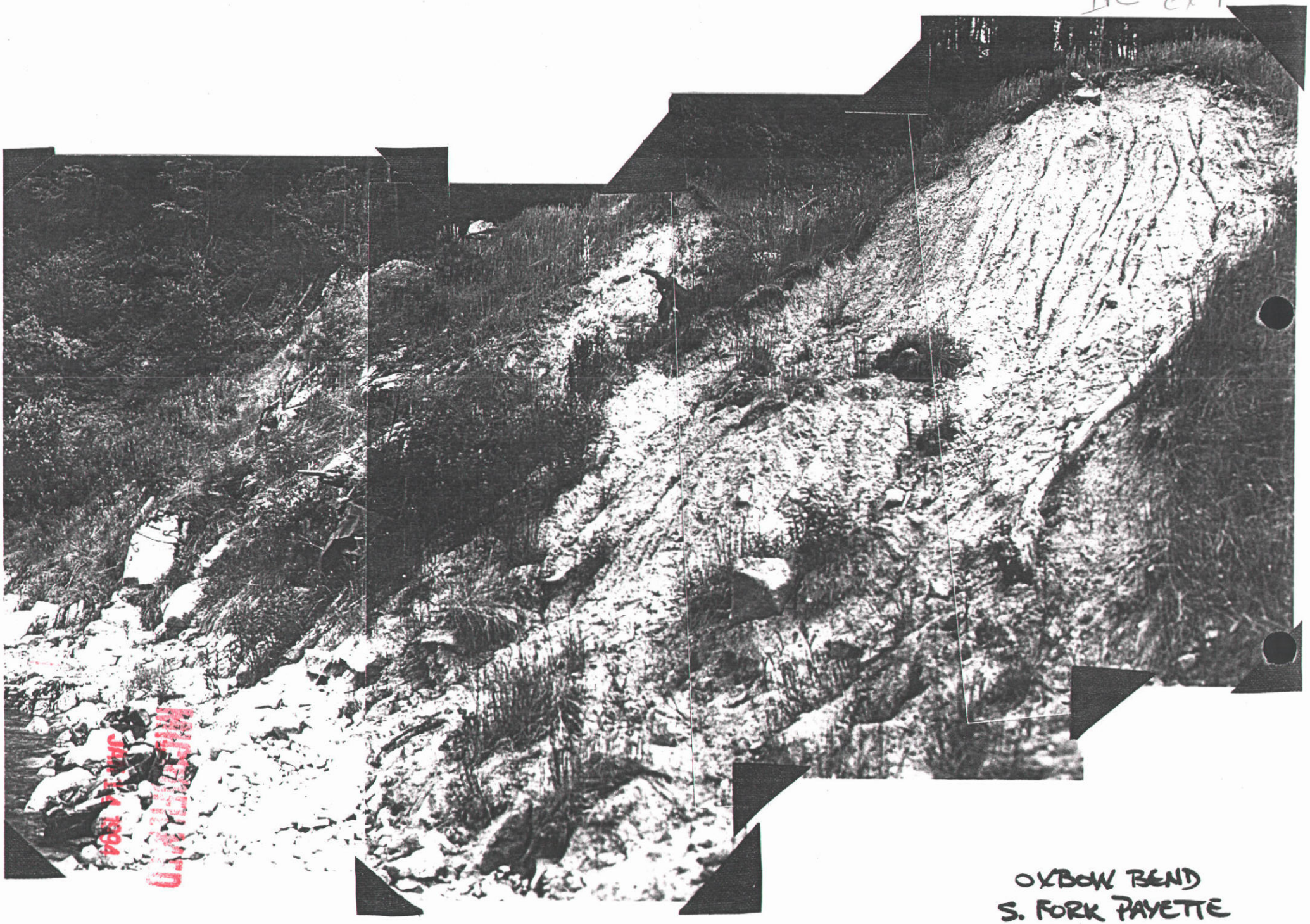


OXBOW BEND
S. FORK PAYETTE

IPC
EX 6

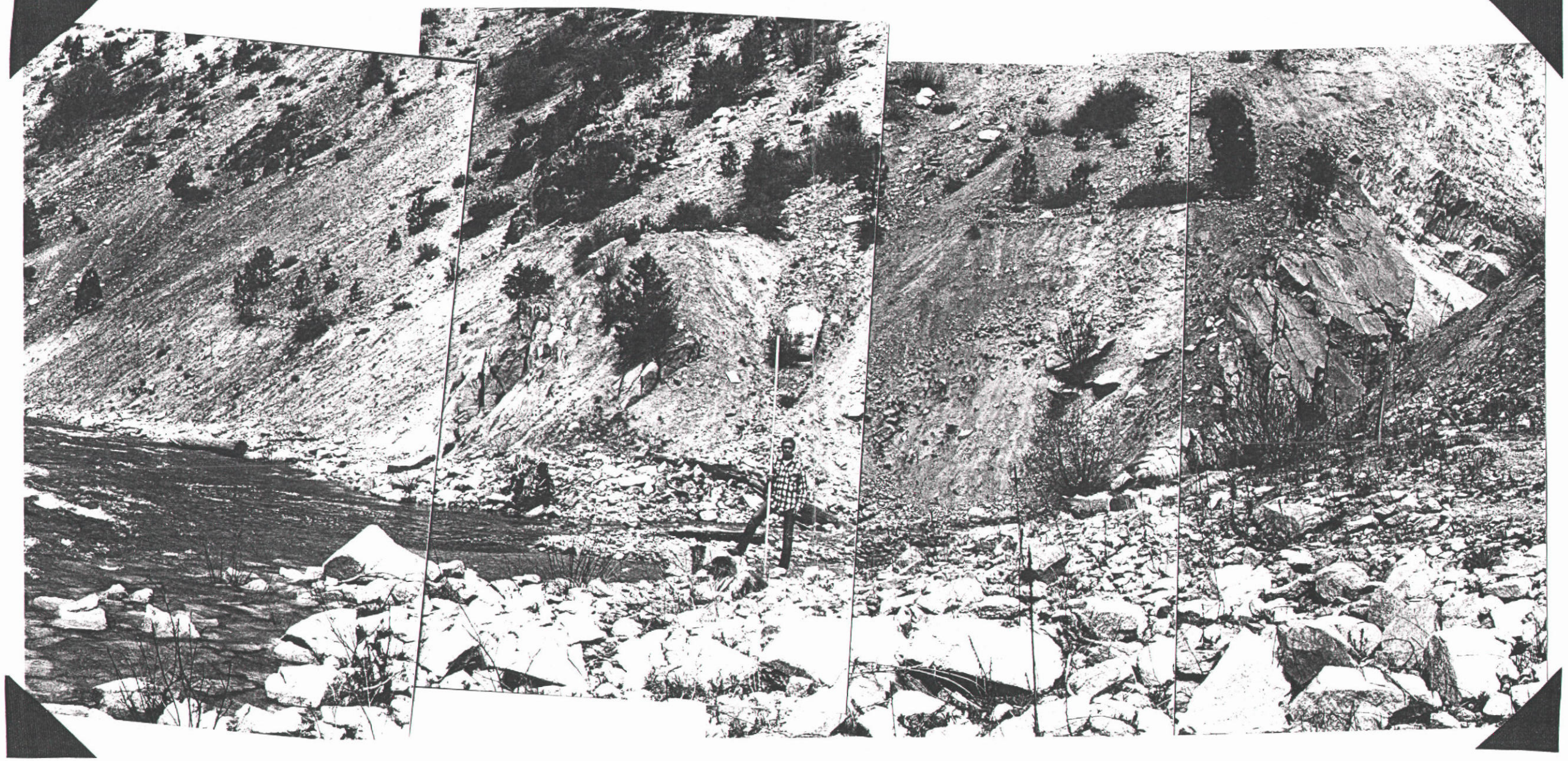

N
EDEN VALLEY-LOWMAN ROAD
N. SLOPE
S. FORK PAYETTE
EROSION
TUNNEL
TUNNEL
ROADS
FLOW
DIVERSION REMNANTS
SLOUGHING SLOPE
TRENCHED STREAMBED
BAD
TRENCHED STREAMBED
SWITCHBACK
OXBOW BEND
S. FORK PAYETTE

IPC EX F



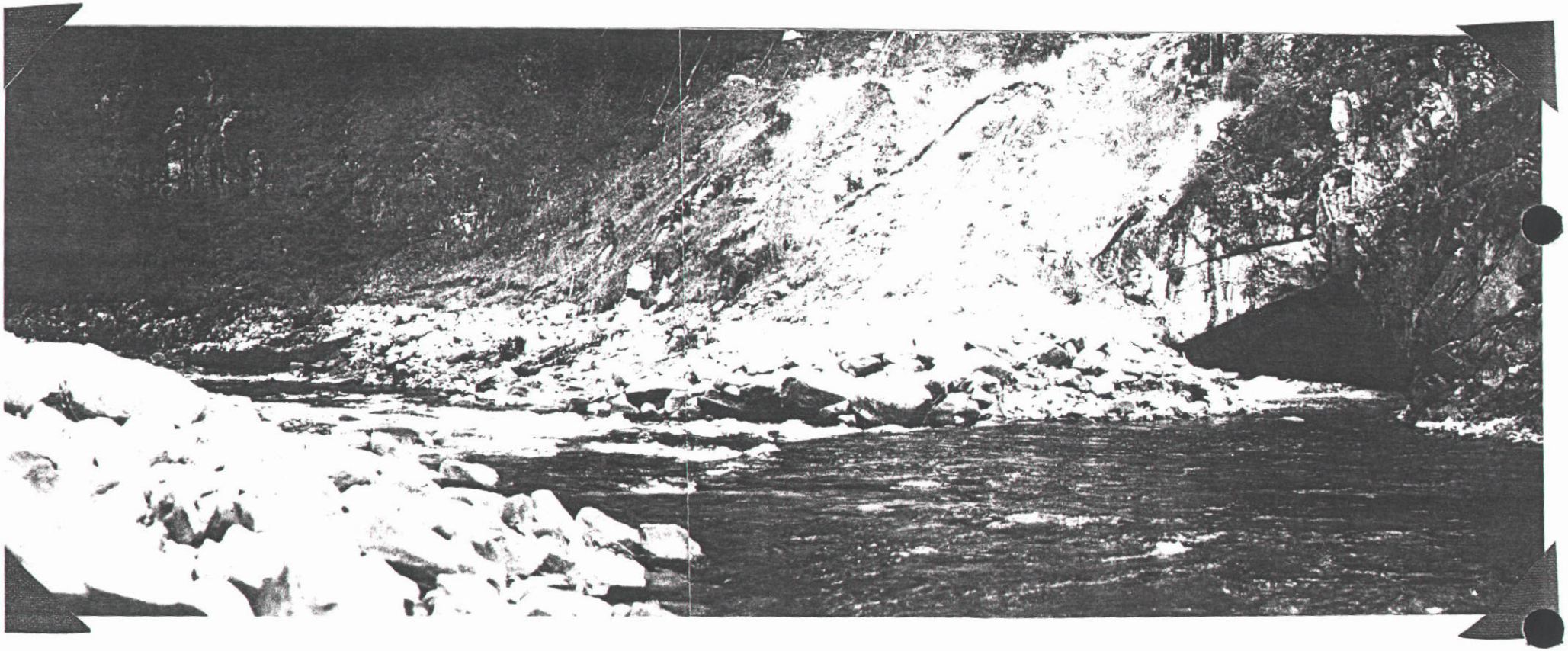
OXBOW BEND
S. FORK PAYETTE

IPC
Ex E



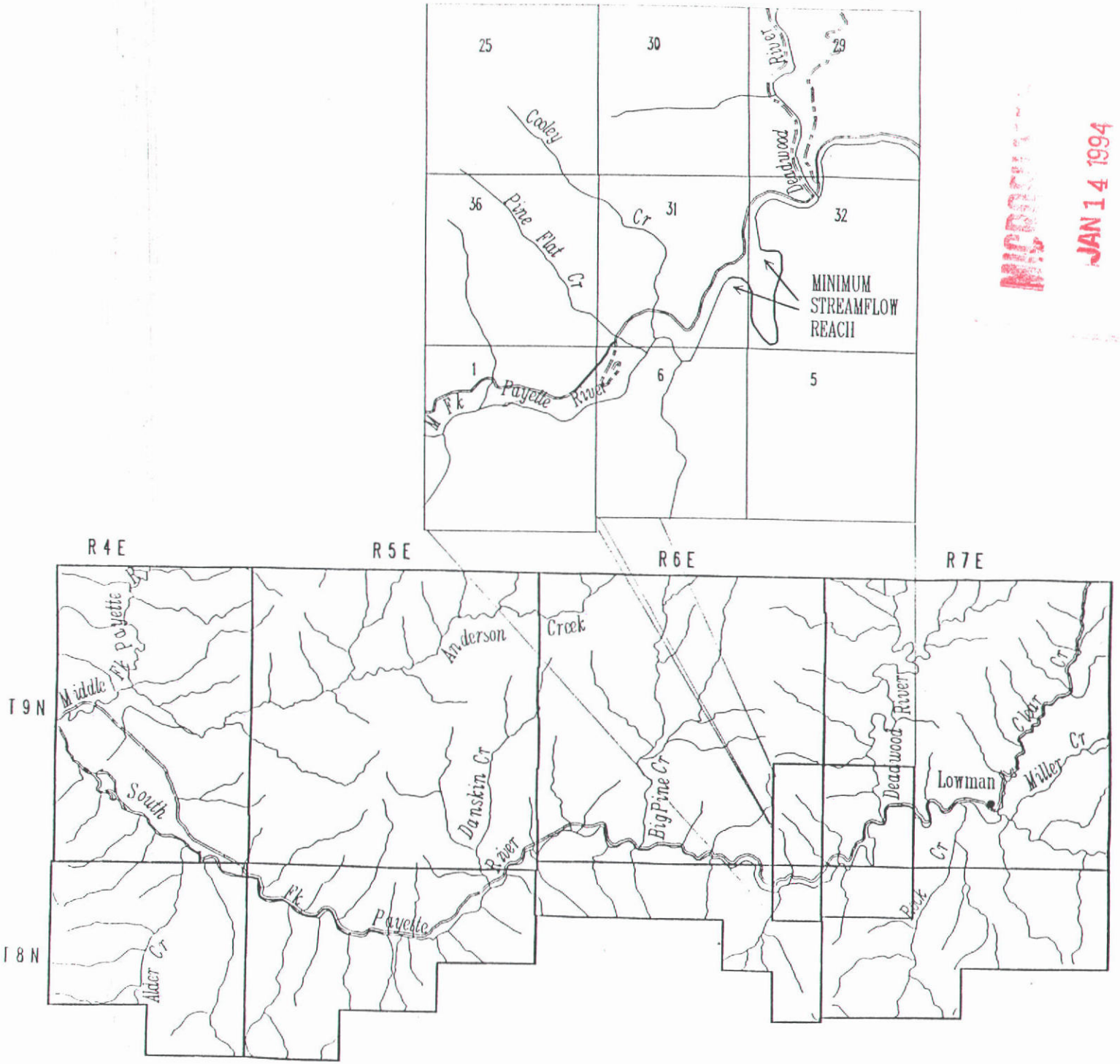
OXBOW BEND
S. FORK PAYETTE

IPC Ex D



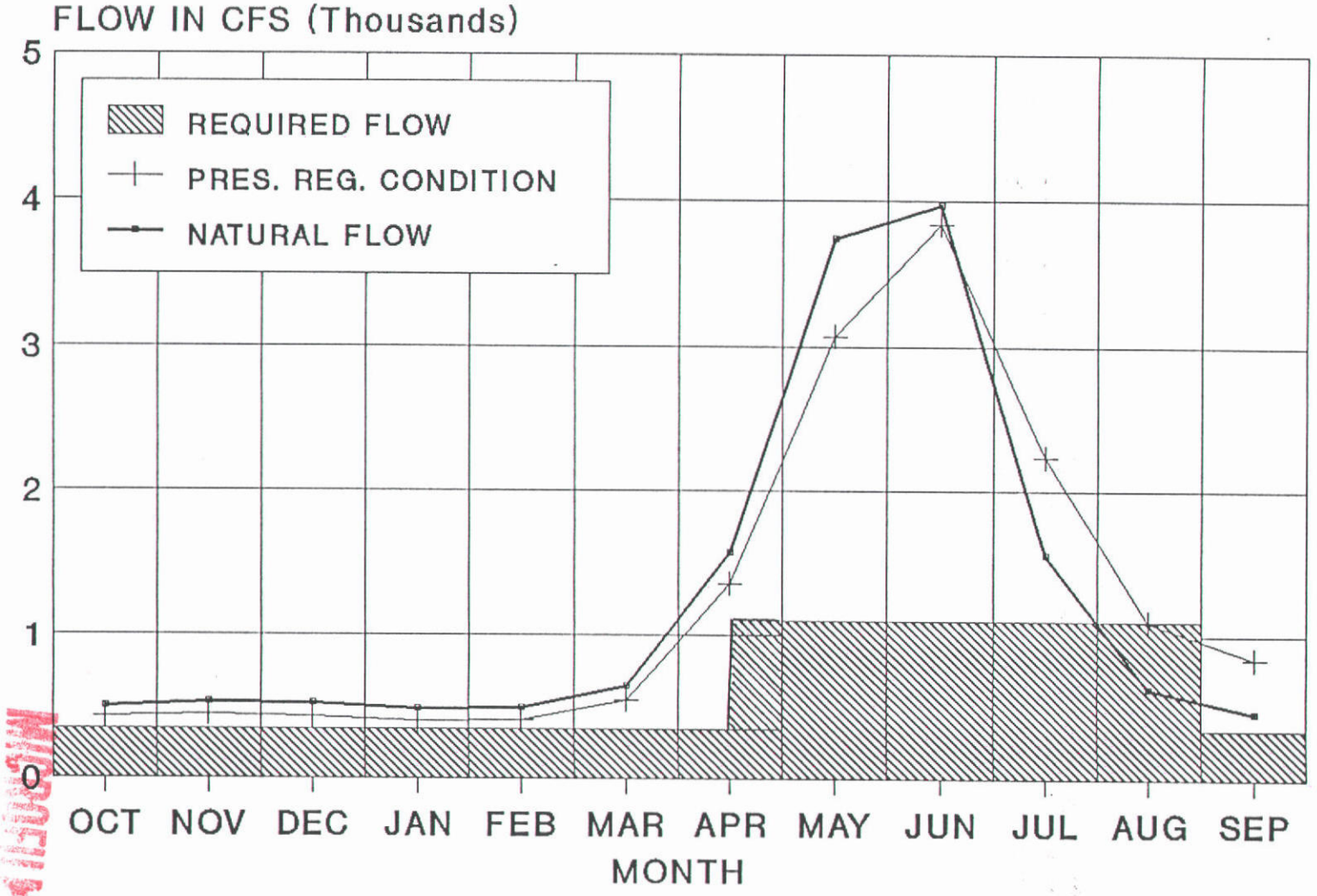
JAN 14 1994

OXBOW BEND
S. FORK PAYETTE


25
30
29
Cooley
Deadwood River
36
Pine Flat Cr
31
32
MINIMUM
STREAMFLOW
REACH
1
M Fk Payette River
6
5
R4E
R5E
R6E
R7E
T9N
T8N
Middle Fk Payette
South Fk Payette River
Anderson Creek
Danskin Cr
BigPine Cr
Deadwood River
Lowman
Clear Cr
Miller Cr
Alder Cr
Bear Cr

JAN 14 1994

AVERAGE MONTHLY FLOW
SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER BEL. DEADWOOD R

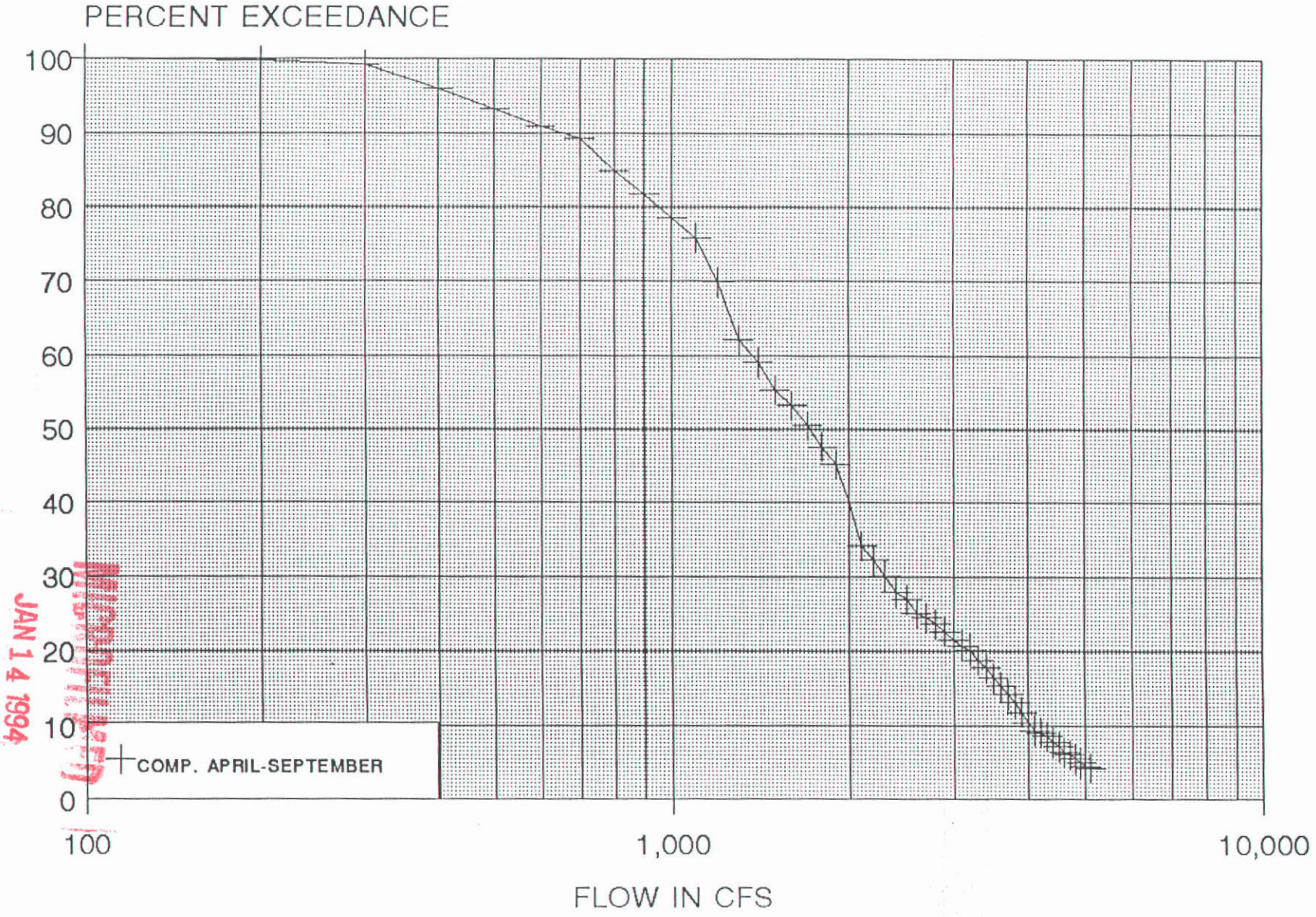


1928 TO 1989 AVERAGE.

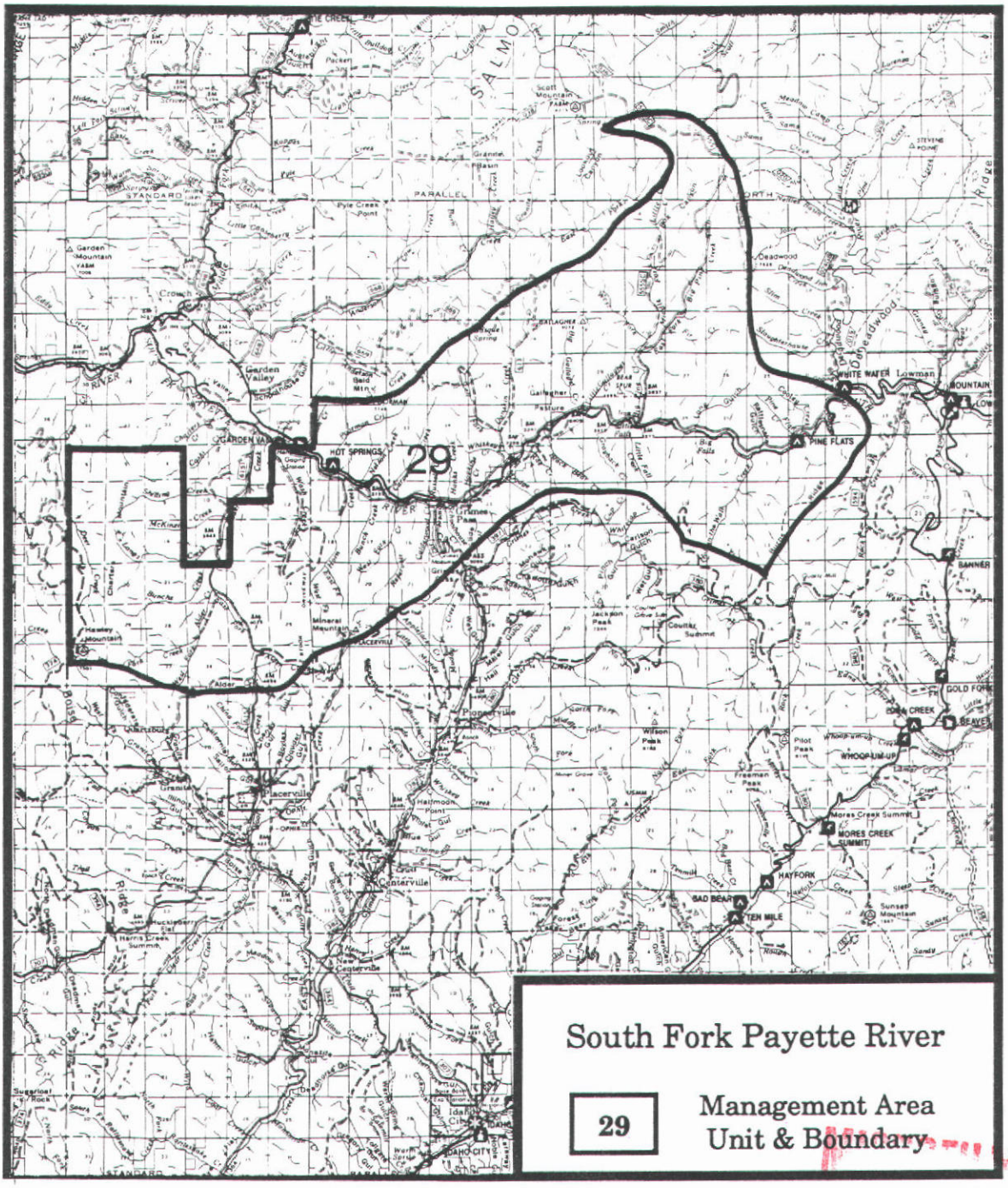
JAN 14 1994

FLOW DURATION

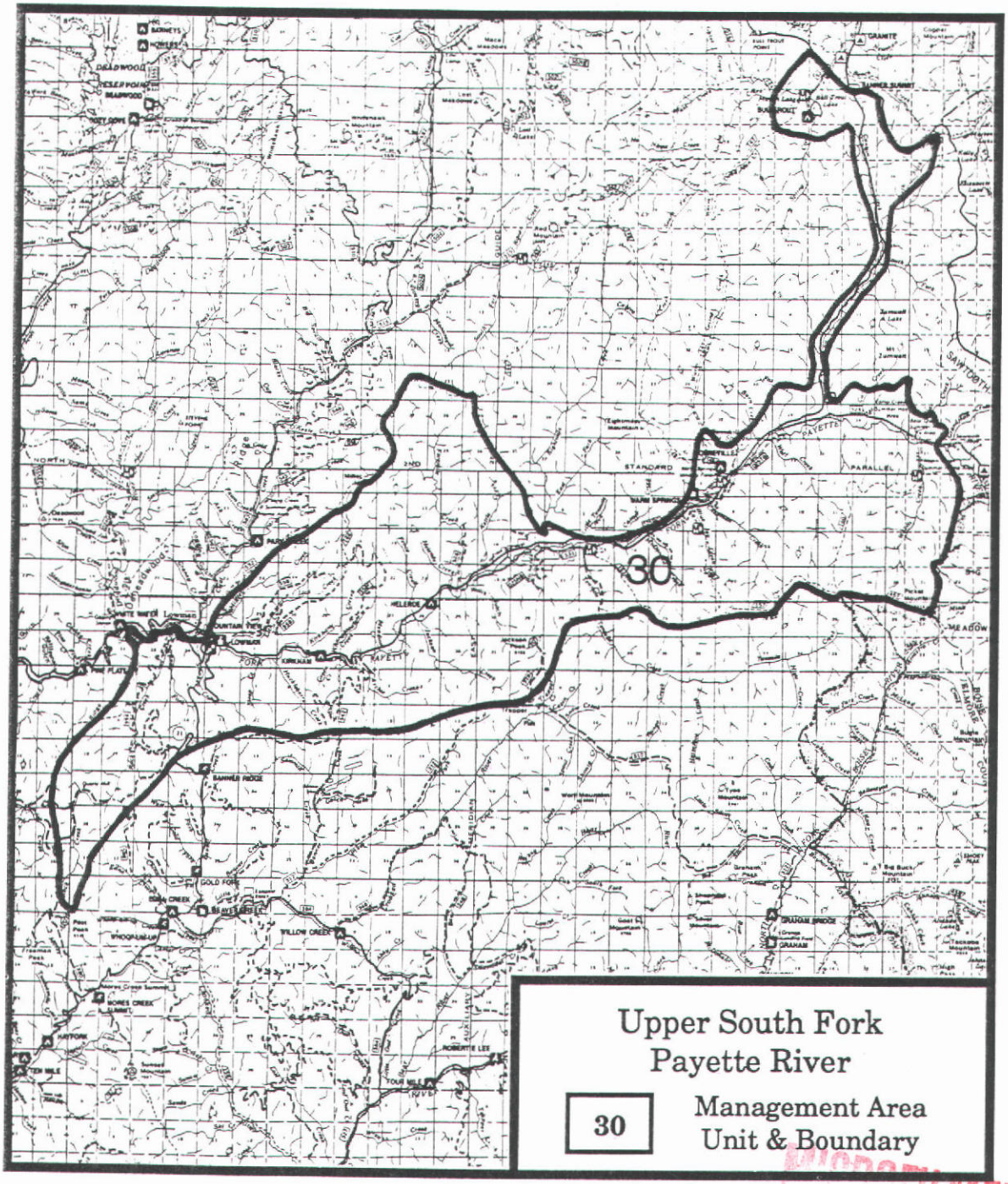
SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER BELOW DEADWOOD RIVER



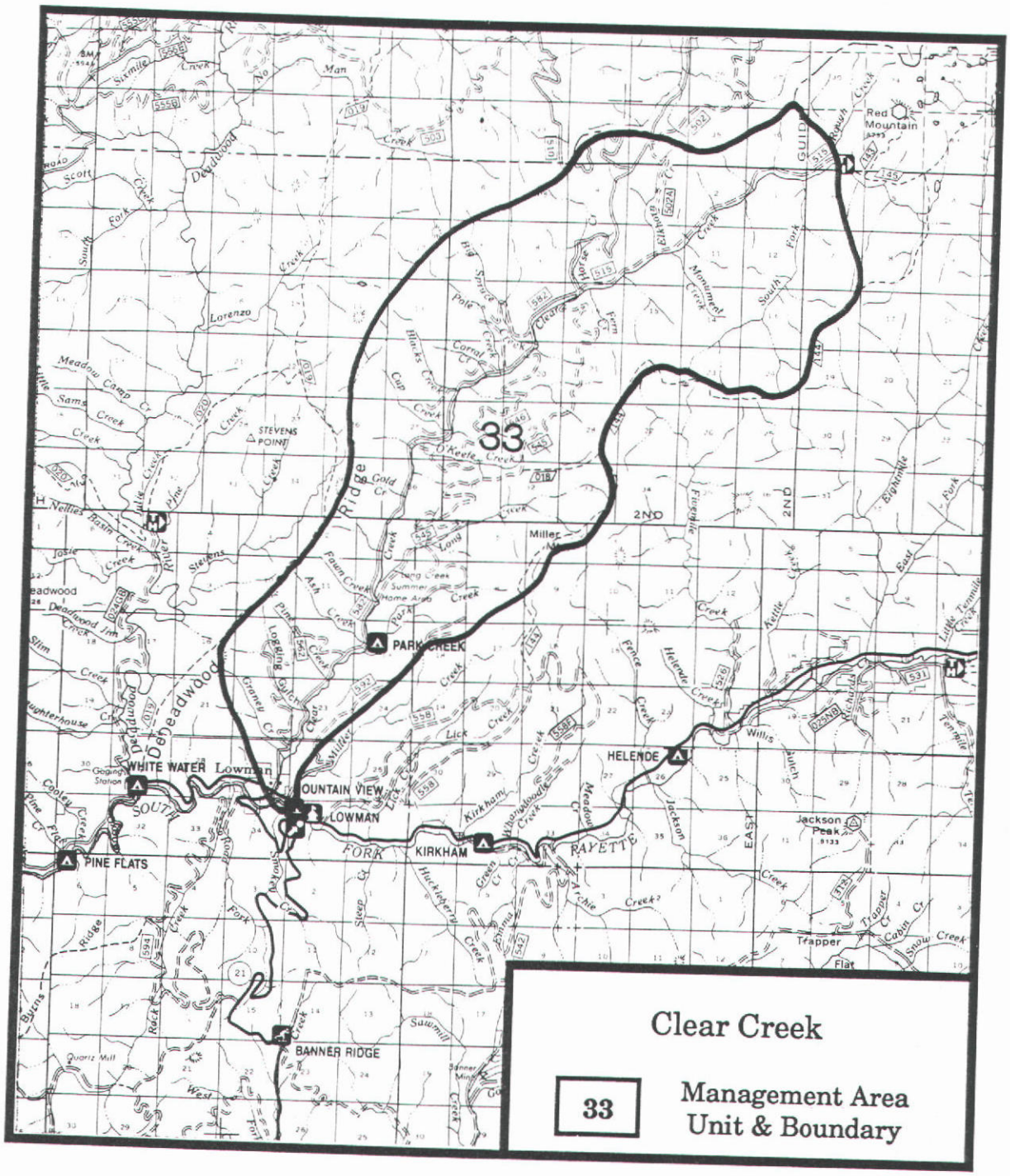
JAN 14 1994


29
South Fork Payette River
29
Management Area
Unit & Boundary

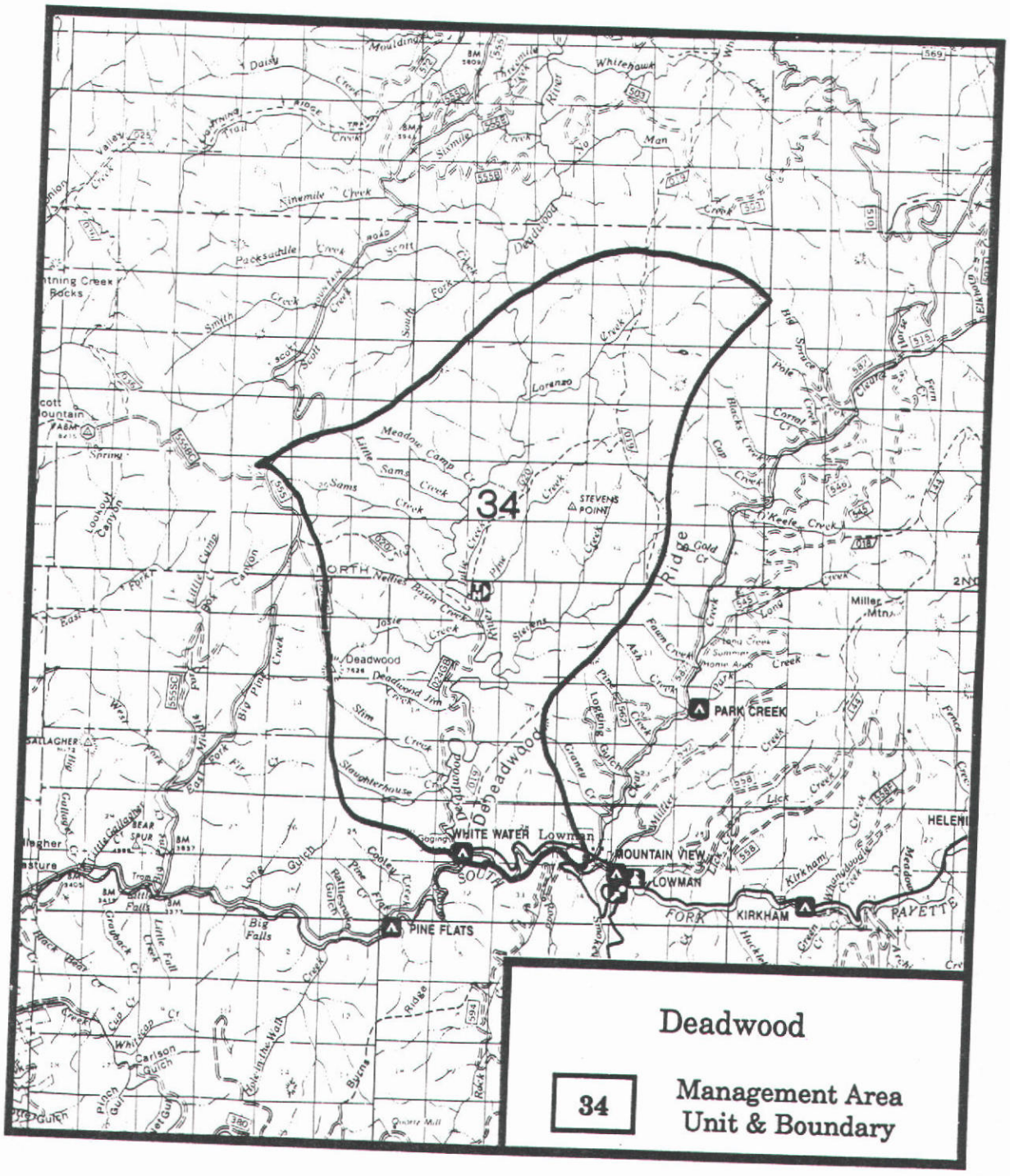
JAN 14 1994


30
Upper South Fork
Payette River
30
Management Area
Unit & Boundary

JAN 14 1994

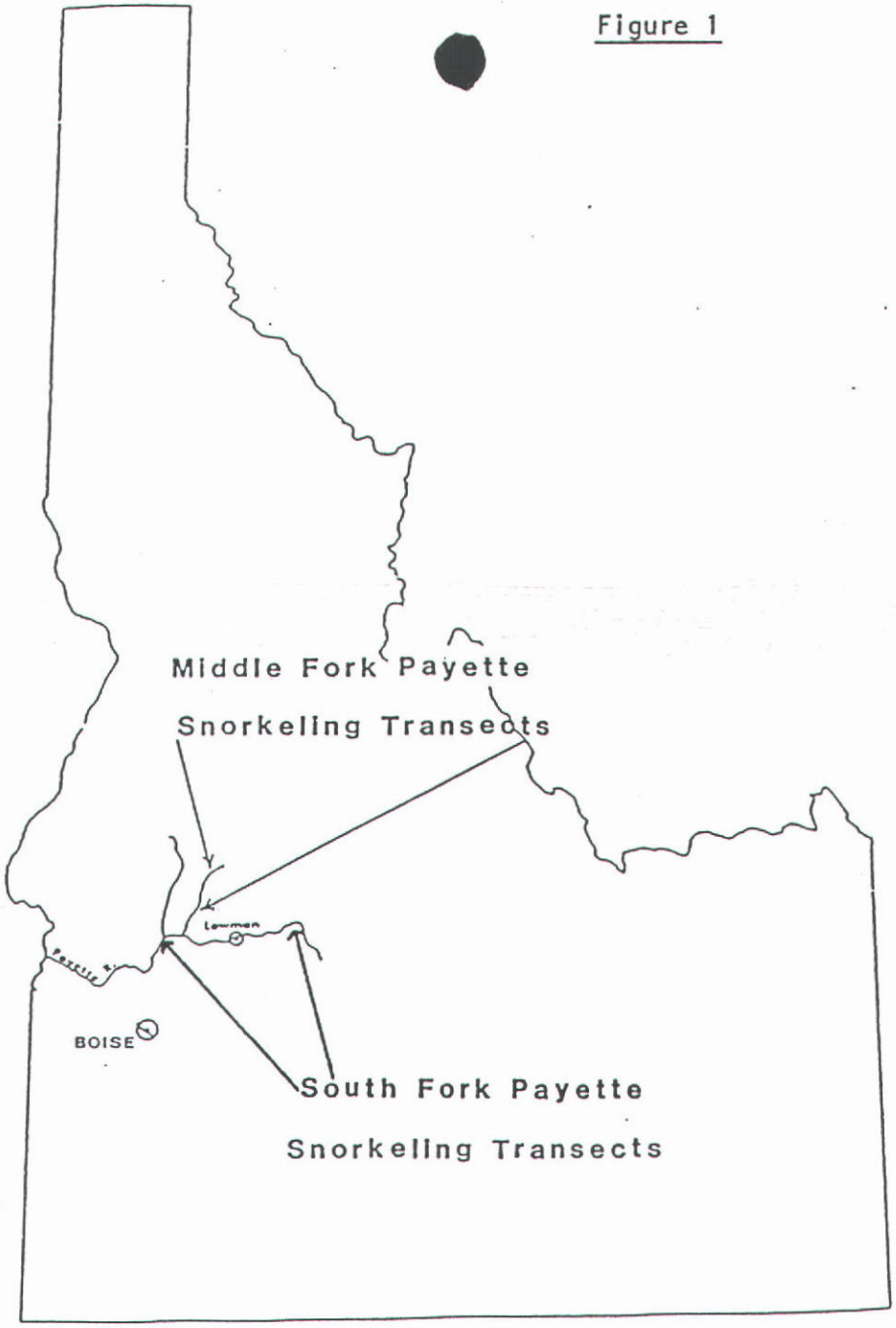


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Figure 1



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JAN-1- 1968

Wintertime Catch, Yet!



"NICER FISH than I catch in summer," Robert J. Pankowski, 1333 Hale, Boise, declared as he posed with his mess of trout from the South Fork of the Payette River about a mile and a half above Banks. He hooked the trout on salmon eggs. The largest weighed around three pounds.

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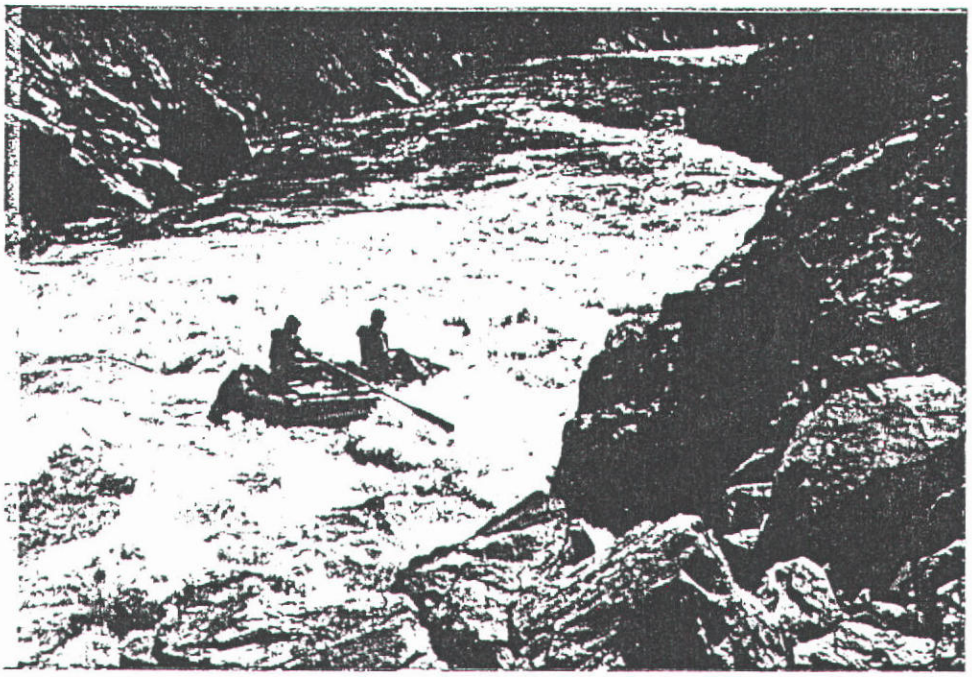
Cutthroat Trout (O. mykiss) - August 1969
South Fork Payette River near Warm Springs Creek

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EXHIBIT 6

STREAM INVENTORY SURVEY OF THE SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER - 1979

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST



LYLE BURMEISTER AND DONALD R. CORLEY
FISHERY BIOLOGISTS
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
1075 PARK BLVD., BOISE, IDAHO

AND

WILL REID
REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGER
DON ANDERSON
REGIONAL FISHERY BIOLOGIST
PAUL HANNA
REGIONAL GAME BIOLOGIST
IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT
400 S. WALNUT ST., BOISE, IDAHO

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MAY, 1980

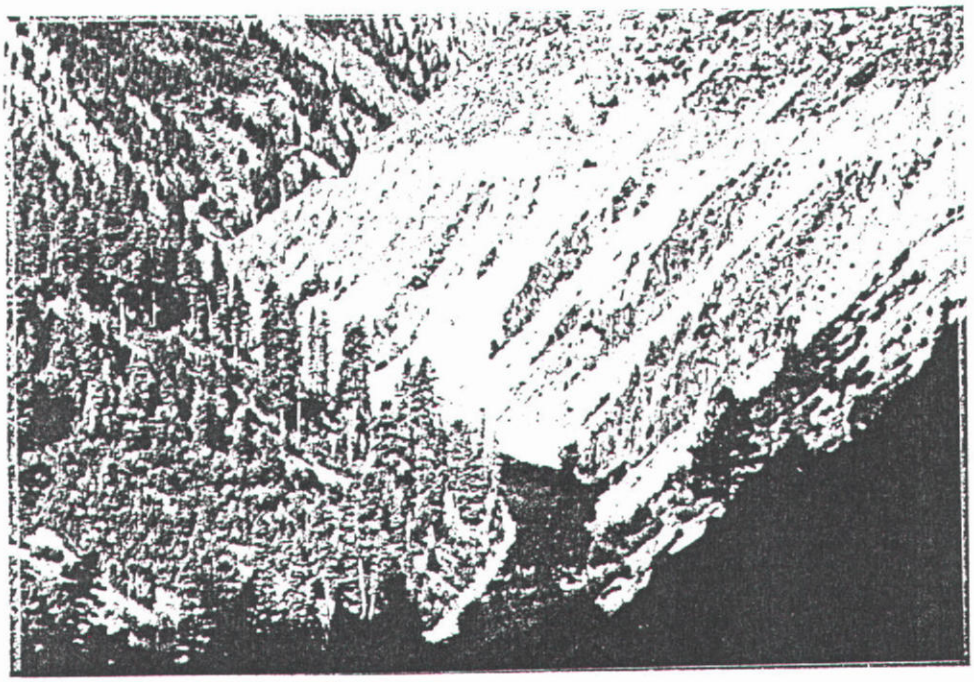


FIGURE 2. The South Fork Payette River is bordered by a graveled logging road that receives heavy use during the summer season.

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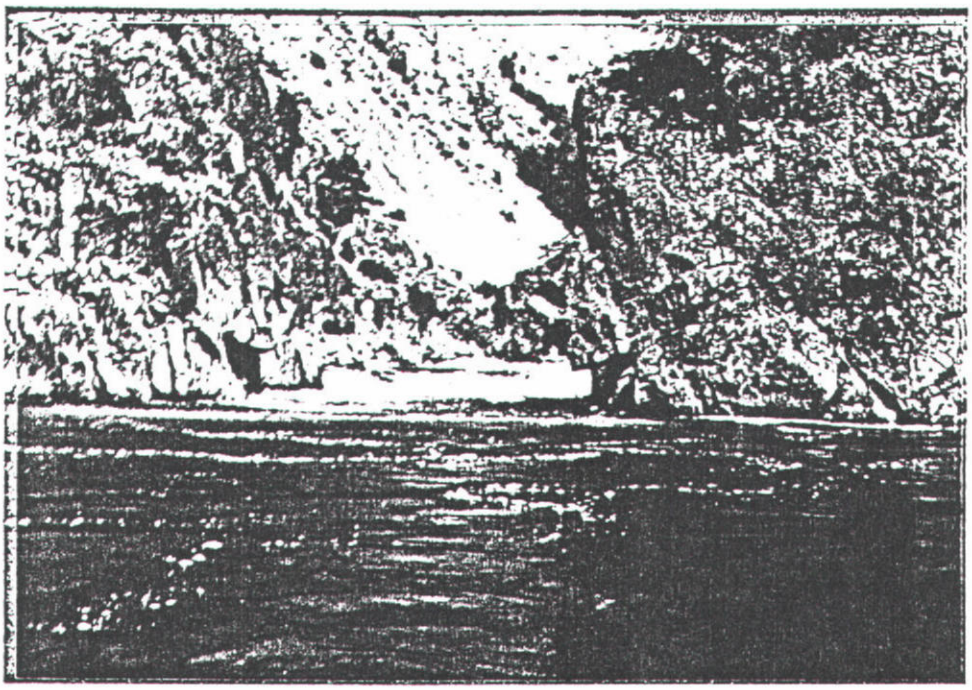


FIGURE 4. Angler access is extremely limited in many sections of the stream due to the very steep slopes.

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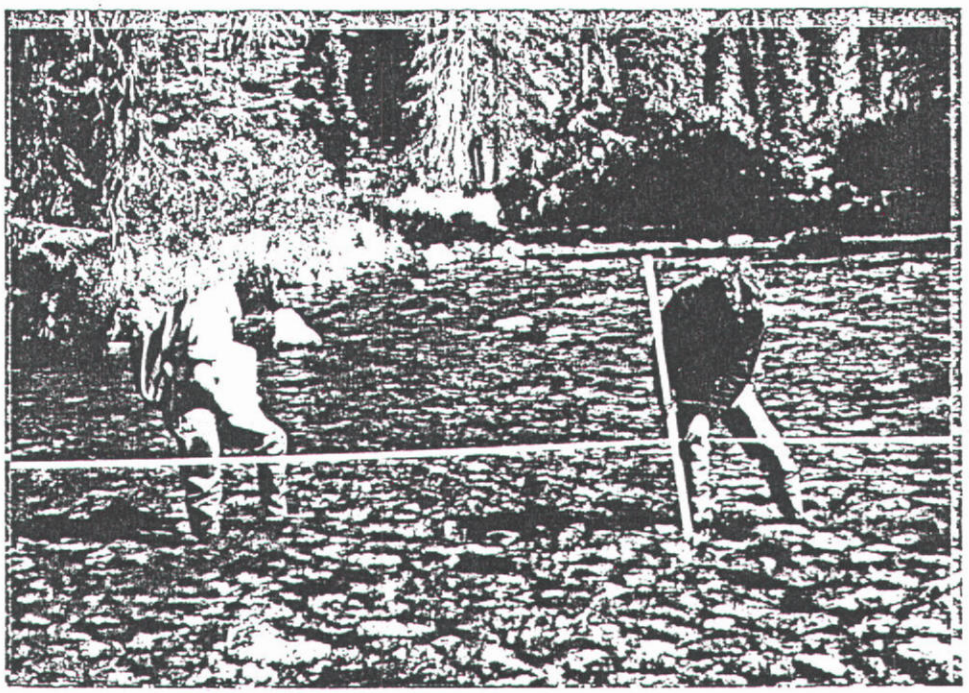


FIGURE 5. The physical characteristics of the stream were described by measuring the stream width, depth, bottom composition and bank stability.

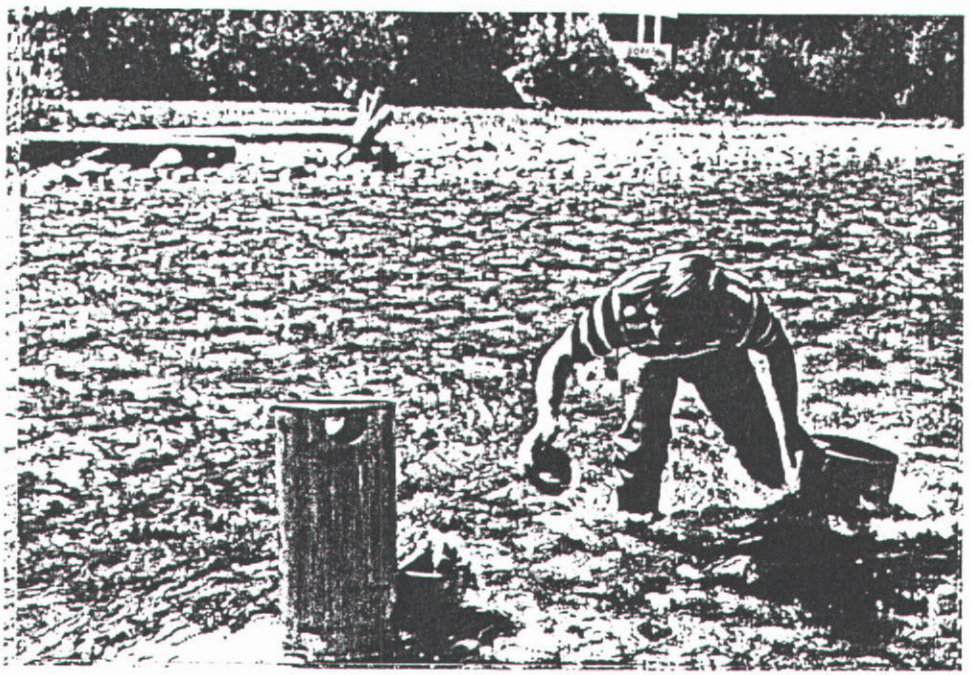


FIGURE 6. A modified McNeil (FRI) core sampler was used to take core samples from riffle areas on the South Fork.

JAN 14 1994



FIGURE 7. Core samples were sieved at streamside to determine the size distribution of the gravel and smaller fines.

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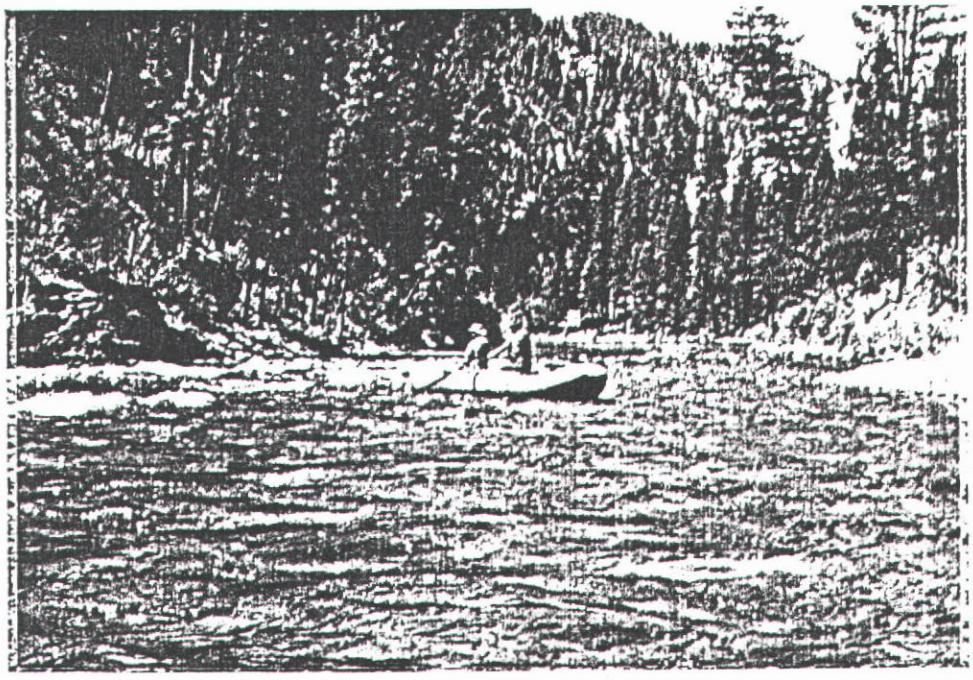


FIGURE 8. The upper section of stream near Lowman has less gradient and gentler mountain slopes than the midsection. River depths are also shallower.



FIGURE 9. The midsection of the river has many turbulent rapids and white water cascades.

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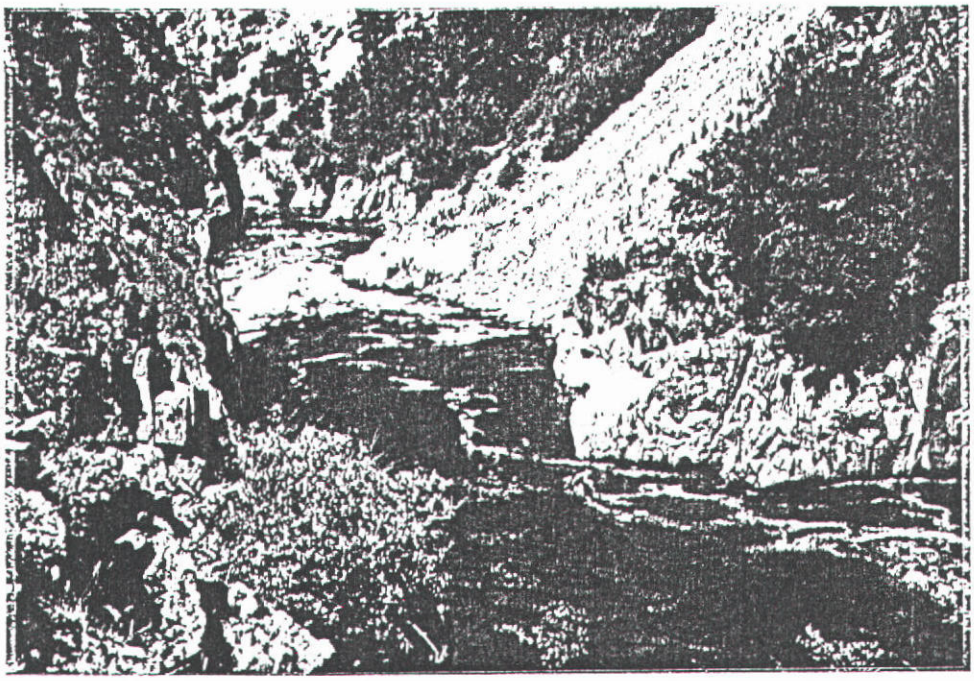


FIGURE 10. Many sections of the river are bordered by precipitous cliffs and very steep slide rock.

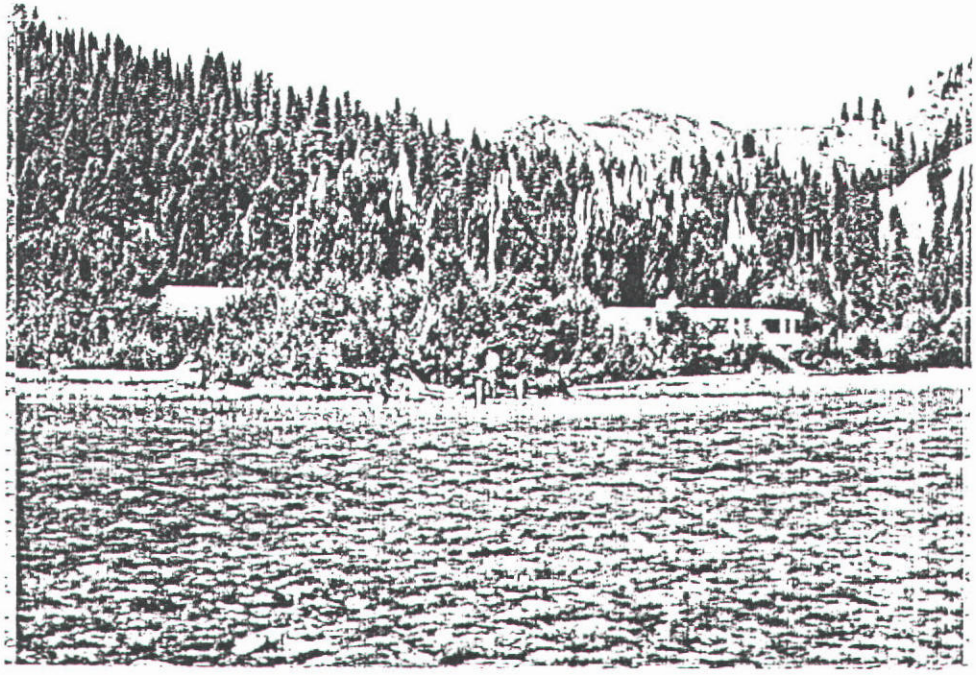


FIGURE 11. The lower section of the stream near Garden Valley is wider, shallower, and has many summer home developments that are adjacent to the river.

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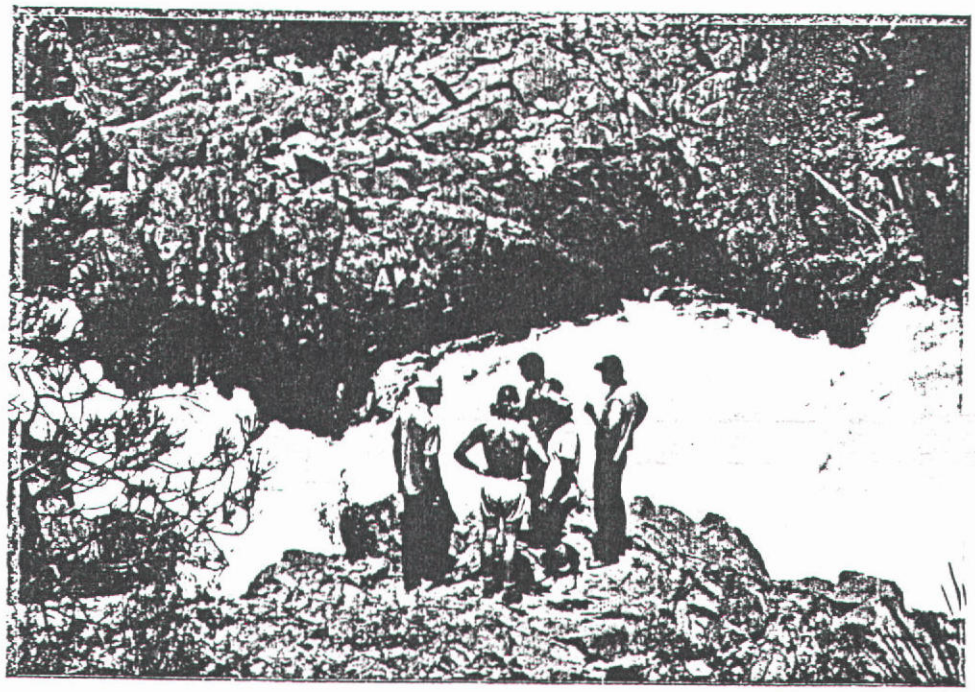


FIGURE 12. Big falls is located in a narrow steep sided canyon about four miles below the Deadwood River. This is the only rapid on the river that must be portaged during low summer flows.

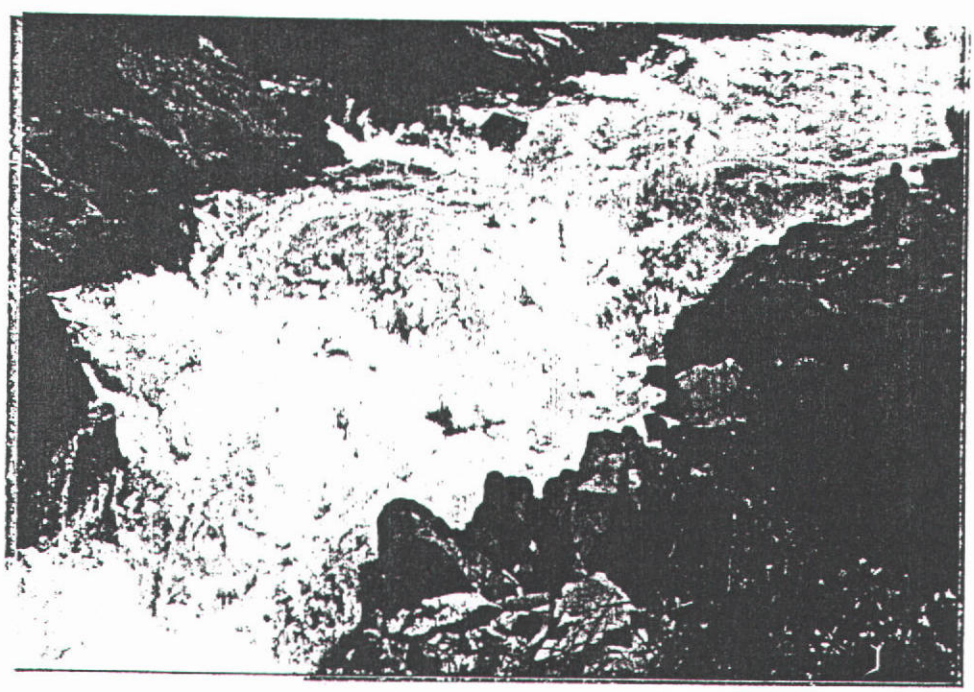


FIGURE 13. Big Falls is a turbulent mass of white water that stretches for about 80 yards and is climaxed on the lower end with a 10 to 14 foot waterfall.

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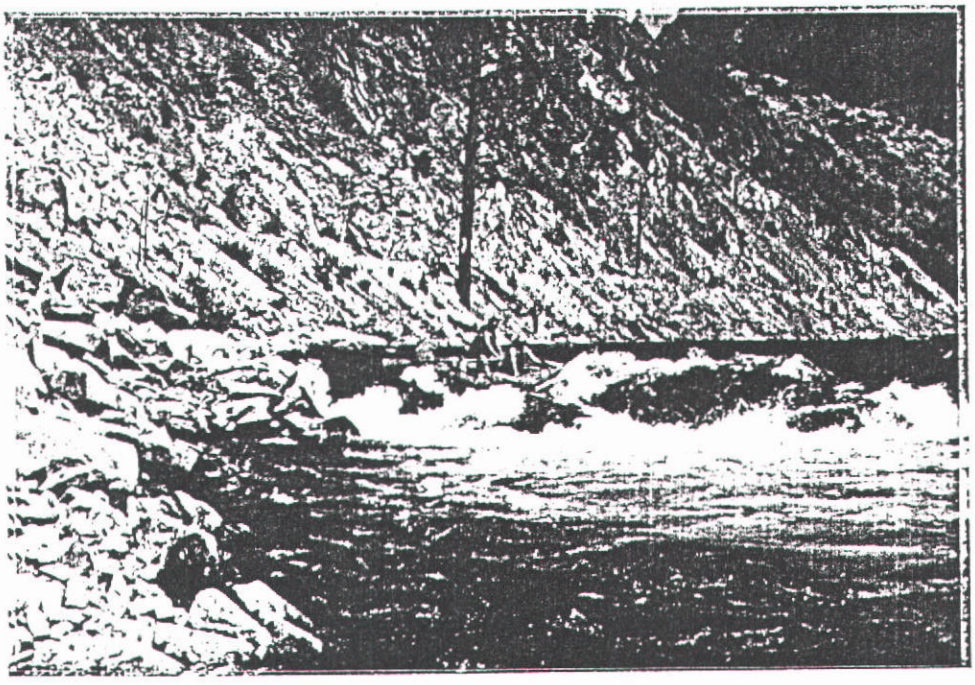


FIGURE 14. Little Falls is a relatively small rapid, next to the road, about one half mile below Big Pine Creek.

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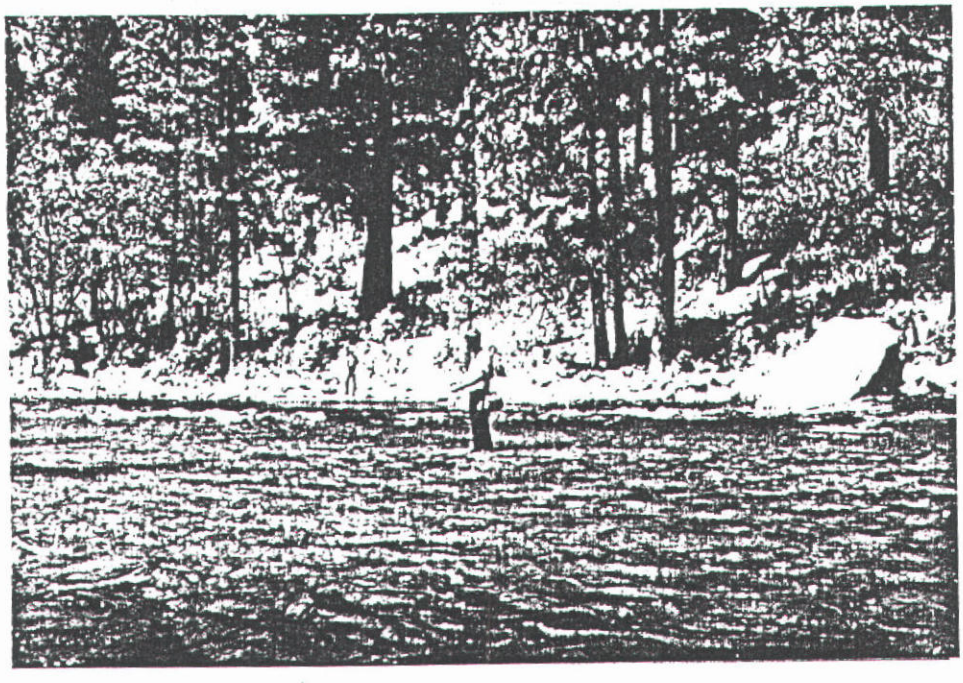


FIGURE 15. Angling pressure is greatest on the upper end of the stream near Lowman, at the Deadwood and Pine Flat Campgrounds where access is good, and near Garden Valley where the river flows closer to the road.

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State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

WATER RIGHT LICENSE

WATER RIGHT NO. 65-13060

Priority: May 16, 1989 **Minimum Instream Flow:** 763.00 CFS

This is to certify, that STATE OF IDAHO
IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD
STATEHOUSE
BOISE ID 83720 has complied with the terms and conditions of the permit, issued pursuant to Application for Permit dated May 16, 1989; and has submitted Proof of Beneficial Use on March 2, 1994. A minimum stream flow in

PAYETTE RIVER, SOUTH FORK tributary to **PAYETTE RIVER**

has been established as follows:

BENEFICIAL USE	PERIOD OF USE	RATE	
MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW	04/15 to 08/31	763.00 CFS	(Monday - Thursday)
		700.00 CFS	(Friday - Sunday)

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION:

Beginning of Stream Flow Reach SWNW , Sec. 32, Township 09N, Range 07E
End of Stream Flow Reach NESE , Sec. 31, Township 09N, Range 07E
BOISE County

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL AND REMARKS

1. Use of water under this right shall be non-consumptive.
2. Use of water under this right shall recognize and allow the continued beneficial diversion of water for irrigation or other purposes under any prior existing water right established by diversion and application to beneficial use or by an application, permit, or license on file or issued by the Director under the provisions of Chapter 2, Title 42, Idaho Code, with a priority of water right date earlier than 5/16/1989.
3. Upon a future finding and order of the Director that gauging stations are required to maintain the approved minimum flows on the South Fork of the Payette River, such measuring devices shall be permanently installed and maintained as specified by the Director.
4. This minimum stream flow is subject and subordinate to future appropriations of water from the South Fork of the Payette River and its tributaries for municipal and domestic purposes within the minimum flow watershed.

OCT 6 1995

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

WATER RIGHT LICENSE

WATER RIGHT NO. 65-13060

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL AND REMARKS

5. The Director retains jurisdiction, as described below, to review and amend any and all parameters of this right. The Board, upon receiving a request, or upon its own initiative, may petition the Director for an amendment to the right. The petition must set forth any significant change in circumstances and evidence of the public interest supporting the proposed amendment. The Director will notify the general public and specific persons or known interested parties of the proposed change, and conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining whether the right should be amended in the public interest. The burden of proof at the hearing shall be upon the persons or parties seeking the amendment to establish that the amendment of the right would be in the public interest.
6. This minimum stream flow is for recreation and aesthetic purposes and aquatic habitat.
7. This minimum stream flow begins at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in the SWNW, S32, T9N, R7E, approximately 1,056 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers, extending downstream through the Oxbow to a point in the NESE, S31, T9N, R7E, approximately 200 yards downstream from the section line between sections 31 and 32.

This license is issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-219, Idaho Code. Witness the seal and signature of the Director, affixed at Boise, this 5TH day of OCTOBER, 1995.

Acting for KARL J. DREHER, Director

Form 217
11/91

OFFICE USE ONLY
Amt. of Fee $_____
Date _____
Receipt No. _____
Receipt by _____

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MAR 0 2 1994
Department of Water Resources

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

PROOF OF BENEFICIAL USE

The Idaho Department of Water Resources considers this form a statement that the permit holder(s) has/have completed all development that will occur under this permit and that water has been applied according to the provisions of the permit for the beneficial use(s) described below. This form must be accompanied by a license examination fee, when necessary, or a completed field examination report prepared by a certified water right examiner who has been appointed by the department.

1. Permit No. 65-13060 Telephone No. 208-327-7910

2. Name(s) of Permit Holder(s): IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

3. Mailing Address: Statehouse, Boise, ID 83720

4. Source of Water: Payette River, South Fork

   If **GROUNDWATER**, Well Driller's Name: _____ Date Drilled: _____

   OPTIONAL:
   Pump horsepower: _____ Pressure (psi): _____ Dynamic pumping level (ft.): _____

5. Extent of Use (as authorized by the permit):

   Domestic _____ (No. of households) Stockwater _____ (No. and type of stock)

   Irrigation _____ (No. of acres) Other Minimum Instream Flow

6. Total rate and/or volume for which proof is submitted 763 cfs **OR** _____ acre/feet

7. Refer to the approval conditions on your permit and respond accordingly:

   Measuring device: Required? ___ Yes X No Installed? ___ Yes X No
   OR
   Flow Measurement Port: Required? ___ Yes ___ No Installed? ___ Yes ___ No

8. Fee Enclosed: $ NA (See License Fee Schedule on back of Instruction Sheet)

9. Person to contact to accompany the Department representative during field examination of the water system.

   _____
   Name Telephone No.

   _____
   Address

10. The above information is my true statement of the extent to which the above numbered permit has been developed and I relinquish any undeveloped portion of the permit to the state of Idaho.

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2/28/94 F. Dane Hydale Chair I.W.R.B.
Date Signature (and title, if on behalf of a company or organization)

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

Permit To Appropriate Water

NO. 65-13060

Proposed Priority: May 16, 1989 Maximum Diversion Rate: 763.00 CFS

This is to certify, that **STATE OF IDAHO**
IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD
STATEHOUSE
BOISE ID 83720
has applied for a permit to appropriate water from:

PAYETTE RIVER, SOUTH FORK tributary of **PAYETTE RIVER**

and a permit is **APPROVED** for development of water as follows:

BENEFICIAL USE	PERIOD OF USE	RATE OF DIVERSION
MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW	04/15 to 08/31	763.00 CFS

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION:

Beginning of Stream Flow Reach Lot 3(SWNW), Sec. 32, Township 09N, Range 07E
Beginning of Stream Flow Reach Lot 4(SWNW), Sec. 32, Township 09N, Range 07E
End of Stream Flow Reach Lot 3(NESE), Sec. 31, Township 09N, Range 07E
End of Stream Flow Reach Lot 9(NESE), Sec. 31, Township 09N, Range 07E
BOISE County

PLACE OF USE: See Remarks

CONDITIONS/REMARKS:

1. Rate of diversion is more fully described as 763 cfs Monday through Thursday, and 700 cfs Friday through Sunday.
2. Single beginning point of diversion located between Lot 3 and Lot 4 (NWNE), S32, T09N, R07E.
3. Single ending point of diversion located between Lot 3 and Lot 9 (NESE), S31, T09N, R07E.
4. See Final Memorandum Decision and Order for additional conditions of approval.

This permit is issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-204, Idaho Code. Witness the signature of the Director, affixed at Boise, this

30th day of December, 1991.

R. Keith Higginson, Director

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JAN 14 1994

BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO APPROPRIATE WATER NO. 65-13060 IN THE NAME OF THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD TO ESTABLISH A MINIMUM STREAMFLOW IN THE SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER	**ORDER ADOPTING PROPOSED MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER**

The Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order in the above captioned matter was issued and served upon the parties, and the Idaho Water Resource Board (Board) filed an exception to condition no. 4. The Director retained jurisdiction in condition no. 4 to review and amend a minimum streamflow if the public interest dictates a change. The condition suggested by the Board will be adopted, and the Proposed Memorandum Decision shall be amended as set forth below:

> 4. The Director retains jurisdiction, as described below, to review and amend any and all parameters of this permit and subsequent license. The Board, upon receiving a request, or upon its own initiative, may petition the Director for an amendment to the permit or license. The petition must set forth any significant change in circumstances and evidence of the public interest supporting the proposed amendment. The Director will notify the general public and specific persons or known interested parties of the proposed change, and conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining whether the permit or subsequent license should be amended in the public interest. The burden of proof at the hearing shall be upon the persons or parties seeking the amendment to establish that the amendment of the permit or license would be in the public interest.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Fish & Game) filed an objection to condition no. 6, which subordinates the minimum

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streamflow to depletions caused by future water rights for domestic and municipal use.

Fish & Game did not appear as a formal party at the minimum streamflow hearing, and has no standing to file an exception. Furthermore, the reasoning for the condition is sufficiently explained in the proposed decision, and condition 6 will not be changed.

IT IS, THEREFORE, HEREBY ORDERED that said Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order with the above amendments, is adopted and issued as the Final Decision and Order.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1991.

R. KEITH HIGGINSON
Director

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on this 31st day of December, 1991, I mailed a true and correct copy of the Order Adopting Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order, postage prepaid, to the following individuals:

Mark Auth
P.O. Box 7
2000 Homer Rd.
Eagle, ID 83616

Bill Platts
1603 Sunrise Rim Rd.
Boise, ID 83705

IDWR - Western Region

Wendy Wilson
Idaho Rivers United
P.O. Box 633
Boise, ID 83701

Peter Anderson
Natural Resources Division
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

JENNIFER SEIFERT
Secretary

JAN 14 1994

BEFORE THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF WATER RESOURCES OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION FOR MINIMUM STREAMFLOW NO. 65-13060 (SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER) IN THE NAME OF THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

ORDER ISSUING PROPOSED MEMORANDUM DECISION

R. Keith Higginson, Director of the Department of Water Resources, having reviewed the attached proposed decision prepared by this appointee, Gary Spackman, who conducted the hearing or who has read the record in this case, hereby approves the same as a proposed decision pursuant to Idaho Code, Sec. 67-5211.

Each party to these proceedings who appeared at the hearing is given the opportunity, pursuant to Idaho Code, Sec. 42-1701A and 67-5211, to file exceptions to the proposed decision and to present briefs and oral arguments. If no timely and proper exceptions are received, an order by the Director will be entered adopting the proposed decision as his final decision.

I.
EXCEPTIONS

A. To be considered by the Director, exceptions must:

1. be received by the Director on or before the 15th day following the day of service of this Order and the proposed decision,

2. specifically identify the portions of the proposed decision to which exceptions are made and specifically state the grounds for those exceptions, and

3. be sent to each of the parties who appeared or their attorneys.

II.
BRIEFS

A. Any briefs in support of exceptions to the proposed decision shall be filed with the Director at the same time that party's exceptions are filed with the Director.

B. All response briefs to the exceptions must be filed with the Director within 15 days after the exceptions were served upon the responding party.

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JAN 14 1994

III.

A. No oral arguments before the Director on the proposed decision will be held unless specifically requested by a party filing exceptions to the proposed decision and unless that request is filed with the Director concurrently with the filing of that party's exception.

B. If oral arguments have been properly requested by a party filing exceptions, any other party, upon reasonable notice to the Director, shall have the right to present oral argument in response to the exceptions filed.

C. Oral arguments before the Director on exceptions to the proposed decision shall be heard at the discretion of the Director, pursuant to Idaho Code, Sec. 42-1701A. If oral agruments are to be heard, the Director will, within a reasonable time, notify each party of the place, date and hour the oral arguments will take place and of the period of time allocated for the arguments of this case. Unless the Director orders otherwise, all oral arguments shall be heard in Boise, Idaho.

IV.
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

All exceptions, briefs, requests for oral argument and other matters filed with the Director in connection with the proposed decision shall be served on all other parties to these proceedings in accordance with Rule 7.2.

V.
FINAL DECISION

Following the submission of all exceptions, briefs and oral arguments, if they are heard, the Director shall issue a final decision adopting, modifying or rejecting and replacing the proposed decision. Copies of the decision and order shall be served on all parties.

Dated this 27th day of November, 19 91.

R. KEITH HIGGINSON
Director

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JAN 14 1994

BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION FOR MINIMUM STREAMFLOW NO. 65-13060 (SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER) IN THE NAME OF THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD	**PROPOSED MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER**

On October 8, 1991, the Idaho Department of Water Resources (Department) conducted a hearing to determine whether an application for minimum streamflow, numbered in the Department records as 65-13060, should be approved or rejected. The application seeks to establish a minimum streamflow in what is commonly known as the Oxbow Bend of the South Fork of the Payette River, located in Boise County.

Notice of the hearing was properly published statewide. Notice was sent to various interested parties. The Idaho Water Resource Board (Board), Idaho Rivers United and Intermountain Power Corporation (Intermountain Power) appeared formally as parties. Intermountain Power had filed a notice of appearance in the fall of 1990, prior to publication, stating that it wished to appear as a party, and the Department had acknowledged its participation as a party. Intermountain Power has proposed construction of a hydropower facility within the Oxbow. The proposal is pending with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC); Intermountain Power has not filed an application for permit to appropriate water.

After publication, the Department mailed a notice to Mark Auth (Auth), president of Intermountain Power.

At the hearing, the hearing officer discovered that the notice had been sent to the wrong address and attempted to contact Auth by telephone but could not reach him. The other parties presented evidence regarding the minimum streamflow application.

Subsequent to the hearing, Auth informed the Department that Intermountain Power had not been notified of the hearing. Failure to properly notify Intermountain Power at its current address contained in the Department files was a procedural flaw.

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Auth stipulated that Intermountain Power's desire to participate in the hearing would be satisfied if the witnesses who testified at the earlier hearing would attend a supplemental hearing, and be subject to cross examination, and if he could also to present his own evidence. Auth listened to the taped record in the offices of the Department, and reviewed the exhibits.

Auth subsequently stipulated that a representative of the Forest Service who testified at the first hearing would not be required to attend. He also stipulated at the hearing that a witness for Fish & Game, Scott Grunder, could be excused because of illness, provided that Will Reid of Fish & Game testify in his place. Mr. Reid testified. Finally, Bill Platts, a Board member who testified at the earlier hearing, could not attend. J.D. Williams, another Board member, testified on his behalf, and responded to questions regarding the application. Evidence having been submitted, the hearing officer, as a representative of the Director of the Department of Water Resources, proposes the following findings, conclusions and order:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Application for permit no. 65-13060 proposes the following:

Rate of Flow:	Minimum streamflow of 763.0 cfs Monday through Thursday; 700.0 cfs Friday through Sunday. These flows combine with other minimum streamflows for the reach established by a prior filing, 65-12733. Combined with the earlier minimum flow filings, the total proposed minimum streamflow for the Oxbow reach is 1100 cfs. The additional minimum streamflow is only sought from April 15 through August 31.
Location:	Beginning at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend between government Lots 3 and 4 ($SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$), Section 32, T9N, R7E, approximately 1,056 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers, and extending downstream through the Oxbow to a point between Government Lots 3 and 9 ($NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$), Section 31, T9N, R7E, approximately 200 yards downstream from

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	the section line between sections 31 and 32.
Purpose:	Recreation, aesthetics and aquatic habitat.

2. A prior minimum streamflow permit numbered 65-12733, approved a minimum streamflow for various reaches of the South Fork of the Payette River located upstream and downstream from the Oxbow Bend. The prior minimum streamflow establishes a flow of 1100 cfs during the summer recreation months on the South Fork of the Payette River both above and below the Oxbow Bend. Reduced flows of 337 cfs Monday through Thursday, and 400 cfs Friday through Sunday, were approved by the prior minimum streamflow permits. The proposed minimum flows, when combined with the existing minimum flow, will recognize a consistent 1100 cfs minimum flow for the Oxbow and the entire South Fork Payette River.

3. The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks & Recreation) was a requesting party for the prior minimum streamflow application (65-12733). A stipulation was signed by Parks & Recreation, marked as Intermountain Power Exhibit A. The stipulation called for minimum streamflows of 300 cfs, Monday through Thursday, and 400 cfs, Friday through Sunday. These stipulated flows are similar to minimum streamflows permitted by permit no. 65-12733.

4. The stipulation contemplated what has been termed a "bypass chute" or "bypass channel" within which a minimum flow would bypass the hydropower facility.

5. The stipulation signed by Parks and Recreation was a stipulation for FERC licensing, and has no significant bearing on this matter, particularly because of subsequent actions, primarily the Payette River Plan, which is a more recent and more comprehensive statement of public interest and recreational value than a stipulation signed by Parks & Recreation.

6. The Board adopted a comprehensive plan for the Payette River following extensive studies and public involvement. The Payette River Plan states that the South Fork of the Payette River, and specifically the Oxbow Bend, should be a recreational river, and that the recreational and environmental values of the Oxbow Bend outweigh the benefits which would be derived from a hydropower development.

7. Hydrologic data submitted by the Board establishes that a flow rate of 1100 cfs is maintainable approximately 50% of the

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time. Only during late August do the flows sometimes drop below 1100 cfs.

8. The Oxbow of the South Fork of the Payette River is used extensively during the summer months for recreation. At least two outfitters run commercial trips on the South Fork of the Payette River. In addition, many private users float the Oxbow, which is included in the larger canyon section of the South Fork of the Payette.

9. The minimum safe level for running the Oxbow reach with loaded rafts is between 1000 and 1100 cubic feet per second. Flows below these flow rates are either too low to float a standard commercial or private raft, or will at least create dangerous or difficult passage conditions. The commercial outfitters stated that they do not take trips on the South Fork of the Payette River when flows drop below 1100 cfs.

10. Approximately 60% of the commercial outfitters' revenues are derived from trips which include the Oxbow reach. Reduction of flows to non-passable levels would prevent two and three day trips, which are the best source of revenue for the commercial outfitters.

11. Although significant mining once occurred in the area of the Oxbow, it is the most remote portion of the canyon, and is one of the more pleasing and aesthetic parts of a float trip. In addition, small rapids within the Oxbow reach prepare rafters for more difficult rapids downstream.

12. The adoption of the Payette River Plan, combined with the testimony of the commercial and private users of the river convinces the hearing officer that the recreational value of the river during the summer months is paramount.

13. Fish & Game testified that the minimum streamflows previously established are probably too low to sustain a fishable population, but would only sustain a survivable population of fish. No technical data was presented to show what flows between the existing minimum streamflows and the 1100 cfs would be a minimum streamflow.

14. There are no water rights diverted from the South Fork of the Payette within the Oxbow reach.

15. Communities and recreational developments within the hydrologic basin draining the minimum flow reach on the North Fork of the Payette River need a source of water for future municipal and domestic purposes. Reservation of sufficient water

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from the South Fork of the Payette River and its tributaries for future municipal and domestic use within the minimum flow reach drainage is in the public interest.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Idaho Code § 42-1501 provides that streamflow preservation for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, recreation, aesthetic beauty, navigation, and water quality when made pursuant to the minimum streamflow statutes, is in the public interest and is declared to be a beneficial use of such water.

2. Idaho Code § 42-1503 sets forth the criteria to be considered by the Department in reviewing an application for minimum streamflow:

> Upon the conclusion of the hearings and completion of any investigation conducted by the director, he shall enter his findings in writing approving the application in full, or in part, or upon conditions or rejecting said application. Approval of any such application must be based upon the findings that such appropriation of minimum streamflow:

(a) will not interfere with any vested water right, permit, or water right application with priority of right date earlier than the date of receipt in the office of the director of a complete application for appropriation of minimum streamflow filed under the provisions of this act;

(b) is in the pubic, as opposed to private, interest;

(c) is necessary for the preservation of fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, recreation, aesthetic beauty, navigation, transportation, or water quality of the stream;

(d) is the minimum flow or lake level and not the ideal or most desirable flow or lake level; and

(e) is capable of being maintained as evidenced by records of streamflows and water levels and the existing or future establishment of necessary gauging stations and bench marks.

3. Any right to be acquired under this application is for instream nonconsumptive use and is subject to all vested water rights, permits, or water right applications having dates of priority earlier than the respective filing dates of the applications set forth in the findings of fact.

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4. The requested minimum streamflow is capable of being maintained.

5. The proposed minimum streamflow appropriations are necessary to preserve recreational and aesthetic value. The evidence did not support a conclusion that the minimum streamflows were necessary to protect fish habitat.

6. The minimum streamflow is in the public as opposed to the private interest.

7. The minimum streamflow sought is a minimum flow for aesthetic and recreation purposes, and is not the ideal or the most desirable flow.

8. The Director of the Department of Water Resources has considerable flexibility to grant appropriations subject to future appropriation for which the public interest may show to be of greater importance. Shokal v. Dunn, 109 Idaho 330, 707 P2d. 441 (1985).

9. The Director should retain sufficient flexibility that the parameters of a minimum streamflow may be changed to respond to proven public interest. Municipal or domestic uses within the watershed should not be stifled by a minimum streamflow. The recreational value of the area may be enhanced by communities and recreational property owners along the river. Communities and recreational property owners should have access to an easily available source of water for municipal and domestic use.

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that application for permit no. 65-13060 is APPROVED subject to the following conditions:

1. Use of water under this permit shall recognize and allow the continued beneficial diversion of water for irrigation or other purposes under any prior existing water right established by diversion and application to beneficial use or by an application, permit, or license on file or issued by the Director under the provisions of Chapter 2, Title 42, Idaho Code, with a priority of water right date earlier than May 16, 1989, for application no. 65-13060.

2. Use of water under these permits shall be nonconsumptive.

3. Upon a future finding and order of the Director that gauging stations are required to maintain the approved minimum

MEMORANDUM
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flows on the South Fork of the Payette River, such measuring devices shall be permanently installed and maintained as specified by the Director.

4. The Director retains jurisdiction to review and amend any and all parameters of this permit and subsequent license. Any person seeking review and amendment of the permit or license shall file a request with the Board, which request shall describe the amendment sought, the reasons for the proposed amendment, and a statement of the change in circumstances since the permit or license was issued or last reviewed that merit a review of the permit or license. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the Director of the Department of Water Resources. The Board, upon receiving a request, or upon its own initiative, may petition the Director for an amendment to the permit or license. The petition must set forth any significant change in circumstances and evidence of the public interest supporting the proposed amendment. The director will notify the general public and specific persons or known interested parties of the proposed change, and conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining whether the permit or subsequent license should be amended in the public interest. The burden of proof at the hearing shall be upon the persons or parties seeking the amendment to establish that the amendment of the permit or license would be in the public interest.

5. Proof of instream beneficial use of the minimum streamflow may be submitted immediately following concurrence by the legislature as required by Idaho Code § 42-1503.

6. The minimum streamflows are subject and subordinate to future appropriations of water from the South Fork of the Payette River and its tributaries for municipal and domestic purposes within the minimum flow watershed.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1991.

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Hearing Officer
Idaho Department of Water Resources

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on the 27th day of November, 1991, I mailed a true and correct copy of the Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order and the Order Issuing Proposed Memorandum Decision, postage prepaid, to the following individuals:

Mark Auth
P.O. Box 7
2000 Homer Rd.
Eagle, ID 83616

Bill Platts
1603 Sunrise Rim Rd.
Boise, ID 83705

Wendy Wilson
Idaho Rivers United
P.O. Box 633
Boise, ID 83701

Bill Graham - IDWR

IDWR - Western Region

Jennifer Seifert

JENNIFER SEIFERT
Secretary

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JAN 14 1994

BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION FOR MINIMUM STREAMFLOW NO. 65-13060 IN THE NAME OF THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD	**ORDER SCHEDULING SUPPLEMENTAL HEARING**

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. A hearing regarding application for permit no. 65-13060 was conducted on October 8, 1991, in Horseshoe Bend, Idaho.

2. Records of the Department of Water Resources show that notice of the hearing was properly published. The Idaho Water Resource Board and Idaho Rivers United appeared as parties at the hearing.

3. In a letter dated July 3, 1989, Intermountain Power Corp. petitioned the Department to intervene and to appear as a party in this matter. The Department granted the request to be a party in the proceeding.

4. The Department attempted to notify Intermountain Power Corp. by mailing notice to Mark Auth. The most current mailing address of Intermountain Power Corp. was not discovered, and the notice was sent to an old mailing address.

5. Intermountain Power Corp. did not receive notice of the hearing.

6. Possible due process flaws were discussed with Mark Auth, president of Intermountain Power Corp.

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JAN 14 1994

7. On October 16, 1991, Mr. Auth listened to the recorded testimony, and reviewed the records. After his review, Mr. Auth requested a supplemental hearing to allow him to cross examine witnesses at the hearing, and to call witnesses of his own.

8. Mr. Auth stipulated, however, that he did not require the attendance of David Hale, of the Boise National Forest.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Due process requires that Intermountain Power Corp., as a party to this matter, be granted an opportunity to cross examine witnesses and present testimony of its own. Intermountain Power Corp. and its witnesses will also be subject to cross examination by the other parties.

2. All parties who testified at the formal hearing must be in attendance for due process to be served, except David Hale, an employee of the Boise National Forest. Bill Platts of the Idaho Water Resource Board, will be unavailable, but his statement will be reread into the record by another Board member, who will then be subject to cross examination.

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that a supplemental hearing will be conducted on November 6, 1991, at 1:30 p.m. in the second floor conference room, of the Department of Water Resources, 1301 North Orchard, Boise, Idaho.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the prior record created on October 8, 1991, will be used to decide this matter, and evidence received at the supplemental hearing will add to the present record.

JAN 14 1994

Dated this 18th day of October, 1991.

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Hearing Officer
Department of Water Resources

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on the 22nd day of October, I mailed a true and correct copy of the Order Scheduling Supplemental Hearing, postage prepaid, to the following individuals:

Bill Platts
1603 Sunrise Rim Rd.
Boise, ID 83705

Bill Graham - IDWR

Wendy Wilson
Idaho Rivers United
P.O. Box 633
Boise, ID 83701

Mark Auth
P.O. Box 7
2000 Homer Rd.
Eagle, ID 83616

IDWR - Western Region

Jennifer Seifert

JENNIFER SEIFERT
Secretary

JAN 14 1994

Form 202
Rev 1-85

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MAY 16 1989

Ident No 65-13060

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

To appropriate the public waters of the State of Idaho

Department of Water Resources

1. Name of applicant Idaho Water Resource Board Phone 327-7900

   Post office address Statehouse, Boise, ID 83720

2. Source of water supply S. Fork of Payette River which is a tributary of Payette River

3. ~~Location of point of diversion is~~ This reach is from the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend at a point in the ____ ¼ of SW ¼ of NW ¼, Govt. Lots 3 & 4

   Sec. 32 Township 9N Range 7E B.M. Boise County; ~~additional points of diversion if any~~: downstream to a point in Gov. Lots 3 & 9 (NE¼SE¼), Sec. 31, T9N, R7E, approximately 200 yards downstream of the section line common to Section 32 & Section 31.

4. Water will be used for the following purposes:
   Minimum Instream Flow per IDWR format, BL 6/6/89.

   Amount * for ~~recreational~~ purposes from ~~Apr. 15~~ to ~~Aug. 31~~ (both dates inclusive)
   (cfs or acre-feet per annum)

   Amount _____ for _____ purposes from _____ to _____ (both dates inclusive)
   (cfs or acre-feet per annum)

   Amount _____ for _____ purposes from _____ to _____ (both dates inclusive)
   (cfs or acre-feet per annum)

   Amount _____ for _____ purposes from _____ to _____ (both dates inclusive)
   (cfs or acre-feet per annum)

5. Total quantity to be appropriated is (a) _____ (cubic feet per second) and/or (b) _____ (acre feet per annum)

6. Proposed diverting works:

   a. Description of ditches, flumes, pumps, headgates, etc. none - in stream flow

   b. Height of storage dam N/A feet; active reservoir capacity _____ acre-feet, total reservoir capacity _____ acre-feet; period of year when water will be diverted to storage: _____ to _____ inclusive.

   c Proposed well diameter is _____ inches; proposed depth of well is _____ feet.

   d. Is ground water with a temperature of greater than 90°F being sought? _____

7. Time required for the completion of the works and application of the water to the proposed beneficial use is 5 years (*minimum 1 year*).

* See #12 Remarks

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8 Description of proposed uses (*if irrigation only, go to item 9*):

a. Hydropower, show total feet of head and proposed capacity in KW. _____

b. Stockwatering; list number and kind of livestock. _____

c. Municipal; show name of municipality. _____

d. Domestic, show number of households. _____

e. Other; describe fully. To maintain recreational boating flows during the high-use season; to maintain the aesthetic resource for persons driving along the river & recreating in the area; to maintain fish & aquatic habitat. The preceding is continued with the Minimum Instream Flow, pl 6/6/89.

9. Description of place of use:

a. If water is for irrigation, indicate acreage in each subdivision in the tabulation below.

b. If water is used for other purposes, place a symbol of the use (*example: D for Domestic*) in the corresponding place of use below. See instructions for standard symbols.

PER TOPO MAP, pl 6/6/89.

TWP	RANGE	SEC.	NE¼				NW¼				SW¼				SE¼				TOTALS
			NE¼	NW¼	SW¼	SE¼	NE¼	NW¼	SW¼	SE¼	NE¼	NW¼	SW¼	SE¼	NE¼	NW¼	SW¼	SE¼	
9N	7E	31													L.3 X				
															L.9				
		32							L.3 X			L.5 X	L.7 X						
									L.4			L.6	L.8						

Total number of acres to be irrigated _____

10. Describe any other water rights used for the same purposes as described above. This application is intended to supplement approved application 65-12733.

11 a. Who owns the property at the point of diversion? N/A

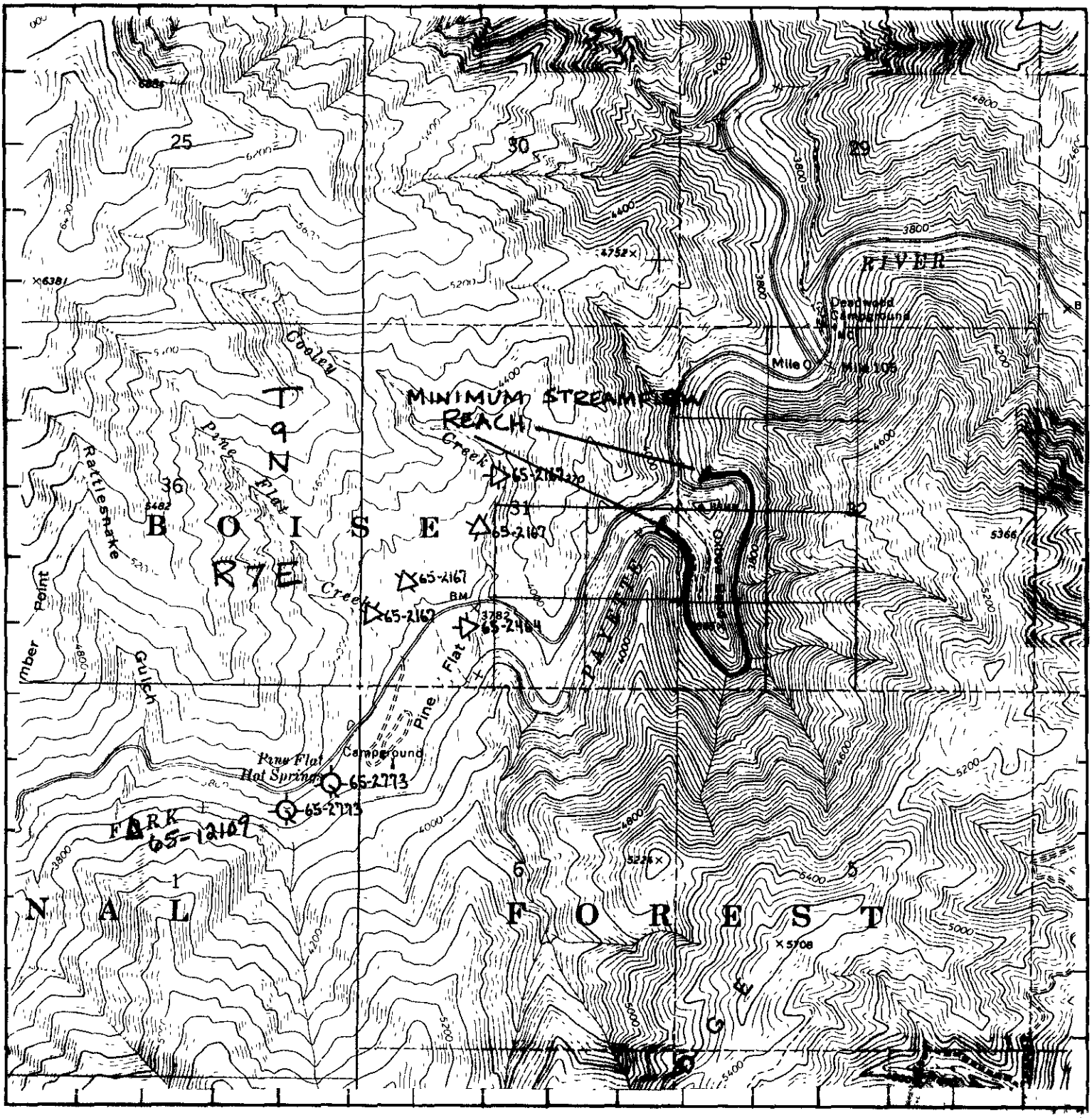
b. Who owns the land to be irrigated or place of use? N/A

c. If the property is owned by a person other than the applicant, describe the arrangement enabling the applicant to make this filing. _____

12. Remarks: 763 cfs, Monday through Thursday and 700 cfs, Friday through Sunday from April 15 to August 31 inclusive.

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13. Map of proposed project: show clearly the proposed point of diversion, place of use, section number, township and range number.



Scale 2 inches equal 1 mile

BE IT KNOWN that the undersigned hereby makes application for permit to appropriate the public waters of the State of Idaho as herein set forth.

JAN 14 1994

(Applicant)

Idaho Water Resource Board

Received by S.L. Gary S Date 5/16/89 Time 2:55 p.m. 1115 p.m. Preliminary check by Gary S. 5/24/89

Fee $ N/A Receipted by _____ # _____ Date _____

Publication prepared by _____ Date _____ Published in _____

Publication approved _____ Date _____

ACTION OF THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

This is to certify that I have examined Application for Permit to appropriate the public waters of the State of Idaho No 6513060, and said application is hereby APPROVED.

1. Approval of said application is subject to the following limitations and conditions:

   a. SUBJECT TO ALL PRIOR WATER RIGHTS.

   b. Proof of construction of works and application of water to beneficial use shall be submitted on or before January 1, 19 97.

   c The rate of diversion, if water is to be used for irrigation under this permit, when combined with all other water rights for the same land shall not exceed 0.02 cubic feet per second for each acre of land.

   d. The water right acquired under this permit if for hydropower purposes shall be junior and subordinate to all rights to the use of water, other than hydropower, within the State of Idaho that are initiated later in time than the priority of this permit and shall not give rise to any right or claim against any future rights to the use of water, other than hydropower, within the State of Idaho initiated later in time than the priority of this permit.

   e. Other:

PURSUANT TO PROPOSED MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER ADOPTING PROPOSED MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER

Dated this 30th day of December, 1991.

R KEITH HIGGINSON, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources

JAN 14 1994

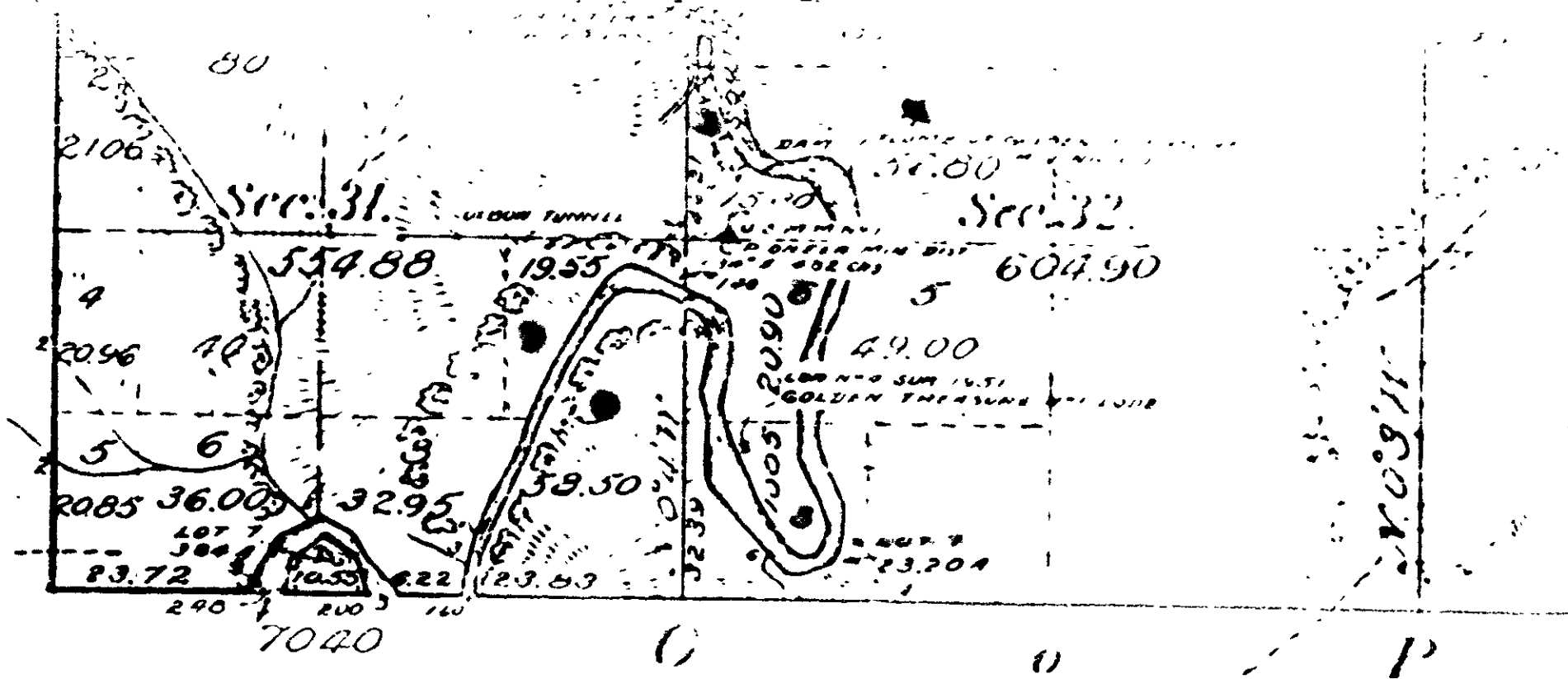
65-13060

Point of Beginning S. 32 L. 3, 4

Point of Ending S. 31 L. 3, 9

T. 9 N.
R. 7 E.

JAN 14 1994



Form 202
Supplement

EXHIBIT B
ATTACHMENT TO APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

TO APPROPRIATE A MINIMUM STREAM FLOW

14. **Provide evidence that the appropriation will not interfere with any vested water right, permit, or any water right application of earlier date of priority.**

The requested flows are for instream, non-consumptive use and will be junior to all vested water rights, permits or applications with earlier dates of priority. Research has shown that the requested flows are routinely available in excess of all prior appropriations in this stream reach.

15. **Provide evidence to show that the appropriation would be in the public interest as opposed to the private interest.**

This water right will be held by the Water Resource Board to assure adequate flows in the river for the enjoyment of anyone using the general area for recreational purposes.

16. **Provide evidence or justification that the appropriation is necessary for the purposes shown in item 4.**

Recreational boating, fishing, and other water-dependent activities require adequate in-stream flows. Adequate in-stream flow is also necessary for scenic appreciation.

17. **Provide evidence that the minimum flow or lake level is minimum and not the most ideal or most desirable flow or lake level.**

The evidence developed for application 65-12733 indicates that recreational boaters enjoy the high end of historic flows for their activity. This application seeks the lower end of an acceptable flow range. For fishery purposes, a bankful discharge would generally be preferable.

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18. **Provide evidence that the flow or lake level requested is capable of being maintained as evidenced by records of stream flows and water levels.**

Records at the Idaho Dept. of Water Resources indicate that over the last 50 years the flow has been available nearly 90% of the time. Even in late July and August the flow has been available 50% of the time.

19. **Describe the location of existing gaging stations that can be used in the administration of this appropriation.**

Gage 13235000 at Lowman; gage 13236500 at Deadwood Dam; gage 132475000 at Horseshoe Bend.

20. **Do you intend to install additional gaging stations? Describe the location.**

No

21. **List any additional remarks related to this minimum stream flow application.**

These requested flows are to supplement summer flows identified in approved application 65-12733; the result will be a minimum flow of 1100 cfs from the Sawtooth Wilderness boundary to the confluence of the South Fork Payette River and Middle Fork Payette River during the high-use season.

[illegible]

JAN 14 1994

Publisher's Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF IDAHO }
} .SS
County of Valley }

I, Maggie Aganew, being duly sworn and say, I am the receptionist of The Central Idaho Star-News, a weekly newspaper published at McCall, in the County of Valley, State of Idaho; that said newspaper is in general circulation in the county of aforesaid and is a legal newspaper; that the NOTICE OF CORRECTION, a copy of which is enclosed hereto and is a part hereof, was published in said newspaper once a week for two consecutive weeks in the regular and entire issue of every number there of during the period of time of publication, and was published in the newspaper proper and not in a supplement; and that publication of such notice began August 16, 1989, and ended August 23, 1989.

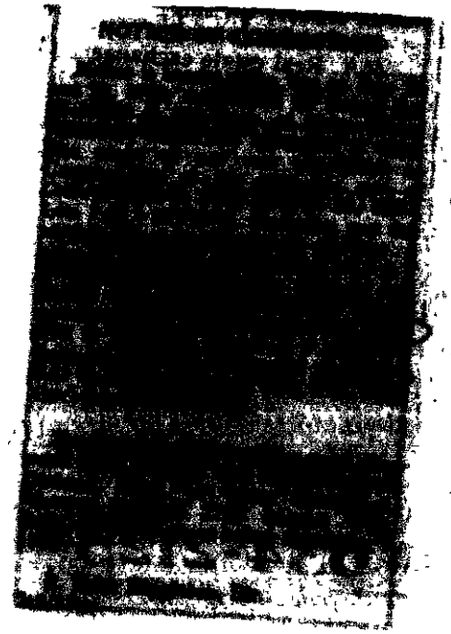
Subscribed and sworn before me this the 24th day of August, 1989.

STATE OF IDAHO }
}
COUNTY OF VALLEY }

On this24th day of August, in the year of 1989, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Maggie Aganew, known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

Tom Grote
Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at McCall, Idaho
Commission Expires 1993

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Department of Water Resources
Area Regional Office



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Publisher's Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF IDAHO }
.SS
County of Valley

I, Maggie Aganew, being duly sworn and say, I am the receptionist of The Central Idaho Star-News, a weekly newspaper published at McCall, in the County of Valley, State of Idaho; that said newspaper is in general circulation in the county of aforesaid and is a legal newspaper; that the NOTICE OF MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW, a copy of which is enclosed hereto and is a part hereof, was published in said newspaper once a week for two consecutive weeks in the regular and entire issue of every number there of during the period of time of publication, and was published in the newspaper proper and not in a supplement; and that publication of such notice began June 21, 1989, and ended June 28, 1989.

JAN 14 1994

M. A Ag

Subscribed and sworn before me this the 29th day of June, 1989.

STATE OF IDAHO }
COUNTY OF VALLEY }

On this 29th day of June, in the year of 1989, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Maggie Aganew, known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

Tom Grote

Tom Grote
Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at McCall, Idaho
Commission Expires 1993

NOTICE OF MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW

Notice is hereby given that the IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources proposing to appropriate water for minimum instream flow in Payette River, North Fork a tributary to Payette River. The application is further described as follows:

Application NO. 65-13059
Source: Payette River, North Fork
Proposed Priority: May 1, 1989
Place of Use: Commencing at Smith's Ferry Bridge in T11N, R3E, S.10, Gov't Lot 4 (SWNE), extending to confluence with Payette River in T19N, R3E, S.29, Gov't Lot 2 (SESE).
Amount and Period of Use: 400 CFS from September 2, through April 30.
Propose of Minimum Instream Flow: Recreation, aesthetic, fishery maintenance, and other water dependent benefits.

Application No. 65-13060
Source: Payette River, South Fork
Proposed Priority: May 16, 1989
Place of Use: Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & 5 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S. 31 & 32 at a point of T9N, R7E, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE).
Amount and Period of Use
763 CFS Monday - Thursday, April 15, through August 31.
700 CFS Friday - Sunday, April 15, Through August 31.
Propose of Minimum Instream Flow

Recreation, aesthetic, fishery, and other water dependent benefits.

The Idaho Water Resource Board will not be holding a public meeting regarding these applications. Instead, written comments are solicited at this time. The Idaho Department of Water Resources will hold hearing regarding the applications at a future time.

Gene M. Gray, Chairman, Idaho Water Resource Board
2t6/28

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JUN 3 0 1989
Department of Water Resources

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF IDAHO,
ss.
COUNTY OF GEM,

Esma Reyes, being first duly sworn, on ~~his~~ her oath deposes and says that she is the ~~printer~~ clerk of Messenger-Index, a legal weekly newspaper published at Emmett, in Gem County, Idaho; that said newspaper is in general circulation in said county and has been published uninterruptedly and continuously for more than 78 weeks prior to the first publication of the annexed document; and that the document notice, process, or advertisement hereunto annexed was published in the regular edition of Messenger-Index for Two (2x) consecutive weekly issues thereof, beginning with the issue of June 21, 1989, and ending with the issue of June 28, 1989

Esma Reyes

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1989

Notary Public,
Residing at Emmett, Idaho.

My Commission Expires 3-21-95

[redacted]

JAN 14 1994

NOTICE OF MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW

Notice is hereby given that the IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources proposing to appropriate water for a minimum instream flow in Payette River, North Fork a tributary to Payette River The application is further described as follows:

APPLICATION NO.
65-13059
SOURCE
PAYETTER RIVER,
North Fork
Proposed Priority
May 1, 1989
Place of Use
Commencing at Smith's Ferry Bridge in T11N, R3E, S 10, Gov't Lot 4(SWNE), extending to confluence with Payette River in T9N, R3E, S 29, Gov't Lot 2 (SESE).
Amount and Period of use
400 CFS from September 2, through April 30
Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery maintenance, and other water dependent benefits.

Application No.
65-13060
Source
Payette River, South Fork
Proposed Priority
May 16, 1989
Place of Use
Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S 32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S. 31 & 32 at a point in T9N, R7E, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE)
Amount and Penod of Use
763 cfs Monday-Thursday, April 15, through August 31.
700 cfs Friday-Sunday, April 15, through August 31
Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery, and other water dependent benefits.
The Idaho Water Resource Board will not be holding a public meeting regarding these applications Instead, written comments are solicited at this time. The Idaho Department of Water Resources will hold a hearing regarding the applications at a future time.
Gene M Gray
Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board
PUBLISH, **Thursday**, June 22 and 29, 1989.

Affidavit of Publication

№ 19989

STATE IDAHO }
COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS } ss.

I, Linda Copps McGuire being first duly sworn upon oath, depose and say that I am Legal Clerk of the TIMES-NEWS, published daily, at Twin Falls, Idaho, and do solemnly swear that a copy of the notice of advertisement, as per clipping attached, was published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper, and not in any supplement thereof, for Two consecutive Weeks, commencing with the issue dated June 22, 1989, and ending with the issue dated June 29, 1989.

And I do further certify that said newspaper is a consolidation, effective February 16, 1942, of the Idaho Evening Times, published theretofore daily except Sunday, and the Twin Falls News, published theretofore daily except Monday, both of which newspapers prior to consolidation had been published under said names in said city and county continuously and uninterruptedly during a period of more than twelve consecutive months, and said TIMES-NEWS, since such consolidation, has been published as a daily newspaper except Saturday, until July 31, 1978, at which time said newspaper began daily publication under said name in said city and county continuously and uninterruptedly.

And I further certify that pursuant to Section 60-108 Idaho Code, Thursday of each week has been designated as the day on which legal notice by law or by order of any court of competent jurisdiction within the state of Idaho, to be published weekly, will be published; and that at the head of the editorial column of said combined newspapers, and in each issue thereof, Thursday is announced as the day on which said legal notices will be published.

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

On this 30 day of June in the year of 1989, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Linda Copps McGuire, known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Deva R. Fettman
Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at Twin Falls County
My commission expires. 5/19/94

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
JUN 3 0 1989
Department of Water Resource

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF IDAHO,
ss.
COUNTY OF GEM,

Esma Reyes, being first duly sworn, on ~~his~~ her oath deposes and says that ~~s~~he is the ~~printer~~ clerk of Messenger-Index, a legal weekly newspaper published at Emmett, in Gem County, Idaho; that said newspaper is in general circulation in said county and has been published uninterruptedly and continuously for more than 78 weeks prior to the first publication of the annexed document; and that the document notice, process, or advertisement hereunto annexed was published in the regular edition of Messenger-Index for Two (2) consecutive weekly issues thereof, beginning with the issue of June 21, 1989, and ending with the issue of June 28, 1989

Esma Reyes

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1989

Mary Ann Hanson
Notary Public,
Residing at Emmett, Idaho.

My Commission Expires 3-21-95

NOTICE OF MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW

Notice is hereby given that the IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources proposing to appropriate water for a minimum instream flow in Payette River, North Fork a tributary to Payette River The application is further described as follows

Application No. 65-13059
Source Payette River, North Fork
Proposed Priority: May 1, 1989
Place of Use Commencing at Smith s Ferry Bridge in T11N, R3E, S 10, Gov't Lot 4 (SWNE), extending to confluence with Payette River in T9N, R3E, S 29, Gov't Lot 2 (SESE)
Amount and Period of Use 400 cfs from September 2, through April 30.
Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow. Recreation, aesthetic, fishery maintenance, and other water dependent benefits

Application No. 65-13060
Source Payette River, South Fork
Proposed Priority: May 16, 1989
Place of Use Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S 32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW) Extending past the section line common to S 31 & 32 at a point in T9N, R7E, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE)
Amount and Period of Use 763 cfs Monday — Thursday, April 15, through August 31.
700 cfs Friday — Sunday, April 15, through August 31
Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow Reacreation, aesthetic, fishery, and other water dependent benefits.

The Idaho Water Resource Board will not be holding a public meeting regarding these applications. Instead, written comments are solicited at this time. The Idaho Department of Water Resources will hold a hearing regarding the applications at a future time.

Gene M. Gray
, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board
Pub 6-21,28-89
Legal Notice No 515
Published in the Messenger Index

JAN 14 1994

Proof of Publication

The Post-Register

State of Idaho,
County of Bonneville } ss

I, ..Richard Hardy..... ...., first being duly sworn, depose and say: That I am the ....Assist. Foreman..... ... of The Post Company, a corporation of Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, Idaho, publishers of The Post-Register, a newspaper of general circulation, published daily, except Saturday, at Idaho Falls, Idaho; said Post-Register being a consolidation of the Idaho Falls Times, established in the year 1890, The Idaho Register, established in the year 1880 and the Idaho Falls Post, established in 1903, such consolidation being made on the 1st day of November, 1931, and each of said newspapers have been published continuously and uninterruptedly, prior to consolidation, for more than seventy-eight (78) weeks and said Post-Register having been published continuously and uninterruptedly from the date of such consolidation, up to and including the last publication of notice hereinafter referred to.

That the notice, of which a copy is hereto attached and made a part of this affidavit, was published in said Post-Register for . two..... consecutive weeks, first publication having been made on the .. ....22nd..... .. .. day of .. .. ..June ...., 19.89.., last publication having been made on the ..... .29th ..... day of .. . .June . .....,19 89.., and that the said notice was published in the regular and entire issue of said paper on the respective dates of publication, and that such notice was published in the newspaper and not in a supplement.

Richard Hardy

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ..30th . day of ....June..... ....., 19. 89.

Deon L Napier

Notary Public

My commission expires . September .30,. . ..., 19. 94.

NOTICE OF MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW

Notice is hereby given that the IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources proposing to appropriate water for a minimum instream flow in Payette River, North Fork a tfibutary to Payette River. The application is further described as follows:

Application No.
65-13059
Source
Payette River, North Fork
Proposed Priority
May 1, 1989
Place of Use
Commencing at Smith's Ferry Bridge in T11N, R3E, S.10, Gov't Lot 4(SWNE), extending to confluence with Payette River in T9N, R3E, S.29, Gov't Lot 2(SESE).
Amount and Period of Use
400 cfs from September 2, through April 30.
Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery maintenance, and other water dependent benefits.

Application No.
65-13060
Source
Payette River, South Fork
Proposed Priority
May 16, 1989
Place of Use
Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S. 31 & 32 at a point in T9N, R7E, S. 31 Gov't. Lots 3 & 9 (NESE).
Amount and Period of Use
763 cfs Monday - Thursday, April 15, through August 31.
700 cfs Friday - Sunday, April 15, through August 31.
Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery, and other water dependent benefits.

The Idaho Water Resource Board will not be holding a public meeting regarding these applications. Instead, written comments are solicited at this time. The Idaho Department of Water Resources will hold a hearing regarding the applications at a future time.

Gene M. Gray
Chairman, Idaho Water Resource Board
Published: June 22, 29, 1989

JAN 14 1994

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF IDAHO, ss.
County of Nez Perce

Sue Baumeister, being duly sworn, deposes and says, I am the Legal Clerk of the Tribune Publishing Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Idaho, publishers of the LEWISTON MORNING TRIBUNE, a newspaper of general circulation published at Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho; That the said Lewiston Morning Tribune is an established paper and has been published regularly and issued regularly at least once a day for more than 21 consecutive years next immediately preceding the first publication of this notice, and has been so published uninterrupted for said period; that the

NOTICE OF MINIMUM INSTREAM

attached hereto and which is made a part of this affidavit was published in the said Lewiston Morning Tribune, 2 time(s). Publication being on 062289, or once a DAY for 2 consecutive DAYS, the first publication thereof being on the 062289, and the last publication thereof being on the 063089, and said NOTICE OF MINIMUM INSTREAM was so published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in a supplement thereof and was so published in every issue and number of the said paper, during the period and times of publication as set forth above.

Sue Baumeister

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME THIS THE 30 day of June 1989

Sheral M Lantz

Notary Public in and for the State of Idaho, residing at Lewiston, therein.

JAN 14 1994

66942

NOTICE OF MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW

Notice is hereby given that the IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources proposing to appropriate water for a minimum instream flow in Payette River, North Fork a tributary to Payette River. The application is further decribed as follows:

Application No.
65-13059

Source
Payette River, North Fork

Proposed Priority
May 1, 1989
Place of Use
Commencing at Smith's Ferry Bridge in T11N, R3E, S.10, Gov't Lot 4(SWNE), extending to confluence with Payette River in T9N, R3E, S.29, Gov't Lot 2 (SESE).
Amount and Period of Use
400 cfs from September 2, through April 30.

Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery maintenance, and other water dependent benefits.

Application No.
65-13060
Source
Payette River, South Fork
Proposed Priority
May 16, 1989

Place of Use
Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S. 31 & 32 at a point in T9N, R7E, S. 31 Gov't. Lots 3 & 9 (NESE).

Amount and Period of Use
763 cfs Monday - Thursday, April 15, through August 31.
700 cfs Friday - Sunday, April 15, Through August 31.

Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery, and other water dependent benefits.

The Idaho Water Resource Board will not be holding a public meeting regarding these applications. Instead, written comments are solicited at this time. The Idaho Department of Water Resources will hold a hearing regarding the applications at a future time.
Gene M. Gray

Affidavit of publication

STATE OF IDAHO

COUNTY OF VALLEY

I, Fred K. O'Brien, being duly sworn deposes and says, I am the Publisher of *The Advocate*, a weekly newspaper published at Cascade, in Valley County, Idaho; and having a general circulation therein and of legal status in said county.

The Instream Flow, a copy of which is attached hereto; was published in said newspaper once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in the regular and entire issue of every number thereof during the period and time of publication, and was published in the newspaper proper and not in a supplement; and that publication of such notice began:

6-21, 1989

and ended 6-28, 1989

F K O'Brien

Subscribed and sworn before me, this the

29th day of June, 1989

On this 29th day of June, 1989

I, a Notary Public in and for the State of Idaho, state that said person, Fred O'Brien, did in fact present me with this document and I did witness his signature on the document

Rayola Jarvis

Rayola Jarvis, Notary Public residing at Cascade, Idaho

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PUBLIC NOTICES

River in T9N, R3E, S.29, Gov't Lot 2 (SESE).

Amount and Period of Use
400 cfs from September 2, through April 30.

Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery maintenance, and other water dependent benefits.

Application No.
65-13060 1st

Source
Payette River, South Fork

Proposed Priority
May 16, 1989

Place of Use
Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 &4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S. 31 & 32 at a point in T9N, R7E, S. 31 Gov't. Lots 3 & 9 (NESE).

Amount and Period of Use
763 cfs Monday - Thursday, April 15, through August 31.
700 cfs Friday - Sunday, April 15, through August 31.

Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery, and other water dependent benefits.

The Idaho Water Resource Board will not be holding a public meeting regarding these applications. Instead, written comments are solicited at this time. The Idaho Department of Water Resources will hold a hearing regarding the applications at a future time.

Gene M. Gray
Chairman, Idaho Water Resource Board
Pub. 6-21, 6-28, 1989

Notice of Minimum Instream Flow

Notice is hereby given that the IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources proposing to appropriate water for a minimum instream flow in Payette River, North Fork a tributary to Payette River. The application is further described as follows:

Application No.
65-13059

Source
Payette River North Fork

Proposed Priority
May 1, 1989

Place of Use
Commencing at Smith's Ferry Bridge in T11N, R3E, S.10, Gov't Lot 4 (SWNE), extending to confluence with Payette

JAN 14 1994

.....*spray*

(continued from page 1)

The chemical used will be malathion.

It is recommended that vehicles be covered during this time.

★★★★★★★★★★

STATE OF IDAHO }

County of Boise }

Peter A. Wierenga, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the manager and principal clerk of THE IDAHO WORLD, a weekly newspaper published at Idaho City, in the County of Boise and State of Idaho; the said paper has been and is in general circulation in the county aforesaid, and in the vicinity of Idaho City; that the advertisement, a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks in the entire and regular issue of every number of said paper during the period and time of publication and was published in the newspaper and not a supplement; that said paper has been established and regularly and continuously published for more than seventy-eight weeks past previous to the first publication of this notice. Such notice was published in the issue beginning with 6/21, 19 89 and ending with the issue of 6/28, 19 89.

Peter A Wierenga

STATE OF IDAHO }

County of Boise }

On this 28th day of June in the year of 1989, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Peter A. Wierenga known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Joan Wierenga
Notary Public for Idaho
Boise, ID
Residing at

My commission expires: 9/14/94

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW

Notice is hereby given that the IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources proposing to appropriate water for a minimum instream flow in Payette River, North Fork a tributary to Payette River. The application is further described as follows

Application No.
65-13059

Source
Payette River, North Fork

Proposed Priority
May 1, 1989

Place of Use
Commencing at Smith's Ferry Bridge in T11N $3E, S 10, Gov't lot 4(SWNE), extending to confluence with Payette River in T9N, R3E, S 29, Gov't Lot 2 (SESE).

Amount and Period of Use
400 cfs from September 2 through April 30

Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery maintenance, and other water dependent benefits

JAN 14 1994

Application No.
65-13060

Source
Payette River, South Fork

Proposed Priority
May 16, 1989

Place of Use
Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S 32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW) Extending past the section line common to S 31 & 32 at a point in T9N, R7E, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE)

Amount and Period of Use
763 cfs Monday-Thursday, April 15, through August 31
700 cfs Friday-Sunday, April 15, through August 31

Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery, and other water dependent benefits

The Idaho Water Resource Board will not be holding a public meeting regarding these applications Instead, written comments are solicited at this time The Idaho Department of Water Resources will hold a hearing regarding the applications at a future time

Gene M Gray, Chairman
Idaho Water Resource Board

Published in the Idaho World, Idaho City, Idaho, June 21 & 28, 1989

sent to SO.

The Idaho Statesman

P O BOX 40, BOISE, IDAHO 83707

LEGAL ADVERTISING INVOICE

Amount Due: 81.72

Account Name	Account Number
Western Region Idaho Department of Water Resources	#47628

Address	City/State	Zip
2735 Airport Way	Boise, ID	83705

Ordered By	P.O. Number	Rate	Run Dates
Judy Pense		NT	1989 June 22, 29

Identification	Estimated Inches	Real Inches
Notice: Minimum Instream Flow		

Legal Number: #2936

1 Number of Affidavits Requested

NOTICE OF MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW

Notice is hereby given that the IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources proposing to appropriate water for a minimum instream flow in Payette River, North Fork a tributary to Payette River. The application is further described as follows:

Application No. 65-13059

Source
Payette River, North Fork

Proposed Priority
May 1, 1989

Place of Use
Commencing at Smith's Ferry Bridge in T11N, R3E, S.10, Gov't. Lot 4 (SWNE), extending to confluence with Payette River in T9N, R3E, S.29, Gov't. Lot 2 (SESE).

Amount and Period of Use
400 cfs from September 2 through April 30.

Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery maintenance, and other water dependent benefits.

Application No. 65-13060 ✓ st

Source
Payette River, South Fork

Proposed Priority
May 16, 1989

Place of Use
Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't. Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S. 31 & 32 at a point in T9N, R7E, S. 31 Gov't. Lots 3 & 9 (NESE).

Amount and Period of Use
763 cfs Monday-Thursday, April 15, through August 31.
700 cfs Friday-Sunday, April 15 through August 31.

Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery, and other water dependent benefits.

The Idaho Water Resource Board will not be holding a public meeting regarding these applications. Instead, written comments are solicited at this time. The Idaho Department of Water Resources will hold a hearing regarding the applications at a future time.

GENE M. GRAY
Chairman
Idaho Water Resource

Pub. June 22, 29, 1989 **2936**

RECEIVED
JUN 30 1989
Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

STATE OF IDAHO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF ADA)

Debbie Richards, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That she is the Principal Clerk of The Idaho Statesman, a daily newspaper printed and published at Boise, Ada County, State of Idaho, and having a general circulation therein and which said newspaper has been continuously and uninterruptedly published in said County during a period of twelve consecutive months prior to the first publication of the notice, a copy of which is attached hereto; that said notice was published in The Idaho Statesman in conformity with Section 60-108, Idaho Code as amended, for 2 consecutive weekly ☐ consecutive daily ☐ single ☐ odd skip insertion(s) beginning with the issue of June 22, 1989 and ending with the issue of June 29, 19 89

Debbie Richards

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1989

JAN 14 1994

Notary Public for Idaho, Residing at Boise, Idaho

Publisher's Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF IDAHO }
.SS
County of Valley

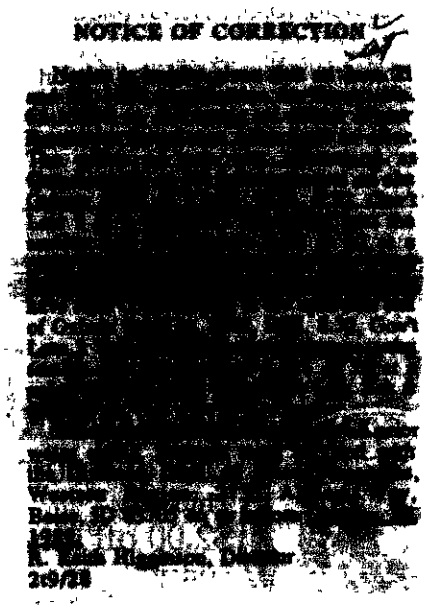
I, Maggie Aganew, being duly sworn and say, I am the receptionist of The Central Idaho Star-News, a weekly newspaper published at McCall, in the County of Valley, State of Idaho; that said newspaper is in general circulation in the county of aforesaid and is a legal newspaper; that the NOTICE OF CORRECTION, a copy of which is enclosed hereto and is a part hereof, was published in said newspaper once a week for two consecutive weeks in the regular and entire issue of every number there of during the period of time of publication, and was published in the newspaper proper and not in a supplement; and that publication of such notice began September 21, 1989, and ended September 28, 1989.

Subscribed and sworn before me this the 31st day of October, 1989.

STATE OF IDAHO }
COUNTY OF VALLEY }

On this 31st day of October, in the year of 1989, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Maggie Aganew, known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

Tom Grote
Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at McCall, Idaho
Commission Expires: 1993


NOTICE OF CORRECTION

RECEIVED
NOV 02 1989
Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 8 1991
Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

Proof of Publication

The Post-Register

State of Idaho,
County of Bonneville } ss

I, S. BOB BRIGHT or TED DELEZENE, first being duly sworn, depose and say: That I am the Production Supervisor or Asst. Prod. Supervisor of The Post Company, a corporation of Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, Idaho, publishers of The Post-Register, a newspaper of general circulation, published daily, except Saturday, at Idaho Falls, Idaho; said Post-Register being a consolidation of the Idaho Falls Times, established in the year 1890, The Idaho Register, established in the year 1880 and the Idaho Falls Post, established in 1903, such consolidation being made on the 1st day of November, 1931, and each of said newspapers have been published continuously and uninterruptedly, prior to consolidation, for more than seventy-eight (78) weeks and said Post-Register having been published continuously and uninterruptedly from the date of such consolidation, up to and including the last publication of notice hereinafter referred to.

That the notice, of which a copy is hereto attached and made a part of this affidavit, was published in said Post-Register for Two consecutive weeks, first publication having been made on the 19th day of September, 1991, last publication having been made on the 26th day of September, 1991, and that the said notice was published in the regular and entire issue of said paper on the respective dates of publication, and that such notice was published in the newspaper and not in a supplement.

S. Bob Bright

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2nd day of October, 1991.

Susan Magnus
Notary Public

My commission expires July 1st, 1997.

B10

JAN 14 1994

NOTICE OF HEARING
FOR APPLICATION
FOR MINIMUM STREAMFLOW

Notice is hereby given that the Idaho Water Resource Board has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources to appropriate water for a minimum streamflow in the South Fork of the Payette River, tributary to the Payette River. The application is further described as follows:

Source: South Fork of the Payette River
Application No.: 65-13060
Proposed Priority: May 16, 1989
Amount and Period of Use: 763.0 cfs Monday through Thursday
700.0 cfs Friday through Sunday
April 15 through August 31
Purpose of Minimum Flow:
Recreation, aesthetics and aquatic habitat.
Place of Use: Beginning at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend between Government Lots 3 and 4, (SW¼NW¼), Section 32, T9N, R7E, Boise County, approximately 1,056 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers, and extending downstream through the Oxbow to a point between Government Lots 3 and 9 (NE¼SE¼), Section 31, T9N, R7E, approximately 200 yards downstream from the section line between sections 31 and 32.

The Director of the Department of Water Resources will hold a public hearing in Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, at the Horseshoe Bend City Hall, Ada Street, beginning at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday October 8, 1991, for the purpose of hearing evidence in regard to the application. The hearing will be held pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-1503, Idaho Code.

The hearing will recess at the close of formal testimony, but will reconvene at 7:00 p.m. for the taking of public testimony. The evening meeting will be held in the Horseshoe Bend High School, 160 School Drive, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho.

Any party who wishes to formally appear in the proceeding for the purpose of presenting evidence or cross examining witnesses should file a notice of appearance with the Director of the Department of Water Resources, Statehouse Mail, 1301 North Orchard Street, Boise, Idaho 83720, five (5) days prior to the hearing. Other parties will be given an opportunity to informally present their views and comments without the necessity of filing a notice of appearance. Written informal views and comments may also be submitted to the Department of Water Resources prior to the hearing.

If issued, this permit will be subject to all prior water rights.

R. KEITH HIGGINSON, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Published: September 19, 26, 1991

JAN 14 1994

NOTICE OF HEARING FOR APPLICATION FOR MINIMUM STREAMFLOW

Notice is hereby given that the Idaho Water Resource Board has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources to appropriate water for a minimum streamflow in the South Fork of the Payette River, tributary to the Payette River. The application is further described as follows:

Source: South Fork of the Payette River
Application No.: 65-13060
Proposed Priority: May 16, 1990
Amount and Period of Use: 763.0 cfs Monday through Thursday 700.0 cfs Friday through Sunday
April 15 through August 31
Purpose of Minimum Flow: Recreation, aesthetics and aquatic habitat.
Place of Use: Beginning at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend between Government Lots 3 and 4, (SW¼NW¼), Section 32, T9N, R7E, Boise County, approximately 1,056 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers, and extending downstream through the Oxbow to a point between Government Lots 3 and 9 (NE¼SE¼), Section 31, T9N, R7E, approximately 200 yards downstream from the section line between sections 31 and 32.

The Director of the Department of Water Resources will hold a public hearing in Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, at the Horseshoe Bend City Hall, Ada Street, beginning at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday October 8, 1991, for the purpose of hearing evidence in regard to the application. The hearing will be held pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-1503 Idaho Code.

The hearing will recess at the close of formal testimony, but will reconvene at 7:00 p.m. for the taking of public testimony. The evening meeting will be held in the Horseshoe Bend High School, 160 School Drive, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho.

Any party who wishes to formally appear in the proceeding for the purpose of presenting evidence or cross examining witnesses should file a notice of appearance with the Director of the Department of Water Resources, Statehouse Mail, 1301 North Orchard Street, Boise, Idaho 83720, five (5) days prior to the hearing. Other parties will be given an opportunity to informally present their views and comments without the necessity of filing a notice of appearance. Written informal views and comments may also be submitted to the Department of Water Resources prior to the hearing.

If issued, this permit will be subject to all prior water rights.

R. KEITH HIGGINSON,
Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources.

PUBLISH: Thursday, September 19 and 26, 1991.

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS } ss.

No. 22743

I, Linda Copps Mgr Buss being first duly sworn upon oath, depose and say that I am Legal Clerk of the TIMES-NEWS, published daily, at Twin Falls, Idaho, and do solemnly swear that a copy of the notice of advertisement, as per clipping attached, was published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper, and not in any supplement thereof, for Two consecutive weeks, commencing with the issue dated September 19, 1991, and ending with the issue dated September 26, 1991.

And I do further certify that said newspaper is a consolidation, effective February 16, 1942, of the Idaho Evening Times, published theretofore daily except Sunday, and the Twin Falls News, published theretofore daily except Monday, both of which newspapers prior to consolidation had been published under said names in said city and county continuously and uninterruptedly during a period of more than twelve consecutive months, and said TIMES-NEWS, since such consolidation, has been published as a daily newspaper except Saturday, until July 31, 1978, at which time said newspaper began daily publication under said name in said city and county continuously and uninterruptedly

And I further certify that pursuant to Section 60-108 Idaho Code, Thursday of each week has been designated as the day on which legal notice by law or by order of any court of competent jurisdiction within the state of Idaho, to be published weekly, will be published; and that at the head of the editorial column of said combined newspapers, and in each issue thereof, Thursday is announced as the day on which said legal notices will be published

STATE OF IDAHO
COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

On this 30 day of September in the year of 1991, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Linda Copps Mgr, known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at Twin Falls County
My commission expires: 5/19/94

JAN 24 1994

TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
The Lewiston Morning Tribune
505 C St., P O. Box 957
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
(208) 743-9411

Date _____ INVOICE No _____

Account No. _____

Description _____

Times _____ Lines _____

Tab Lines 74

$ _____

LEGAL ADVERTISING
INVOICE

SOLD TO:

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1991
Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

NOTICE: This is an invoice of Purchase made by you. Statement will be rendered the first of the month.
Please Retain This Invoice as Your Statement Will Refer To Invoice by No. Only.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

08542

NOTICE OF HEARING FOR APPLICATION FOR MINIMUM STREAMFLOW

Notice is hereby given that the Idaho Water Resource Board has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources to appropriate water for a minimum streamflow in the South Fork of the Payette River, tributary to the Payette River The application is further described as follows:

Source:	South Fork of the Payette River
Application No :	65-13060
Proposed Priority:	May 16, 1989
Amount and Period of Use	763.0 cfs Monday through Thursday 700.0 cfs Friday through Sunday *April 15* through August 31
Purpose of Minimum Flow:	Recreation, aesthetics and aquatic habitat
Place of Use:	Beginning at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend between Government Lots 3 and 4, *(SW¼NW¼)*, Section 32, T9N, R7E, Boise County, approximately 1,056 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers, and extending downstream through the Oxbow to a point between Government Lots 3 and 9 *(NE¼SE¼)*, Section 31, T9N, R7E, approximately 200 yards downstream from the section line between sections 31 and 32

The Director of the Department of Water Resources will hold a public hearing in Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, at the Horseshoe Bend City Hall, Ada Street, beginning at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday October 8, 1991, for the purpose of hearing evidence in regard to the application. The hearing will be held pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-1503, Idaho Code.

The hearing will recess at the close of formal testimony, but will reconvene at 7:00 p.m. for the taking of public testimony. The evening meeting will be held in the Horseshoe Bend High School, 160 School Drive, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho.

Any party who wishes to formally appear in the proceeding for the purpose of presenting or cross examining witnesses should file a notice of appearance with the Director of the Department of Water Resources, Statehouse Mail, 1301 North Orchard Street, Boise, Idaho 83720, five (5) days prior to the hearing. Other parties will be given an opportunity to informally present their views and comments without the necessity of filing a notice of appearance. Written informal views and comments may also be submitted to the Department of Water Resources prior to the hearing

If issued, this permit will be subject to all prior water rights.

R. KEITH HIGGINSON, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources

TE OF IDAHO, ss.
ıty of Nez Perce

_____, being duly sworn,

ıes and says, I am the _____

Tribune Publishing Company, a corporation organized and existing and by virtue of the laws of the State of Idaho, publishers of the STON MORNING TRIBUNE, a newspaper of general circulation ıhed at Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho; That the said Lewiston ıng Tribune is an established paper and has been published reguları issued regularly at least once a day for more than 21 consecutive , next immediately preceding the first publication of this notice, and ıeen so published uninterrupted for said period; that the

_____

hed hereto and which is made a part of this affidavit was published in aid Lewiston Morning Tribune, _____ time(s). Publication be-

n _____, or once a

_____ for _____ consecutive _____, the first

ıcation thereof being on the _____, and the last pub

on thereof being on the _____, and said

_____

so published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper and ın a supplement thereof and was so published in every issue and ıber of the said paper, during the period and times of publication as orth above

Lee Baumeister

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME THIS THE 30

day of September

Shirley M Lantz

Notary Public in and for the State of Idaho,
residing at Lewiston, therein.

TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
The Lewiston Morning Tribune
505 C St., P.O. Box 957
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
(208) 743-9411

Date [illegible] INVOICE No. [illegible]

Account No. 64760 [illegible]

Description 08542NC [illegible]

LEGAL ADVERTISING
INVOICE

Times 2 Lines 37

Tab Lines 74

SOLD TO:

DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES
1735 AIRPORT WAY
BOISE
ID 83705

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1991
Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

$ 41.63

NOTICE: This is an invoice of Purchase made by you. Statement will be rendered the first of the month.
Please Retain This Invoice as Your Statement Will Refer To Invoice by No. Only.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF IDAHO, ss.
County of Nez Perce

Sue Baumeister, being duly sworn, deposes and says, I am the Legal Clerk of the Tribune Publishing Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Idaho, publishers of the LEWISTON MORNING TRIBUNE, a newspaper of general circulation published at Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho; That the said Lewiston Morning Tribune is an established paper and has been published regularly and issued regularly at least once a day for more than 21 consecutive years next immediately preceding the first publication of this notice, and has been so published uninterrupted for said period; that the

NOTICE OF HEARING

attached hereto and which is made a part of this affidavit was published in the said Lewiston Morning Tribune, 2 time(s). Publication being on 091991 WEEK for 2 consecutive WEEKS, or once a week for the first publication thereof being on the 091991, and the last publication thereof being on the 092691, and said NOTICE OF HEARING was so published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in a supplement thereof and was so published in every issue and number of the said paper, during the period and times of publication as set forth above.

Sue Baumeister

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME THIS THE 30 day of September 1991

Notary Public in and for the State of Idaho, residing at Lewiston, therein.

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1991
Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

MICROFILMED
JAN 14 1994

OCT 15 1991
Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

The Idaho World

P O Box 220
Idaho City, ID 83631
208 392-4989

P O Box 99
Garden Valley, ID
208 462-3487

State of Idaho >
>
County of Boise >

Wayne Hart, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the manager and principal clerk of THE IDAHO WORLD, a weekly newspaper published at Idaho City, in the County of Boise and the State of Idaho; the said paper has been and is in general circulation in the county aforesaid, and in the vicinity of Idaho City; that the advertisement, a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks in the entire and regular issue of every number of said paper during the period and time of publication and was published in the newspaper and not a supplement; that said paper has been established and regularly and continuously published for more than seventy eight weeks past previous to the first publication of this notice. Such notice was published with the issue beginning with Sept 18, 1991 and ending with the issue of Sept 25 1991.

Wayne Hart

State of Idaho >
>
County of Ada >

On this 13th day of October in the year 1991, before me, a notary public, personally appeared WAYNE HART known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Jan E Hart
Notary Public for Idaho
Boise ID
Residing at
My commission expires 9/10/94

JAN 14 1994

World - Idaho's Oldest

NOTICE OF HEARING FOR APPLICATION FOR MINIMUM STREAMFLOW

Notice is hereby given that the Idaho Water Resource Board has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources to appropriate water for a minimum stream flow in the South Fork of the Payette River, tributary to the Payette River. The application is further described as follows

Source South Fork of the Payette River

Application No 65-13060

Proposed Priority May 16, 1989

Amount and Period of use
763.0 cfs Monday through Thursday
700.0 cfs Friday through Sunday
April 15 through August 31

Purpose of Minimum Flow Recreation aesthetics and aquatic habitat

Place of Use Beginning at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend between Government Lots 3 and 4, (SW1/4 NW1/4), Section 32, T9N, R7E, Boise County, approximately 1,856 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers, and extending downstream through the Oxbow to a point between Government Lots 3 and 9 (NE1/4 SE1/4) Section 31, T9N, R7E, approximately 333 yards downstream from the section line between sections 31 and 32.

The Director of the Department of Water Resources will hold a public hearing in Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, at the Horseshoe Bend City Hall, Ada Street, beginning at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday October 8, 1991, for the purpose of hearing evidence in regard to the application. The hearing will be held pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-1503, Idaho Code.

The hearing will recess at the close of formal testimony, but will reconvene at 7:00 p.m. for the taking of public testimony. The evening meeting will be held in the Horseshoe Bend High School, 760 School Drive, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho.

Any party who wishes to formally appear in the proceeding for the purpose of presenting evidence or cross examining witnesses should file a notice of appearance with the Director of the Department of Water Resources, Statehouse Mail, 5301 North Orchard Street, Boise, Idaho 83720, five (5) days prior to the hearing. Other parties will be given an opportunity to informally present their views and comments without the necessity of filing a notice of appearance. Written informal views and comments may also be submitted to the Department of Water Resources prior to the hearing.

If issued, this permit will be subject to all prior water rights.

R. KEITH HIGGINSON, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources

Published in the Idaho World

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

PHILIP E. BATT
GOVERNOR

KARL J. DREHER
DIRECTOR

October 5, 1995

STATE OF IDAHO
IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD
STATEHOUSE
BOISE ID 83720

RE: WATER RIGHT NO. 65-13060

Dear Water Right Holder(s):

Enclosed is a copy of the Water Right License issued on the above referenced permit. If you have any questions, please contact me within 10 days of receipt of this license.

Sincerely,

Shelley Watten Keen

Shelley W. Keen
Water Rights Supervisor

SK:rl

Enclosure

MICROFILMED

OCT 1 6 1995

LICENSING REVIEW
MINIMUM STREAM FLOW

RIGHT NO. 65-13660

Proof of beneficial use rec'd 3/2/94

Was flow data submittal a requirement with proof submittal? Yes ____ No ✓

If yes, has data been reviewed and a determination made that minimum flow is capable of being maintained? Yes ____ No ____ N/A

Data submitted fully complies with permit condition (i.e. # of years of flow data sufficient) ____ N/A

Data Entry for License:

Name Standardized	✓
Total cfs & div. capacity listed as highest flow	✓
P/D(s) beginning and ending descriptions listed	✓
Use flows defined for entire year	✓
P/U left blank (description in remarks)	✓
Remarks/non-standard conditions	
Non-consumptive	✓
Watermaster control	—
Jurisdiction retains to amend	✓
Description of reach(es)	✓
All other applicable permit conditions carried forward	✓

Comments/adjustments _____

_____

_____

_____

Printed license hand-edited _____

ANALYSIS SHEET
FOR
PROOF OF BENEFICIAL USE

Permit No. 65-13060 Reviewed By [signature] Date 3-29-94

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

yes Name same as permit?
yes Address same as permit?
yes Proof timely received?
If not, complete calculation below.

TYPES OF USE

mit. Stream Flow

Correct Uses? yes

SOURCE OF WATER

✓ Surface water source
____ Ground water source
____ Drilling permit required?
____ Copy in the file? Drilling Permit No. ____
____ Amount paid for permit ____ Correct?
____ Well log in the file?

LICENSE EXAMINATION FEE

____ Required?
____ Amount Submitted
____ Correct?

MEASURING DEVICE

____ Required?
____ Installed?
____ Waiver requested?

PRIORITY CALCULATION

Date proof received			
Date proof due		-	
No. of days late		=	
Priority Date		+	
New Priority Date			

DEFICIENCIES OR ACTION ITEMS

Proof acceptable

DATA ENTRY
New Address ____ Proof Made 3-2-94

March 29, 1994

STATE OF IDAHO
IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD
STATEHOUSE
BOISE ID 83720

PROOF ACKNOWLEDGMENT LETTER

RE: PERMIT NO. 65-13060

Dear Permit Holder:

The department acknowledges receipt of the proof of beneficial use form submitted for the above referenced permit. The next step in the process of developing a water right is for the department to conduct a field examination to determine and confirm the use being made of the water.

If you have questions concerning this matter, please feel free to contact the WESTERN Regional Office in Boise at (208)334-2190.

Sincerely,

JULIE L. YARBROUGH
Senior Secretary

c: IDWR - Region

RECEIVED

APR 19 1994

OWNER CODE	NAME & ADDRESS	PRIORITY DATE	WATER USE	USE PERIOD FROM	USE PERIOD TO	DIVERSION RATE	DIVERSION VOLUME
C	STATE OF IDAHO IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD STATEHOUSE BOISE ID 83720 (208) 327-7900	05/16/1989	MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW	04-15	08-31	763.00 CFS	
				TOTAL DIVERSION:		763.00 CFS	

Water Source: PAYETTE RIVER, SOUTH FORK Tributary to: PAYETTE RIVER Stage: : PERMIT

Point(s) of Beginning Stream Reach: T09N R07E S32 Lot 03(SW NW) Lot 04(SW NW)
Point(s) of Ending Stream Reach: T09N R07E S31 Lot 03(NE SE) Lot 09(NE SE)

Pou County:

Non-Irrigation Uses: INSTREAM FLOW INCLUDES RECREATION & OTHER WATER RELATED ITEMS

Other Rights: 65-12733 (SOUTH FK. & MAIN PAYETTE, FROM N. FK. TO WILDERNESS)

Remarks: Rate of diversion is more fully described as 763 cfs Monday through Thursday, and 700 cfs Friday through Sunday.
Single beginning point of diversion located between Lot 3 and Lot 4 (NWNE), S32, T09N, R07E.
Single ending point of diversion located between Lot 3 and Lot 9 (NESE), S31, T09N, R07E.
Use of water under this permit shall recognize and allow the continued beneficial diversion of water for irrigation or other purposes under any prior existing water right established by diversion and application to beneficial use or by an application, permit, or license on file or issued by the Director under the provisions of Chapter 2, Title 42, Idaho Code, with a priority of water right date earlier than May 16, 1989.
Use of water under this permit shall be nonconsumptive.
Upon a future finding and order of the Director that guaging stations are required to maintain the approved minimum flows on the South Fork of the Payette River, such measuring devices shall be permanently installed and maintained as specified by the Director.
The Director retains jurisdiction to review and amend any and all parameters of this permit and subsequent license. Any person seeking review and amendment of the permit or license shall file a request with the Board, which request shall describe the amendment sought, the reasons for the proposed amendment, and a statement of the change in circumstances since the permit or license was issued or last reviewed that merit a review of the permit or license. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the Director of the Department of Water Resources. The Board, upon receiving a request, or upon its own initiative, may petition the Director for an amendment to the permit or license. The petition must set forth any significant change in circumstances and evidence of the public interest supporting the proposed amendment. The Director will notify the general public

Remarks: and specific persons or known interested parties of the proposed change, and conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining whether the permit or subsequent license should be amended in the public interest. The burden of proof at the hearing shall be upon the persons or parties seeking the amendment to establish that the amendment of the permit or license would be in the public interest.
Proof of instream beneficial use of the minimum streamflow may be submitted immediately following concurrence by the legislature as required by Idaho Code § 42-1503.
The minimum steamflows are subject and subordinate to future appropriations of water from the South Fork of the Payette River and its tributaries for municipal and domestic purposes within the minimum flow watershed.
See Final Memorandum Decision and Order for additional conditions of approval.

Dates:

App. Received:	05/16/1989	Priority Date:	05/16/1989
Proof Due Date:	04/01/1997	Proof Made Date:	
Exam Made Date:		Exam Sent to S.O.:	
Licensed Date:			

Misc: Water District Number: 65 Field Exam Fee:

Audit: 12/02/93 ZIMMERMA

MEMORANDUM

TO: FILE 65-13060 IN THE NAME OF THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD; MINIMUM STREAMFLOW FOR THE SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER

FROM: GARY SPACKMAN

DATE: JULY 12, 1993

The Department timely submitted permit to appropriate water no. 65-13060 to the legislature as required by Idaho Code. The Senate approved a joint concurrent resolution approving the permit. The joint resolution was forwarded to the House Resources and Conservation Committee, where it was held and not sent to the full floor of the House of Representatives. Attached is a copy of the Senate concurrent resolution which was passed.

Idaho Code States the permit becomes finally effective unless the legislature affirmatively rejects the permit. As a result, permit no. 65-13060 was implicitly approved by the legislature because of default.

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1994

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Fifty-first Legislature — Second Regular Session — 1992

IN THE SENATE

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 120

BY RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
APPROVING AN APPLICATION TO APPROPRIATE WATER FOR MINIMUM STREAMFLOW.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

WHEREAS, the Idaho Water Resource Board may apply for a permit to appropriate unappropriated waters of any stream to establish a minimum streamflow; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Section 42-1503, Idaho Code, an approved application shall not become finally effective until acted upon by the Legislature, except that if the Legislature fails to act prior to the end of the regular session to which the application was submitted, the application shall be considered approved; and

WHEREAS, the Director of the Department of Water Resources approved Application for Permit No. 65-13060 on December 30, 1991, by adopting a Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order authorizing the appropriation of a minimum streamflow in the South Fork Payette River of 763.0 cfs Monday through Thursday, 700.0 cfs Friday through Sunday, for the period from April 15 through August 31. The minimum streamflow begins at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend located between Government Lots 3 and 4, (SW1/4NW1/4), Section 32, T9N, R7E, Boise County, approximately 1,056 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers, and extending downstream through the Oxbow to a point between Government Lots 3 and 9 (NE1/4SE1/4), Section 31, T9N, R7E, approximately 200 yards downstream from the section line between sections 31 and 32.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the Second Regular Session of the Fifty-first Idaho Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the same is hereby approved subject to the conditions and limitations contained in the Final Memorandum Decision and Order, dated November 19, 1991, and adopted by the Director of the Department of Water Resources on December 30, 1991.

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR

R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

January 9, 1992

Senator Michael Crapo, President
Senate Pro Tem
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

RE: Water Right Applications for Permit for Minimum Streamflow Nos.: 37-08258 and 37-08307, Big Wood River; 36-8556, South Thousand Springs Estuary; 36-8557, Sculpin Springs Creek; 36-8558, Springs and Sand Springs Creek; 65-12839 and 65-13059, North Fork Payette River; 65-13060, South Fork Payette River; 97-7308, North Fork East River

Dear Senator Crapo:

Enclosed please find copies of the above referenced Applications for Permit. Enclosed with the applications are the decisions and orders which conclude the administrative processing of the applications.

As you are aware, Section 42-1503, Idaho Code, requires that the applications be reviewed by the legislature. As defined by statute, each application "(i) shall not become finally effective until affirmatively acted upon by concurrent resolution of the Idaho Legislature; or (ii) except that if the legislature fails to act prior to the end of the regular session to which the application was submitted, the application shall be considered approved."

This letter constitutes submittal of the applications to the legislature for approval. Please advise me if you desire further information or presentation on the nature of the applications.

Sincerely,

R. KEITH HIGGINSON
Director

GS:RKH:js

Enclosures

cc. Legislative Council



received 1/9/92 JAN 14 1994
joanne did

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR

R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

January 9, 1992

Representative, Tom Boyd
Speaker of the House
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

RE: Water Right Applications for Permit for Minimum Streamflow Nos.: 37-08258 and 37-08307, Big Wood River; 36-8556, South Thousand Springs Estuary; 36-8557, Sculpin Springs Creek; 36-8558, Springs and Sand Springs Creek; 65-12839 and 65-13059, North Fork Payette River; 65-13060, South Fork Payette River; 97-7308, North Fork East River

Dear Representative Boyd:

Enclosed please find copies of the above referenced Applications for Permit. Enclosed with the applications are the decisions and orders which conclude the administrative processing of the applications.

As you are aware, Section 42-1503, Idaho Code, requires that the applications be reviewed by the legislature. As defined by statute, each application "(i) shall not become finally effective until affirmatively acted upon by concurrent resolution of the Idaho Legislature; or (ii) except that if the legislature fails to act prior to the end of the regular session to which the application was submitted, the application shall be considered approved."

This letter constitutes submittal of the applications to the legislature for approval. Please advise me if you desire further information or presentation on the nature of the applications.

Sincerely,

R. KEITH HIGGINSON
Director

GS:RKH:js

Enclosures

cc. Legislative Council

RECEIVED
JAN 9 1992
Office of the Director
Legislative Council

Reid - Speaker's Office
1/9/92
T. Frantz
JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR

R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

December 31, 1991

Peter R. Anderson
Natural Resources Division
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

RE: Application for Permit No. 65-13060 in the Name of the Idaho Water Resource Board to Establish A Minimum Streamflow in the South Fork Payette River

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Order Adopting Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order on the above referenced permit.

Any party who disagrees with the decision of the Director may request a rehearing before the Director within twenty (20) days or may appeal to the district court within thirty (30) days from the date this decision is mailed.

Sincerely,

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

Enclosure

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR

R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

December 31, 1991

Wendy Wilson
Idaho Rivers United
P.O. Box 633
Boise, ID 83701

RE: Application for Permit No. 65-13060 in the Name of the Idaho Water Resource Board to Establish A Minimum Streamflow in the South Fork Payette River

Dear Ms. Wilson:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Order Adopting Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order on the above referenced permit.

Any party who disagrees with the decision of the Director may request a rehearing before the Director within twenty (20) days or may appeal to the district court within thirty (30) days from the date this decision is mailed.

Sincerely,

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

Enclosure

Microfilmed

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR

R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

December 31, 1991

Mark Auth
P.O. Box 7
2000 Homer Rd.
Eagle, ID 83616

RE: Application for Permit No. 65-13060 in the Name of the Idaho Water Resource Board to Establish A Minimum Streamflow in the South Fork Payette River

Dear Mr. Auth:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Order Adopting Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order on the above referenced permit.

Any party who disagrees with the decision of the Director may request a rehearing before the Director within twenty (20) days or may appeal to the district court within thirty (30) days from the date this decision is mailed.

Sincerely,

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

Enclosure

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR

R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

December 31, 1991

Bill Platts
1603 Sunrise Rim Rd.
Boise, ID 83705

RE: Application for Permit No. 65-13060 in the Name of the Idaho Water Resource Board to Establish A Minimum Streamflow in the South Fork Payette River

Dear Mr. Platts:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Order Adopting Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order on the above referenced permit.

Any party who disagrees with the decision of the Director may request a rehearing before the Director within twenty (20) days or may appeal to the district court within thirty (30) days from the date this decision is mailed.

Sincerely,

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

Enclosure

JAN 14 1994

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on the 18th day of December, 1991, I mailed a true and correct copy of the Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order and the Order Issuing Proposed Memorandum Decision, postage prepaid to the following individual:

Peter R. Anderson
Natural Resources Division
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

Jennifer Seifert

JENNIFER SEIFERT
Secretary

MICROFILMED

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

December 18, 1991

Peter R. Anderson
Natural Resources Division
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order and Order Issuing Proposed Memorandum Decision for application for permit no. 65-13060. The application, in the name of the Idaho Water Resource Board, establish a minimum streamflow on the South Fork Payette River.

Any party who disagrees with the Proposed Decision may file exceptions to the decision within fifteen (15) days of service of the Proposed Decision.

Respectfully,

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

Enclosure

JAN 14 1994

IDAHO FISH & GAME
600 South Walnut / Box 25
Boise, Idaho 83707

December 9, 1991

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1991
Department of Water Resources

Mr. Gary Spackman
Idaho Department of Water Resources
1301 North Orchard Street
STATEHOUSE MAIL
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Mr. Spackman:

We have received a copy of the Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order and Order Issuing Proposed Memorandum Decision for application for minimum streamflow no. 65-13060. We take exception to condition no. 6 under the Order approving the referenced application. To subordinate the proposed minimum streamflow water right to future domestic and municipal appropriations is tantamount to saying the minimum streamflow is not a proper or valid water right. According to Idaho Code section 42-1505, "... the Director shall consider any approved application for appropriation of minimum streamflow...as a water right with priority date as of the date of receipt in the office of the Director of a completed application. Water shall not be deemed to be available to fill any water right of later priority date if diversion of such water would result in a decrease in the flow of the stream... below the minimum stream flow ... level specified in said approved application..."

We believe that if the proposed minimum streamflow is subject and subordinate to future appropriations for municipal and domestic purposes, then all existing water rights within the minimum flow watershed also should be subordinated.

Sincerely,

Dale E. Towell for

Cal Groen, Chief
Resource Planning and
Program Coordination

CG:CR:kdd

cc: Andy Brunelle
Bur. of Fish.
Region 3, Scott Grunder
Mary Lucachick, IDP&R
Mark Auth, Intermountain Power Corporation
Bill Platts, Id. Water Resource Board
Wendy Wilson, Idaho Rivers United
Bill Graham, IDWR

Cecil D. Andrus / Governor
Jerry M. Conley / Director

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

November 27, 1991

Wendy Wilson
Idaho Rivers United
P.O. Box 633
Boise, ID 83701

Dear Ms. Wilson:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order and Order Issuing Proposed Memorandum Decision for application for minimum streamflow no. 65-13060. The application, in the name of the Idaho Water Resource Board, establishes a minimum streamflow on the South Fork of the Payette River.

Any party who disagrees with the Proposed Decision may file exceptions to the decision within fifteen (15) days of service of the Proposed Decision.

Respectfully,

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

Enclosure

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

November 27, 1991

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR

R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

Mark Auth
P.O. Box 7
2000 Homer Rd.
Eagle, ID 83616

Dear Mr. Auth:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order and Order Issuing Proposed Memorandum Decision for application for minimum streamflow no. 65-13060. The application, in the name of the Idaho Water Resource Board, establishes a minimum streamflow on the South Fork of the Payette River.

Any party who disagrees with the Proposed Decision may file exceptions to the decision within fifteen (15) days of service of the Proposed Decision.

Respectfully,

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

Enclosure

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JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

November 27, 1991

Bill Platts
1603 Sunrise Rim Rd.
Boise, ID 83705

Dear Mr. Platts:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order and Order Issuing Proposed Memorandum Decision for application for minimum streamflow no. 65-13060. The application, in the name of the Idaho Water Resource Board, establishes a minimum streamflow on the South Fork of the Payette River.

Any party who disagrees with the Proposed Decision may file exceptions to the decision within fifteen (15) days of service of the Proposed Decision.

Respectfully,

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

Enclosure

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

November 27, 1991

Rinda Just
Dept. of Parks and Recreation
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

Dear Ms. Just:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order and Order Issuing Proposed Memorandum Decision for application for minimum streamflow no. 65-13060. The application, in the name of the Idaho Water Resource Board, establishes a minimum streamflow on the South Fork of the Payette River.

Any party who disagrees with the Proposed Decision may file exceptions to the decision within fifteen (15) days of service of the Proposed Decision.

Respectfully,

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

Enclosure

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720-9000
Phone: (208) 327-7900 FAX: (208) 327-7866

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

November 27, 1991

Steve Goddard
Dept. of Fish and Game
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

Dear Mr. Goddard:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Proposed Memorandum Decision and Order and Order Issuing Proposed Memorandum Decision for application for minimum streamflow no. 65-13060. The application, in the name of the Idaho Water Resource Board, establishes a minimum streamflow on the South Fork of the Payette River.

Any party who disagrees with the Proposed Decision may file exceptions to the decision within fifteen (15) days of service of the Proposed Decision.

Respectfully,

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

Enclosure

JAN 14 1994

BEFORE THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO APPROPRIATE WATER NO. 65-13060 IN THE NAME OF THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD TO ESTABLISH A MINIMUM STREAMFLOW IN THE SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER	**SUBPOENA**

THE STATE OF IDAHO TO:

Michael Lyons
4090 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83703

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to appear before the Director of the Department of Water Resources at the Second Floor Conference Room, 1301 North Orchard, Boise, Idaho, on the 6th day of November 1991, at 1:30 p.m. as a witness in the above entitled matter.

You are further commanded to bring with you the following items and documents:

No items or documents are required.

DATED this 6th day of November, 1991.

By the order of the Director.

R. KEITH HIGGINSON, Director

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1994

By _____
Title
Administrator
Water Management Division

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

STATE OF IDAHO)
:ss
County of)

_____, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

That he is a resident of the County of _____, State of Idaho, that he is over the age of eighteen, years, that he is not a party to the action or related to any of the parties in the above entitled action and that on the _____ day of _____, 19___, he received the attached Subpoena and delivered a copy thereof upon:

who did not demand fees, and upon:

who demanded and received _____ fees, in the amount of $_____.

BY DELIVERING TO AND LEAVING WITH:

AT:

ON: The ____ day of _____, 19___,

TIME:

_____

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 19___.

FILED
JAN 14 1994

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR IDAHO
Residing at:
Commission expires:

– Driving for pleasure
Hard on heart

South Fork Payette River
65 – 13060

David Hale –
Boise Natl. Forest –
Resource Asst.
Boise Natl. Forest –
P

Payette River Plan

1.
Minimum flows have been requested & recognized in the plan. –
Bypass chute is not sufficient compensation
recreational river –

Conditions for Oxbow reach –

Mary Louchachak
Come from throughout west to use river
Locals
Use is increasing

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If flows reduced thru Oxbox – would reduce run by four miles –
Oxbow is more scenic than the NF
Kayaked approximately 25 times

Paddling for 10 years
Track river flows statewide on a daily basis.
Familias w/ minimum flows —
Minimum flows established for safe passage on the river
1100 cfs min for safe passage
Oxbow is not different from ~~out~~ other portions —
How can boating occur - only by channeling the river —
If bypass not constructed minimum floating flow is 1100 cfs. —

Scott Grunder - Regional fisheries biologist
Region 3
Assist regional fisheries manager
Prior position - fisheries technician - thesis on silver creek.
native rainbow —
Oxbow - important rearing area.
Largest wild trout drainage in Region 3.
There will be a two trout limit

Don't want substantial flows —

~~Lose~~ Lose near bank area for smaller salmonids.

JAN 14 1994

Karen Wattenmaker

Payette Visions - Photographer -
Dependent on the commercial outfitters -
She employes five photographers -
Many people request the canyon stretch
Unique area - Can have a 3 day river trip
Need more water
She took videos

Mike Lyons - 15 years - operates on a parts of the Payette
50 days/year on the river
Oxbow is in top 5 rivers in the state
Day trips - this stretch is number one
Hot springs -
Most pristine scenic portion of the day trip
See big game here in the Oxbow area
1100 cfs is a true minimum -
Can't float a boat at 400-500 cfs -
Eliminate overnight trips with reduced flow in the Oxbow - Exponential growth in use of the Payette - Canyon stretch
Thousands of user days now -
Commercial use has increased - 60% of revenues come from the canyon portion - He'd be out of business -
Large investment in time - commercial use

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65 - 12733

Jeff Hennessy - Boise
Cascade Raft Co. - guide - Does trips on main Salmon River -
Cascade in 1984
Canyon section is 60-70% of revenue for the year
Crown jewel of the Payette
45% of people come from out of state
55% of people come from in state
Special use permit on campground

Can't get through the Oxbox in a raft at 400-500 cfs
~~65~~

John Wasson -
Nobody rafts or paddles at 400-500 cfs

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X Examination

J. D. Williams -

Reach C -
Segment singled out - Prior application -
1988 protected rivers -
After the -
Floated the South Fork - portions of
And floated the Oxbow -
Streambed had been dredged - He knew about
these -
Driven Garden Valley to Lowman Road -
Can't see Oxbow - quite a ways down -
Aware of Intermountain Power Corps application
for license -

Bill Graham -

Mary Lucachick
Replaced Todd Graf
Did Parks & Rec. provide scientific info
No transects by Parks & Recreation
No studies - Has Dept done anything -
Look at Forest Service info
Traffic is growing - cfs - that will pass
float craft
No IFIM studies -
Recreation use numbers -

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Does not know what it takes
Minimum acceptable draft for float craft -

Minimum flows were for a boat ~~bypass~~ -
Flows stipulated to would not ~~support~~ a float craft

Will Reid
Scott Grunder -
Previous estimates -
~~Assumptions~~ - protect fish populations
Will not support harvestable populations -
Need more than originally requested
No additional studies on South Fork

In long term - destroying fish populations
How was 337 cfs derived at? (prior min. flow)

Oxbow reach was an additive flow -
Cochanour 1979 -
212 min. for So. Fork
125 min. for Deadwood -

337
Intermountain Power -

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Assisted in selecting

No scientific basis for support of 1100 cfs minimum flow.
Deadwood down is a wild trout fishery
State of art - IFIM methodology
On the low side
Shoreline more important than actual channel

Karen Wattenmaker -
Why didn't include the tunnel -

Mike Lyons

60% of revenues from Oxbow

Never measured depth of stream
400 cfs is not a floatable flow -
Could not get a paddle raft through -
Commercial won't flow when less than 1100 cfs -
Road would hurt business
2 & 3 day trips would be curtailed -
Oxbow is important to day trip
Most aesthetic - The most isolated stretch -
Lyon's favorite part of the whole trip
Use it for training
Have been on the river at 400 cfs -

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Aesthetics -
Mining impacts

1100 cfs is a true minimum -
500 → 600 → he says not safely navigable

Flows are in excess of 1000
After drops below 1100 quit taking customers
Rocks generally underwater
Tunnel has at times been completely under water -
Entire drainage sloughs to the So. Fork
Will not float commercially thru the Oxbow
6,000 - 8,000 totally submerge

Henessey
Never floated at 400 cfs
Last 5 years, only floated between 1000 and 1100 cfs -
Camp right above the tunnel entrance

Wasson
No noticable difference between 360 & 425
1000 cfs - not worth the effort to float -

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People are enjoying the river –

Mark Auth Testimony
Would conduct studies
Identified transects - Retained Tom Paine
IFIM Summer of 1984
3 different flow conditions – didn't get them –

Measured locations at different flows
Would optimize habitat
IF&G established min. flow @ 337 cfs

Have always been at odds –
Graef. ground rules & parameters
Safe flow - provide adequate passage
No thrill factors - be able to get float craft through the reach.
Some transects chosen as recreational transects
Draft required for rafts and Kayaks
? → Identified most constrictive spot

Why not widest?

While on stream at 425 cfs - Graef passed through in the raft.
At low flow - Graef negotiated the Oxbow Bend

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~~Elbert Dennis~~

Disagrees with no passage - ~~Statute~~ stipulated to flow, (Parks & Rec. did)

~~Sh~~ Relied on agency information -
Believes the flows are excessive -
How can this be a minimum (thrill factor)
Personal opinions Pretty reach. ought to be more flow (walk ticket)
Any analysis - visual quality objectives?
Do not see any justification by Board or sister agencies —
Knows Payette Plans
Federal primacy is appropriate -
Service & recreation mecca (will be Idaho)
Justification for increasing
Subject to changing state policies?
Project not changed since 1985 -

- D - shows tunnel entrance - taken in fall of 1988
E - prop. powerhouse location - exit of tunnel to the Oxbow - summer 1984
F - right bank looking downstream - at entrance ~~of~~ shows an erosion & trash problem that still occurs -

JAN 14 1994

G – Aerial photo of Oxbow – 1984 overflight.
H – View of the west side of Oxbow bend
East bank of river shows Oxbow road & tunnel drainage describes landscape
Photo taken summer of 1985
I – Shows reach of Oxbow which is the instep – Taken in 1985
Never made a special trip to document a particular flow condition.

X-Exam. Anderson –
Protect resource – passage of float craft – with regard for navigability
Depending on craft – sometimes different

Minimum flow is for recreation
Commercial rafting ? –
Application for license says (E-10)
< 1000 > 1400 are dangerous flows
At narrowest point what is clearance

Deeper at constrictive points

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/ Exam Wilson) -

How long has FERC application been pending app for license still pending

Nat'l Forest -
Departed with cash

Stipulation w/ Parks & Rec.

Wendy Wilson BS Rec. planning &
Stipulation is bunk (piece of junk)
Speeds are the most difficult - not the points of construction.

X-Exam by Arctk —

ENTERED
JAN 14 1994

Boise Hearing
(Supplemental hearing)
11/6/91

Dialogue start. @ 16

Stk. Payette MSt
#65-13060

Missing from orig hearing:
Bill Pletz
Scott Grunder
Dave Hale

Witnesses

1) J. D. Williams IWRB
434 - 1186 NO C.E.

2) Bill Graham WR
1218 - 1533
1534 - 1656 C.E.
1662 - 1680 re cross

3) Mary Lucachek P&R
1700 - 3006
3010 - 3270 C.E.
3276 - 3370 re cross

Interntn Power Exhibit H 2153 Admitted

4) Will Reed F&G
3410 - 4459
4464 - 4814 C.E.
4820 - 4892 re cross

Exhibit B 4017 ~~Admitted~~

JAN 14 1994

Exhibit C 4182 Admitted

5) Karen Wattamaker photographer
4965 - 5370
5244 objection to videotape exhibit
NO C.E.

6) Mike Lyons comm. rafter
5400 - end of tape 1
Tape 2 dialogue start @ 32
32 - 380

Exhibit D 232 Admitted
390 - 453 C.E.
455 - 578 recross

7) Hennessee comm rafter
535 - 968
970 - 981 C.E.

8) Wassam photographer
1003 - 1260

1853 Exhibit J Admitted JAN 14 1994

Marc Auth testimony. 1957 - 3650

Exhibits E-I 3132 Admitted

Exhibit K 3548 Admitted

3700 + - end of tape C.E.

Tape 3

Dialogue starts @ 35

Marc Auth cross examined by

a) Peder Anderson 35-382

b) Wendy Wilson 388-975

Auth's rebuttal 985-1070

Wendy Wilson testimony 1077-1365
1373-1711 C.E

Marc Auth addl comments 1720-1771

Exhibit L 1990 Admitted

4 1994

-65-613060

Horseshoe Bend Hearing 10/8/91
Dialog starts @ 55

Witnesses

Bill Platz 155 - 208
IWRB

Dave Hale, DE 227 - 288
FS

Bill Graham
IDWR DE 321 - 970
CE 970 - 1044

Mary LaCachick
Parks DE 1080 - 1405
CE 1405 - 1454

Scott Grunder
F&G ~~DE 1462~~
DE 1462 - 1985

Karen Watzenacker
PHOTOGRAPHER DE: 2080 - 2362
CE: 2362 - 2510

MIKE LYONS
Commercial Rafter DE 2522 - 2779

Jeff Hennessy DE: 2800 - 2980
Commercial Rafter CE: 2980 - 3000

JAN 14 1994

- # 65-613060

HORSESHOE BEND HEARING 10/8/81

Witnesses

John Wesson

DE 3000 - 3128

JAN 14 1994

#65 - 613060

Horse shoe Bend Hearing 10/8/91

Exhibits

IWRB #4 Admitted
FOREST SERVICE MANAGEMENT PLAN

IWRB #3 Admitted
Memorandum Decision

IWRB #2 Admitted
Minimum Stream flow Application

IWRB #5 Admitted
Summary OF Fish & Pty. Habitat Data

IWRB #6 Admitted
Stream Inventory Survey

IWRB #7 Admitted
VIDEO

IWRB #8-12 Admitted
PHOTOGRAPHS

JAN 14

IDAHO RIVERS

PO BOX 633, BOISE, ID 83701
(208)343-7481

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Wendy L. Wilson
Boise

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Gail Ater
Gooding

Sally Chang
Northwest Dunes
Lewiston

Doug Christensen
Ketchum

Bill Davidson
Pocatello

Carol Goble
Moscow

LuVerne Grussing
Cottonwood

Arch Mehrhoff
Boise

Gerald Sehlke
Idaho Falls

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OCT 0 2 1991
Department of Water Resources

Mr. Gary Spackman
Idaho Department of Water Resources
1301 North Orchard
Boise, ID 83720-9000

October 1, 1991

Dear Mr. Spackman,

Idaho Rivers United respectfully requests to be a full party to the action on streamflow applications 65-13060, 65-13059, and 65-12839. This letter serves as our notice of appearance.

Thank you for your consideration.

Wendy L. Wilson
Executive Director

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JAN 14 1994

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

NEWS RELEASE

Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720

September 30, 1991

Contact: Gerald Grimmett
327-7900

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

WATER BOARD TO HEAR TESTIMONY ON NORTH-SOUTH FORK PAYETTE MINIMUM STREAM FLOWS

A series of public hearings on applications by the Idaho Water Resource Board for minimum stream flows on the North and South Forks of the Payette river will be held by the Idaho Department of Water Resources in Valley County beginning Oct. 7. The schedule of hearings is as follows:

North Fork applications 65-12839 and 65-13059 Oct. 7 at the Cascade Senior Citizens Center at 1:30 p.m.

South Fork (65-13060) application Oct. 8 at the Horseshoe Bend City Hall 1:30 p.m.

North and South Fork (Joint Hearing) Oct. 8 at the Horseshoe Bend High School Cafeteria beginning at 7:00 p.m.

Applications 65-12839 is for minimum stream flows on the North Fork and include 294 cfs. from Oct. 13 through March 15 and 100 cfs. from March 16 through June 17 for the purposes of recreation, aesthetics and fish habitat. The place of use begins at the Carbarton Road bridge and extends downstream to the Smith's Ferry bridge in Valley County.

Application 65-13059 is for minimum stream flow on the North Fork of 400 cfs. from Sept. 2 through April 30 for the

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JAN 14 1994

of recreation, aesthetics and fishery maintenance and would commence at Smith's Ferry bridge and extend to the confluence with the Payette River.

Application 65-13060 is for a minimum stream flow on the South Fork of the Payette River of 763 cfs Monday through Thursday and 700 cfs Friday through Sunday April 15 through August 31 for the purposes of recreation, aesthetics and aquatic habitat. This application would commence beginning at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend approximately 1,056 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers and extend downstream through the Oxbow approximately 200 yards downstream from the section line between sections 31 and 32.

Any party who wishes to formally appear in the proceeding for the purposes of presenting evidence or cross examining witnesses should file a notice of appearance with the Director of the Department of Water Resources, Statehouse Mail, 1301 N. Orchard St. Boise, Idaho 83720 five days prior to the hearings. Other parties will be given an opportunity to informally present their views and comments without the necessity of filing a notice of appearance. Written informal views and comments may also be submitted to the Department of Water Resources prior to the hearing.

If permit are issued they will be subject to all prior water rights. All hearings will be held pursuant to the provisions of Sections 42-1503 Idaho Code.

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JAN 14 1994

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on the 24th day of September, I mailed a true and correct copy of the following letter, postage prepaid, to the attached list of individuals:

JENNIFER SEIFERT
Secretary

MICROFILMED
JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720 - (208) 327-7900

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

September 24, 1991

<name>

RE: Minimum Streamflow Application for the South Fork Payette River, No. 65-13060

Dear <sal>:

The Idaho Department of Water Resources will conduct a hearing on Tuesday October 8, 1991, to determine whether a minimum streamflow in the South Fork of the Payette River should be approved. The hearing will commence at the Horseshoe Bend City Hall, Ada Street, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho beginning at 1:30 p.m.

The Director will also receive public testimony regarding the South Fork of the Payette River filings on the evening of Tuesday October 8, 1991, at a joint public comment session for filings on both the North Fork and South Fork Payette Rivers. The comment session will be held at the Horseshoe Bend High School cafeteria, 160 School Drive, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, at 7:00 p.m.

Information describing the application is shown on the enclosed fact sheet. Also, enclosed is a brochure which describes the minimum flow procedure.

A notice of appearance must be filed with the Department at least five days (5) prior to the hearing if you want to become full party to the action. A full party may call and cross examine witnesses.

If you do not wish to become a full party, you may also testify informally without filing a notice of appearance. Written comments may also be filed with the Department prior to the hearing.

Sincerely,

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

Enclosures

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JAN 14 1994

Department of Lands
1215 W. State
Boise, ID 83720-7000

Department of Health and Welfare
450 W. State
Boise, ID 83720

Health and Wlefare
Divisionof Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

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JAN 14 1994

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on the 16th day of September, I mailed a true and correct copy of the following letter, postage prepaid, to the attached list of individuals:

Jennifer Seifert

JENNIFER SEIFERT
Secretary

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720 - (208) 327-7900

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

September 14, 1991

<name>

RE: Minimum Streamflow Application for the South Fork Payette River, No. 65-13060

Dear <sal>:

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If you do not wish to become a full party, you may also testify informally without filing a notice of appearance. Written comments may also be filed with the Department prior to the hearing.

Sincerely,

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

Enclosures

JAN 14 1994

<name>Wendy Wilson
P.O. Box 633
Boise, ID 83701
<sal>Ms. Wilson
<>

<name>Dave Rydalch
Idaho Water Resource Board
Rt. 2, Box 108
St. Anthony, ID 83445
<sal>Mr. Rydalch
<>

<name>Bill Platts
Idaho Water Resource Board
1603 Sunrise Rim Rd.
Boise, ID 83705
<sal>Mr. Platts
<>

<name>Rinda Just
Department of Parks and Recreation
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720
<sal>Ms. Just
<>

<name>Edward M. Wood
HC 71 Box 5000
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Wood
<>

<name>Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game
Steve Goddard
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720
<sal>Mr. Goddard
<>

<name>Cecil Hill
Noble Ditch Co.
6877 Custer Rd.
New Plymouth, ID 83655
<sal>Mr. Hill
<>

<name>Gem State Irrigation District
P.O. Box 67
Homedale, ID 83628
<sal>Protestant
<>

<name>Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game

JAN 14 1994

Cindy Robertson
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720
<sal>Ms. Robertson
<>

<name>Mary Lucachick
Dept. of Parks and Recreation
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720
<sal>Ms. Lucachick
<>

<name>Jo Beeman
Davis Wright Tremaine
702 West Idaho Street
Suite 700
Boise, ID 83702
<sal>Ms. Beeman
<>

<name>Valley County Commissioners
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Commissioner
<>

<name>Boise County Commissioners
Horseshoe Bend, ID 83629
<sal>Commissioner
<>

<name>Mr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck
<>

<name>Burton O. Haverfield
P.O. Box 161
Culver, OR 97734
<sal>Mr. Haverfield
<>

<name>Mr. and Mrs. Cole
Star Route
Banks, ID 83602
<sal>Mr. and Mrs. Cole
<>

<name>State of Idaho
Department of Transportation
Division of Highways
P.O. Box 7129
Boise, ID 83720
<sal>Interested Party

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JAN 14 1994

<>

<name>Mr. and Mrs. Angeli
HC 71 Box 44
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. and Mrs. Angeli
<>

<name>Eltinge Hasbrouck
John Hasbrouck
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Gentlemen
<>

<name>Darwin Pancheri
Rt. 1
Melba, ID 83641
<sal>Mr. Pancheri
<>

<name>Frank Bilbao
P.O. Box 49
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Bilbao
<>

<name>MacGregor Land & Livestock Co.
200 Sunrise Rim
Boise, ID 83705
<sal>Gentlemen
<>

returned

<name>Ray Nissula
P.O. Box 329
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Nissula
<>

<name>Boise Cascade Corp.
Timber & Wood Products
1010 Jefferson Street
Boise, ID 83702
<sal>Interested Party
<>

<name>Thomas J. Davis
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Davis
<>

<name>Idaho Power Co.
P.O. Box 70
Boise, ID 83721
<sal>Interested Party

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JAN 14 1994

<>

<name>U.S. Dept. of Interior
BLM
424 Box 043
550 West Fort Street
Boise, ID 83724
<sal>Interested Party
<>

<name>Lowell D. Hammond
1230 Hartwood Point Dr.
Pasadena, CA 91107
<sal>Mr. Hammond
<>

<name>James H. Hait
P.O. Box 160
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Mr. Hait
<>

<name>Lake Reservoir Co.
114 N. 8th St.
Payette, ID 83661
<sal>Interested Party
<>

<name>Delbert E. Colwell
4114 Hill Road
Boise, ID 83703
<sal>Mr. Colwell
<>

<name>Leonard Rowland
Box 809
McCall, ID 93638
<sal>Mr. Rowland
<>

<name>Robert V. Williamson
Box 1032
McCall, ID 93638
<sal>Mr. Willamson
<>

<name>Rio Vista, Inc.
Box R
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Interested Party
<>

<name>Gerald P. Rodwell
Box 156

MICROFILMED
JAN 14 1994

Boise, ID 83701
<sal>Mr. Rodwell
<>

returned

<name>John Rosentreter
4220 Libby
Boise, ID 83705
<sal>Mr. Rosentreter
<>

returned

<name>Becky Arnold
4334 Libby
Boise, ID 83705
<sal>Ms. Arnold
<>

returned

<name>Phil Lansing
1016 E. State
Boise, ID 83712
<sal>Mr. Lansing
<>

<name>Carl Abercrombie
5424 Hwy 52
Emmett, ID 83614
<sal>Mr. Abercrombie
<>

<name>Don Rising
HC 71 Box 2140
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Rising
<>

returned

<name>Michael C. Orr
1316 N. 8th Apt. D
Boise, ID 83702
<sal>Mr. Orr
<>

<name>Jim and Connie Mayfield
P.O. Box 939
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. and Mrs. Mayfield
<>

<name>Chuck Gossett
3611 Kipling Rd.
Boise, ID 83706
<sal>Mr. Gossett
<>

<name>Dan Davis
P.O. Box 987

MICROFILMED
JAN 14 1994

Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Davis
<>

<name>Jock D. MacGregor
P.O. Box 5128
Boise, ID 83705
<sal>Mr. MacGregor
<>

<name>Matt & Lynn Miracle
~~Box 1368~~ 4426 Larch St. #A
~~McCall, ID 83638~~ Mountain Home AFB 83648-1125
<sal>Mr. and Mrs. Miracle
<>

<name>Marty Gangis
Box 1525
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Interested Party
<>

<name>Robert Lokker
Box 847
Cascade, ID 83638
<sal>Mr. Lokker
<>

<name>F. Phillip Davis
HC 71 Box 2005
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Davis
<>

<name>Jeff Hennessy
3409 N. 39th
Boise, ID 83703
<sal>Mr. Hennessy
<>

<name>Dick Lymh
Route 1
Sweet, ID 83670
<sal>Mr. Lymh
<>

<name>Susan Bechdel
P.O. Box 823
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Ms. Bechdel
<>

<name>Gusti Laidrew
P.O. 1771

MICROFILMED
JAN 14 1994

McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Mr. Laidrew
<>

<name>Richard Goetsch
HC 76 Box 2873
Garden Valley, ID 83622
<sal>Mr. Goetsch
<>

<name>Michael Lyons
3747 Stonecreek Way
Boise, ID 83703
<sal>Mr. Lyons
<>

<name>Monette Baldwin
P.O. Box 392
Donnelly, ID 83615
<sal>Ms. Baldwin
<>

<name>Inez Colburn
P.O. Box 283
Donnelly, ID 83615
<sal>Ms. Colburn
<>

<name>Michael J. Johnson
P.O. Box 715
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Johnson
<>

<name>George Guarin
HC 71 Box 2155
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Guarin
<>

<name>Julie Rose
Box 1305
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Ms. Rose
<>

<name>Don McClaran
Box 1794
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Mr. McClaran
<>

<name>Roger Hopt
5875 Streamside Pl.

returned

JAN 14 1994

Boise, ID 83714
<sal>Mr. Hopt
<>

<name>Daniel L. Givens
~~1817 Eastman~~ 2979 Lancaster
Boise, ID 83702
<sal>Mr. Givens
<>

<name>Tony Brennan
1010 Ressegdie
Boise, ID 83702
<sal>Mr. Brennan
<>

returned

<name>Duane Vayhan
HC 76 Box 2976
Garden Valley, ID 83622
<sal>Mr. Vayhan
<>

<name>Dale Thuleen
HC 76 Box 4008
Garden Valley, ID 83622
<sal>Mr. Thuleen
<>

<name>Thomas Plehal
P.O. 662
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Plehal
<>

<name>Deborah Baldwin
P.O. Box 32
Garden Valley, ID 83622
<sal>Ms. Baldwin
<>

<name>Jake Putnam
P.O. Box 5407
Boise, ID 83707
<sal>Mr. Putnam
<>

returned

<name>Paul P. King
2507 Chitwood Way
Boise, ID 83704
<sal>Mr. King
<>

<name>Robert R. Martin
P.O. Box 10

JAN 14 1994

Smiths Ferry, ID 83668
<sal>Mr. Martin
<>

<name>Patrick Harren
Box 1268
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Mr. Harren
<>

<name>John Cloninger
~~Box 505~~ 9484 Marigold St.
~~Cascade, ID 83611~~ Boise 83714-1145
<sal>Mr. Cloninger
<>

<name>Bruce Olson
P.O. Box 32
Garden Valley, ID 83622
<sal>Mr. Olson
<>

<name>Larry Lampson
P.O. Box 355
Cascade, ID 83611 returned
<sal>Mr. Lampson
<>

<name>Bill Clark
212 Eiden Drive
Boise, ID 83705 returned
<sal>Mr. Clark
<>

<name>Bob Limbauch
Emmett, ID 83617 returned
<sal>Mr. Limbauch
<>

<name>Dick Weenstra
1990 E. Black Canyon
Emmett, ID 83617
<sal>Mr. Weenstra
<>

<name>Leah Coash
Round Valley
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Coash
<>

<name>Bill and Verla Chisham
P.O. Box 935
Cascade, ID 83611

JAN 14 1994

<sal>Mr. and Mrs. Chisham
<>

<name>Edward Walsh
~~11112 Cartridge St.~~ 212 Bacon Dr.
Boise, ID ~~83704~~ 83712 83703
<sal>Mr. Walsh
<>

<name>Lynne Bringman
20 Barbara Drive
Middleton, ID 83644
<sal>Mr. Bringman
<>

<name>Clyde McNeal
7103 Brentwood Dr.
Boise, ID 83709
<sal>Mr. McNeal
<>

<name>Keith Standley
5550 W. Blk. Wighway
Emmett, ID 83617
<sal>Mr. Standley
<>

<name>Don Craig
Box 125
Letha, ID 83636
<sal>Mr. Craig
<>

<name>Keith Shaw
4001 E. Main
Emmett, ID 83617
<sal>Mr. Shaw
<>

<name>Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis
Rt. 1, Box 50
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis
<>

<name>Glenn Redmon
Rural Rt.
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Redmon
<>

<name>Ferne and Bob Krumm
P.O. Box 86
Lake Fork, ID 83635

JAN 14 1994

<sal>Mr. and Mrs. Krumm
<>

<name>Kathy Vaughan
HC 76 Box 2976
Garden Valley, ID 83622
<sal>Ms. Vaughan
<>

<name>Andy Olavarria
P.O. Box 13
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Mr. Olavarria
<>

<name>Ron Frye
Box 72
New Meadows, ID 83654
<sal>Mr. Frye
<>

<name>Jeff Pargnett
Box 621
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Mr. Pargnett
<>

<name>Mel Johnson
847 Gassett Pl.
Boise, ID 83704
<sal>Mr. Johnson
<>

returned

<name>Madonna Lengerich
1418 Sherman
Boise, ID 83702
<sal>Ms. Lengerich
<>

<name>Bill Terry
1405 N. 23rd
Boise, ID 83707
<sal>Mr. Terry
<>

returned

<name>Richard Wilson
4839 Sorrento
Boise, ID 83704
<sal>Mr. Wilson
<>

<name>Scott Montgomery
6947 W. Belhaven
Boise, ID 83703

JAN 14 1994

<sal>Mr. Montgomery
<>

<name>Charles M. Pegan
2686 Aster Ave.
Boise, ID 83704
<sal>Mr. Pegan
<>

<name>LaRae and Kevin Deats
10254 Ralph Ct.
Boise, ID 83709

returned

JAN 14 1994

<name>Warren E. Mount
HC 71 Box 2065
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Mount
<>

<name>George W. Cole
Box 7
Smiths Ferry, ID 83668
<sal>Mr. Cole
<>

<name>Loren Weston
Box 27
Smiths Ferry, ID 83668
<sal>Mr. Weston
<>

<name>Raymond L. Cooper
Box 61
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Cooper
<>

<name>Tom Menten
3425 Spiceland Drive
Boise, ID 83707
<sal>Mr. Menten
<>

<name>Eric Bechtel
Star News
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Mr. Bechtel
<>

<name>Clair McMaster
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Ms. McMaster
<>

<name>David Simmonds
P.O. Box 1817
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Mr. Simmonds
<>

<name>Curtis D. Carney
Box 9
Cascade, ID 83611
<sal>Mr. Carney
<>

JAN 14 1994

<name>Jack H. Hansen
214 Broadway USBR
Boise, ID 83703
<sal>Mr. Hansen
<>

returned

<name>Ray Rice
4141 Nez Perce #101
Boise, ID 83705
<sal>Mr. Rice
<>

<name>Larry Beskoon
7515 War Bonnet Dr.
Boise, ID 83709
<sal>Mr. Beskoon
<>

<name>Dick Scully
Box 905
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Mr. Scully
<>

<name>Roger Smith
10832 Edna St.
Boise, ID 83704
<sal>Mr. Smith
<>

<name>Jim Jensen
12141 Edna Street
Boise, ID 83704
<sal>Mr. Jensen
<>

<name>Meyers Engineering Comapny, P.A.
Carl L. Meyers
750 Warm Springs Ave.
Boise, ID 83712
<sal>Mr. Meyers
<>

returned

<name>Jack A. Weinberg
2056 Colorado
Boise, ID 83706
<sal>Mr. Weinberg
<>

<name>Mark Auth
Intermountain Power
8969 Kiowa
Boise, ID 83709
<sal>Mr. Auth

MIDDLEWATER
JAN 14 1994

<>

<name>Terry A. Haun
619 Haxel Ave.
Emmett, ID 83617
<sal>Senator Haun
<>

<name>Gayle Ann Wilde
P.O. Box 984
McCall, ID 83638
<sal>Representative Wilde
<>

<name>Judi Danielson
P.O. Box 724
Council, ID 83612
<sal>Representative Danielson
<>

<name>George Vance
25913 Jacks Rd.
Parma, ID 83660
<sal>Senator Vance
<>

<name>Lawrence Denney
2227 Denney Rd.
Midvale, ID 83645
<sal>Representative Denney
<>

<name>Bill Taylor
8367 Track Road
Nampa, ID 83686
<sal>Representative Taylor
<>

JAN 14 1994

MINIMUM STREAMFLOW
Fact Sheet

Water Right No.: 65-13060

Source: South Fork of the Payette River

Applicant: Idaho Water Resource Board

Requesting Agency: Idaho Water Resource Board

Date Application Filed: May 16, 1989

Rate of Flow: 763.0 cfs Monday through Thursday, 700.0 cfs Friday through Sunday - April 15 through August 31

Place of Use: South Fork of the Payette River, commencing at a point upstream from Oxbow Bend in Government Lots 3 and 4 ($SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$), and extending to a point 200 yards downstream of the section line common to Sections 31 and 32, T9N, R7E.

Purpose: Recreation, aesthetics and aquatic habitat.

Public Hearing: Tuesday October 8, 1991, Horseshoe Bend City Hall, Ada Street, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, beginning at 1:30 p.m.

A public comment session will be held the evening of Tuesday October 8, 1991, at the Horseshoe Bend High School cafeteria, 160 School Drive, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, at 7:00 p.m.

JAN 14 1994

NOTICE OF HEARING FOR APPLICATION FOR MINIMUM STREAMFLOW

Notice is hereby given that the Idaho Water Resource Board has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources to appropriate water for a minimum streamflow in the South Fork of the Payette River, tributary to the Payette River. The application is further described as follows:

Source:	South Fork of the Payette River
Application No.:	65-13060
Proposed Priority:	May 16, 1989
Amount and Period of Use:	763.0 cfs Monday through Thursday 700.0 cfs Friday through Sunday April 15 through August 31
Purpose of Minimum Flow:	Recreation, aesthetics and aquatic habitat.
Place of Use:	Beginning at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend between Government Lots 3 and 4, ($SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$), Section 32, T9N, R7E, Boise County, approximately 1,056 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers, and extending downstream through the Oxbow to a point between Government Lots 3 and 9 ($NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$), Section 31, T9N, R7E, approximately 200 yards downstream from the section line between sections 31 and 32.

The Director of the Department of Water Resources will hold a public hearing in Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, at the Horseshoe Bend City Hall, Ada Street, beginning at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday October 8, 1991, for the purpose of hearing evidence in regard to the application. The hearing will be held pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-1503, Idaho Code.

The hearing will recess at the close of formal testimony, but will reconvene at 7:00 p.m. for the taking of public testimony. The evening meeting will be held in the Horseshoe Bend High School, 160 School Drive, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho.

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Any party who wishes to formally appear in the proceeding for the purpose of presenting evidence or cross examining witnesses should file a notice of appearance with the Director of the Department of Water Resources, Statehouse Mail, 1301 North Orchard Street, Boise, Idaho 83720, five (5) days prior to the hearing. Other parties will be given an opportunity to informally present their views and comments without the necessity of filing a notice of appearance. Written informal views and comments may also be submitted to the Department of Water Resources prior to the hearing.

If issued, this permit will be subject to all prior water rights.

R. KEITH HIGGINSON, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources

Advertised Statewide:

The Idaho World ✓	9/18 & 9/25/1991
The Statesman	9/19 & 9/26/1991
The Post Register ✓	"
The Times News ✓	"
The Lewiston Tribune ✓	"

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State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, Idaho 83705 - (208) 334-2190

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

October 30, 1989

Star News
Box 985
McCall, ID 83638

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of a Notice of Correction and the letter that was sent with it. Would you please send me the Publisher's Affidavit of Publication for this advertising.

Thank you for you assistance.

Sincerely,

Sue

Sue Taylor
Secretary, Office Coordinator

Encl.

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JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, Idaho 83705 - (208) 334-2190

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

September 13, 1989

Star News
Box 985
McCall, ID 83638

Re: Error in Advertising of Water Right No. 65-13060 in the Name of Idaho Water Resources Board

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of the notice for the above-referenced application and the affidavit of publication received by our office. Note that there is a discrepancy in the notices.

Would you please advertise this application again with the highlighted correction.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Sue

Sue Taylor
Secretary, Office Coordinator

Encl.

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, Idaho 83705 - (208) 334-2190

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

August 2, 1989

Star News
Box 985
McCall, ID 83638

Re: Error in Advertising of Water Rights Nos. 65-13059 and 65-13060 in the Name of Idaho Water Resources Board

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of the original notices for the above-referenced applications and the affidavits of publication received by our office. Note that there is a discrepancy in the notices.

We sent a notice of correction for both of these applications and received an affidavit for only application #65-13059. Would you please send us the affidavit for application #65-13060. Also, please deduct $23.04 that was billed to us for advertisement of the correction.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Sue Taylor

Sue Taylor
Secretary, Office Coordinator

Encl.

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JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, Idaho 83705 - (208) 334-2190

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

July 20, 1989

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JUL 2 0 1989
Department of Water Resources

Idaho Water Resource Board
c/o Wayne Haas
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83702

Re: Applications for Permit Nos. 65-13059 & 65-13060

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a letter from Yvonne Ferrell of the Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation regarding the above referenced Applications for Permit.

If we can assist you further, please let us know.

Sincerely,

David R. Tuthill

DAVID R. TUTHILL, JR., P.E.
Manager, Western Regional Office

CC: Gary Spackman

DRT:st

Encl.

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IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF PARKS&RECREATION

CECIL D. ANDRUS
Governor

YVONNE S. FERRELL
Director

STATEHOUSE MAIL
BOISE, IDAHO 83720
(208) 334-2154

Street Address
2177 Warm Springs Ave.

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JUL 14 1989
Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

JULY 13, 1989

David R. Tuthill
Department of Water Resources
Western Region
2735 Airport Way
Boise, ID 83705

Dear Mr. Tuthill: Permit No. 65-13059
and No. 65-13060

We would like to support the Water Resource Board applications for a minimum stream flow on the South Fork Payette River Oxbow section permit no. 65-13060. This segment of river currently has interim protection under the State Rivers Bill. By increasing the minimum stream flow through that section the South Fork will have a unified minimum stream flow from the Sawtooth Wilderness Boundary to the Main Payette River. A minimum instream flow on the South Fork is very important for maintaining a safe recreational boating experience. Asthetically, a continuous instream flow is most desireable.

The minimum stream flow application no. 65-13059 for the North Fork Payette from Smiths Ferry to the confluence at Banks for 763 cfs Monday through Friday and 700 cfs Friday through Sunday is highly supported by our Department. The increased flows will help to maintain recreational boating flows during the spring and summer use months, enhance the asthetic appeal of the persons driving along Payette River Scenic Route, and maintain the fishery and riparian habitat.

We support and appreciate the Water Resource Board's requests.

Sincerely,

Yvonne S. Ferrell

Yvonne S. Ferrell
Director

mjl

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JUL 20 1989
Department of Water Resources

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JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard Street, Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720 - (208) 327-7900

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

July 18, 1989

Marc A. Auth
Intermountain Power Corp.
P.O. Box 7
2000 Homer Rd.
Eagle, ID 83616

RE: Application for Minimum Streamflow No. 65-13060, South Fork Payette River

Dear Marc:

The Department acknowledges receipt of Intermountain Power Corp.'s petition to intervene regarding application for minimum streamflow no. 65-13060, which proposes a minimum streamflow on the Oxbow portion of the South Fork of the Payette River.

The Department of Water Resources has not yet officially advertised the application. Notices have been printed, however, to distribute the information to the public. At a later date, the Department will advertise the application, and will conduct a hearing.

The petition which we have received will be placed in the files of the Department. Intermountain Power Corp. will be considered a full party at the time a hearing is scheduled.

Sincerely,

Gary Spackman

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section

GS:js

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORP.

P. O. Box 7
2000 Homer Rd.
Eagle, ID 83616

July 3, 1989

Mr. Keith Higginson, Director
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

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JUL 05 1989
Department of Water Resources

RE: Application for Water Permit (#65-13060)
S. Fork Payette River
PETITION TO INTERVENE; COMMENTS; PROTEST

Dear Mr. Higginson:

As you may be aware, we applied to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission more than seven years ago to develop the hydroelectric potential at the Oxbow Bend, the reach under consideration in the above proceeding. To date, the FERC has not acted on our application for license (FERC Proj. #6329). I believe Mr. Frank Sherman of your staff has the relevant paperwork on the project. Inasmuch as there are now at least two mutually exclusive uses od the water requested, the outcome of this proceeding directly affects us and our project, as described further herein.

In summary, developing the project would entail re-constructing a diversion in the stream, clearing an existing tunnel through the Oxbow, installing a powerhouse at the exit portal, and erecting a short length of primary transmission line up to an interconnect with existing Idaho Power Co. lines on the Banks-Lowman road.

Along with the project's development, we have offered to take numerous mitigative measures to preserve, protect or enhance the resources of the reach. Most of these concessions were arrived at through interactions with numerous state and federal agencies since the project's inception.

The important issue relevant to this proceeding involves our proposed maintenance of flows in the by-passed Oxbow (i.e., flows lost to the project).

Regarding the maintenance flow for the fishery, we have contended that 300 cfs be maintained on a year-round basis. This finding was based on site-specific flow studies--of the type recommended by the IDFG--carried out in 1984. Upon presentation of the study results to the IDFG, the department chose to apply its own study results--337 cfs--to the Oxbow. Their recommended flow, also submitted to the FERC, was based on a different methodology, using less hard data, on a stream reach not only outside the Oxbow, but of a generally different configuration. We have continued to be at odds with the IDFG recommendation in the FERC proceeding and have now left it to the FERC to

JAN 14 1994

determine the merits of our respective positions. The point to be made here is that, to the best of our knowledge, the IDFG has not changed its recommendation to the FERC for a maintenance flow, has certainly never apprised us of any changed recommendation, and has no further studies to substantiate any action to increase maintenance flows to that identified in this water application proceeding.

Regarding recreational flows, we have had numerous sessions with then-IDPR staffer Todd Graeff, who also met with us on-site, floated the Oxbow while we were doing our instream studies, and with whom which the foundations of a Stipulation were negotiated. This Stipulation--signed by the IDPR Director on March 13, 1986 *after receiving the expressed approval of the Idaho Parks and Recreation Board*--confirms our offer to provide a 400 cfs flow during weekend (and holiday) periods of use between Memorial Day and Labor Day, and 300 cfs between Mondays and Thursdays (inclusive) of the same period. Also agreed to in the Stipulation were numerous mitigative actions to be taken by us to safeguard the continued navigability of the reach, and added conveniences for recreational floaters. To the best of our knowledge, the IDPR has never asked for increases in the amount or timing of by-pass flows, nor are there any studies substantiating any changes.

Also, the *Idaho Statesman* interviewed then-IDPR Director Bob Meinen, who identified the propriety of the 400 cfs flow. When asked why the then-proposed recreational flow in the Oxbow was lower than that proposed for the rest of the South Fork, Director Meinen said "... the lower minimum for Oxbow Bend recognizes that a hydroelectric project has been proposed for the reach, and that the plant's application (to the FERC) carries an earlier priority date than the state's proposed in-stream flow." (Quoted from the *Idaho Statesman*, 4/27/85). Another, albeit unreported, reason that a lower maintenance flow is appropriate in the Oxbow is that its stream channel characteristics are markedly different than the rest of the river because the Oxbow was dredged and mined, thus creating a low-velocity "glide" through most of the reach, lacking in any substantial white-water characteristic.

Our feasibility studies and continued efforts to develop the project have relied on past discussions, negotiations, findings and agreements with agencies of the State of Idaho. That we have not filed to appropriate the water ourselves always relied on the IDWR's historic policy that a water permit could not be granted if a place of use had not been secured ("secured" in this context being the receipt of license by the FERC). To have filed for a water appropriation would have amounted to speculation; thus, we sought to act in a rational and ordered manner by first securing a place of use for the water. That the Board has now sought to appropriate more water--thus negatively affecting our project's feasibility if it is granted--is inappropriate at least and, if the Board was aware of our Stipulation agreements with the IDPR, quite disingenuous in its action; unless, of course, it simply allowed itself to be influenced by special-interest minorities.

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Inasmuch as the advertisement gave no specific date for holding public hearings on this matter, we would request to be granted intervenor status at this time. If this request is premature--we do not know, since we have never seen an advertisement such as this--your written guidance as to how and when we are entitled to request intervenor status is requested and appreciated.

If you have any questions, or care to have us discuss this matter with staff, please let me know. Mr. George Harrington, our secretary, can be during the day at (208) 939-6181; I can be reached at (208) 733-7538.

Sincerely,

Marc A. Auth
President

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, Idaho 83705 - (208) 334-2190

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

June 26, 1989

Idaho Dept. of Health & Welfare
Division of Environment
Statehouse
Boise, ID 83720

Re: Application for Permit No. 65-13059 and 65-13060 in the name of Idaho Water Resource Board

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy(s) of the above-referenced application(s) for permit which may be of interest to your agency.

The Idaho Water Resource Board will not be holding a public meeting regarding these applications. Instead, written comments are solicited at this time. The Idaho Department of Water Resources will hold a hearing regarding the applications at a future time.

If you have any questions regarding the applications, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

David R. Tuthill, Jr.

DAVID R. TUTHILL, JR., P. E.
Manager, Western Regional Office

DRT:st

Enclosure(s):

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, Idaho 83705 - (208) 334-2190

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

June 26, 1989

State of Idaho
Department of Parks & Recreation
Attn: Jack Howard
Land and Water Conservationist
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

Re: Application for Permit No. 65-13059 and 65-13060 in the name of Idaho Water Resource Board

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy(s) of the above-referenced application(s) for permit which may be of interest to your agency.

The Idaho Water Resource Board will not be holding a public meeting regarding these applications. Instead, written comments are solicited at this time. The Idaho Department of Water Resources will hold a hearing regarding the applications at a future time.

If you have any questions regarding the applications, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

David R. Tuthill

DAVID R. TUTHILL, JR., P. E.
Manager, Western Regional Office

DRT:st

Enclosure(s):

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, Idaho 83705 - (208) 334-2190

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

June 26, 1989

Regional Supervisor
Id. Dept. of Fish and Game
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

Re: Application for Permit No. 65-13059 and 65-13060 in the name of Idaho Water Resource Board

Dear Sir:

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David R. Tuthill Jr

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Manager, Western Regional Office

DRT:st

Enclosure(s):

JAN 4 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, Idaho 83705 - (208) 334-2190

CECIL D. ANDRUS
GOVERNOR
R. KEITH HIGGINSON
DIRECTOR

June 26, 1989

Idaho Department of Lands
Bureau of Navigable Waters
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

Re: Application for Permit No. 65-13059 and 65-13060 in the name of Idaho Water Resource Board

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy(s) of the above-referenced application(s) for permit which may be of interest to your agency.

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If you have any questions regarding the applications, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

David R. Tuthill Jr.

DAVID R. TUTHILL, JR., P. E.
Manager, Western Regional Office

DRT:st

Enclosure(s):

JAN 14

NOTICE OF CORRECTION

Notice is hereby given that on June 21 and 28, 1989, Application for Permit No. 65-13060 in the name of Idaho Water Resources Board was advertised in error. The place of use was advertised as Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T19N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S.31 & 32 at a point of T9N, R7E, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE). WHEREAS, the place of use should have read Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S.31 & 32 at a point of T9N, R7E, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE).

The permit(s) will be subject to all prior water rights. Protests must be filed with the Director, Dept. of Water Resources, Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, ID 83705 on or before October 10, 1989.

R. Keith Higginson, Dir.

Advertised in the the Star-News on September 20 and 27, 1989.

NOTICE OF CORRECTION

Notice is hereby given that on June 21 and 28, 1989, Application for Permit No. 65-13060 in the name of Idaho Water Resources Board was advertised in error. The place of use was advertised as Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & $ (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S.31 & 32 at a point of T9N, R7E, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE). WHEREAS, the place of use should have read Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S.31 & 32 at a point of T9N, R7E, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE).

The permit(s) will be subject to all prior water rights. Protests must be filed with the Director, Dept. of Water Resources, Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, ID 83705 on or before September 5, 1989.

R. Keith Higginson, Dir.

Advertised in the the Star-News on August 16 and 23, 1989.

NOTICE OF CORRECTION

Notice is hereby given that on June 21 and 28, 1989, Application for Permit No. 65-13060 in the name of Idaho Water Resources Board was advertised in error. The place of use was advertised as Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & $ (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S.31 & 32 at a point of T9N, R7E, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE). WHEREAS, the place of use should have read Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S.31 & 32 at a point of T9N, R7E, S 31 Gov't Lots 3 & 9 (NESE).

The permit(s) will be subject to all prior water rights. Protests must be filed with the Director, Dept. of Water Resources, Western Region, 2735 Airport Way, Boise, ID 83705 on or before August 7, 1989.

R. Keith Higginson, Dir.

Advertised in the the Star-News on July 19 and 26, 1989.

Form No. 202a.
3/89

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
APPROPRIATION APPLICATION ANALYSIS SHEET

INITIAL REVIEW BY: SL DATE: 6/6/89 APPLICATION: 65-13060

REQUIRED INFORMATION

✓ Name: (If applicant is a corporation or partnership, names and addresses for the director, officers, and other partners must be included.)
✓ Address:
✓ Source: (See USGS Quad for names of water sources)
✓ Point of Diversion: (10 acres for spring, lot & block descriptions for Subdivisions, local name)
✓ County:
✓ Quantity: (flow and/or volume)
✓ Period of use:
✓ Nature of proposed use: (Include description of use)
N/A Description of diverting works:
N/A Time required for beneficial use of water:
✓ Place of use or acres irrigated:
✓ Map:
✓ Signature: (If applicant is corp., partnership, or municipality, title of signatory is required)
N/A Fee:
N/A Yes ___ No* In form to receipt:

Gov't. Lots:
4 P/D
4 P/U

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

YES	NO	
N/A		Overlapping place of use: (Describe source & relationship to present application on the back.)
		Overlapping point of diversion:
		Field check required: Field check by: _____
		Field report attached:
		Critical groundwater area:
		Groundwater management area:
		Diversion within interim protected river area - NO DIVERSION involved
		Send dam safety information:
		Send power requirement letter:
		Send fish farm requirement letter:
		Power residency affidavit:
		Power efficiency form:
		Within trust water boundary: (If yes, attach Trust Water Supplementary Analysis Sheet.)
		Diversion greater than 5 cfs or 500 af: (If yes, attach Large Diversion supplementary analysis sheet.)
		*REQUEST ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM THE APPLICANT

DATE REQUESTED: _____

Additional information on reverse side:

PROCESSING

APPLICATION NO. 65-13060

YES	NO	
✓		In form for advertising:
✓		Statewide advertising:
N/A		Fee amount, receipt number and date recorded on application:

SEND COPIES TO

YES	NO		YES	NO	
✓		I.D. Health and Welfare		✓	U.S. BLM
✓		I.D. Fish and Game		✓	U.S. Forest Svc.
✓		I.D. Lands		✓	Water Dist. #
	✓	Adjudication Bureau	✓		Other Id. Dept. Parks and Recreation

FINAL REGIONAL PROCESSING REVIEW

YES	NO	
✓		Affidavit of publication received:
✓		Application published correctly: If not, record action taken. Paper error - place of use. Advertised 4 times. at
✓		Publication dates and paper recorded on application:
		Protests received. Final date for protest Hearing will be scheduled at a future date
		Protest dates, resolution of protest recorded on application:
		Recommendations attached:
		Measuring device required:
		Measuring port required:
		Water delivered by water master? District #
		Special conditions of approval or cover letter:
		See below for additional information

Recommended Date or Priority

Recommended by: Date

STATE OFFICE REVIEW

See below for additional information. By Date

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Water Quality

file

NOTICE OF MINIMUM INSTREAM FLOW

Notice is hereby given that the IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD has submitted an application for permit to the Department of Water Resources proposing to appropriate water for a minimum instream flow in Payette River, North Fork a tributary to Payette River. The application is further decribed as follows:

Application No.
65-13059

Source
Payette River, North Fork

Proposed Priority
May 1, 1989

Place of Use
Commencing at Smith's Ferry Bridge in T11N, R3E, S.10, Gov't Lot 4(SWNE), extending to confluence with Payette River in T9N, R3E, S.29, Gov't Lot 2 (SESE).

Amount and Period of Use
400 cfs from September 2, through April 30.

Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery maintenance, and other water dependent benefits.

Application No.
65-13060 ✓

Source
Payette River, South Fork

Proposed Priority
May 16, 1989

Place of Use
Commencing at the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend in T9N, R7E, S.32, Gov't Lots 3 & 4 (SWNW). Extending past the section line common to S. 31 & 32 at a point in T9N, R7E, S. 31 Gov't. Lots 3 & 9 (NESE).

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JAN 14 1994

Amount and Period of Use
763 cfs Monday - Thursday, April 15, through August 31.
700 cfs Friday - Sunday, April 15, Through August 31.

Purpose of Minimum Instream Flow
Recreation, aesthetic, fishery, and other water dependent benefits.

The Idaho Water Resource Board will not be holding a public meeting regarding these applications. Instead, written comments are solicited at this time. The Idaho Department of Water Resources will hold a hearing regarding the applications at a future time.

Gene M. Gray
Chairman, Idaho Water Resource Board

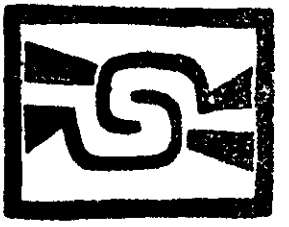
Published dates 6/22 & 6/29/1989

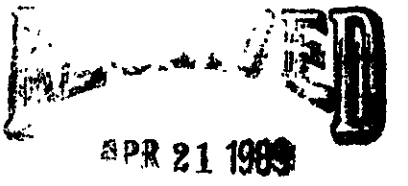
MINIM STREAMFLOW REQUEST/APPLICATION

PROCESSING CHECKLIST

		Assigned to	Initials/Date
1.	Request received and checklist attached.	Records Chief	~~tg~~/5-22-89
2.	Request indexed.	Records Chief	~~tg~~/5-22-89
3.	Preliminary review. Application prepared for signature.	Section Supv.	
4.	Streamflow information requested from hydrology.	Section Supv.	
5.	Region advised of request	Section Supv.	
6.	Acknowledgement letter sent.	Section Supv.	
7.	Copy of request routed to: Reg. Off. Bur. Chief; Oper. Bur. Chief; Admin.; Director.	Section Supv.	
8.	Copy of request routed to Administrator, Resources Analysis Division for placement on Board Agenda.	Section Supv.	
9.	Water Rights researched and abstracted.	Records Chief	
10.	Request and related data presented to Board.	Requestor	
11.	Filed or Rejected by Board.	IWRB, Section Supv.	
12.	Board action indexed.	Records Chief	
13.	Original application sent to region	Section Supv.	
✓14.	Copy of application sent to F&G, H&W, Parks & Recreation (mandatory)	Region	
✓15.	Application advertised w/o hearing date.	Region	
16.	Notice sent to each water right holder or applicant on MSF reach.	Section Supv.	
17.	Personal contact made with riparian land owners.	Requestor	
18.	Visual aid request prepared. (location, water rights, hydrology)	Section Supv.	
19.	Visual aids reviewed.	Section Supv.	
20.	Need for informal public meeting determined. If yes, proceed with step 21. If no, skip to step 24.	Both Administrators & IWRB	
✓21.	Informal public meeting advertised in legal notices. N/A at this time per conv with JS 6/13/89 SE	Region	

		Assigned to	Initials/Date
22.	Notification of informal public meeting sent to:		
	a. IWRB members	Section Supv.	
	b. Local Legislators	Section Supv.	
	c. Watermaster	Section Supv.	
	d. Department Personnel	Section Supv.	
	e. Local TV and Radio Stations	Section Supv.	
	f. Water Right Holders	Requestor	
	g. Riparian Owners	Requestor	
23.	Informal public meeting held.	IWRB and Section Supv.	
24.	Notice of formal hearing advertised in legal notices. N/A at this time per conv with JS 6/13/89 KC	Region	
25.	Notification of formal hearing sent to:		
	a. IWRB members	Section Supv.	
	b. Local Legislators	Section Supv.	
	c. Watermaster	Section Supv.	
	d. Department Personnel	Section Supv.	
	e. Local TV and Radio Stations	Section Supv.	
	f. Water right holders	Section Supv.	
	g. Attendees of informal public meetings	Section Supv.	
	h. Riparian Owners (with data generated by Requestor)	Section Supv.	
26.	Hearings held (mandatory).	Hearing Officer and Regional Rep.	
27.	Standard approval procedure for memorandum decision.	Hearing Officer	
28.	If application is approved, Legislative approval procedure attached.	Records Chief	





19 April 1989

Department of Water Resources

Dear Mr. Higgenson,

I live on the South Fork of the Payette river near Garden Valley, however, I can drive to Boise for supplies in about an hour. From another point of view, you, or anyone in Boise can be fishing, rafting, kayaking, or swimming in the Payette an hour from right now. Believe me, no other state capitol has that quality resource that close. If it could be bought, what state government would not jump at the chance to install the Payette River on the outskirts of town?

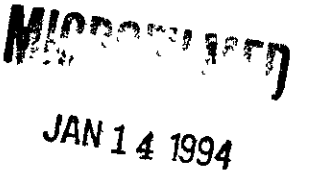
It's almost unbelievable then, that I'm asking--begging you to save the Payette from private hydro-development. The North, South, Middle and main Forks of the Payette deserve permanent state and federal protection. We deserve it too, it's ours.

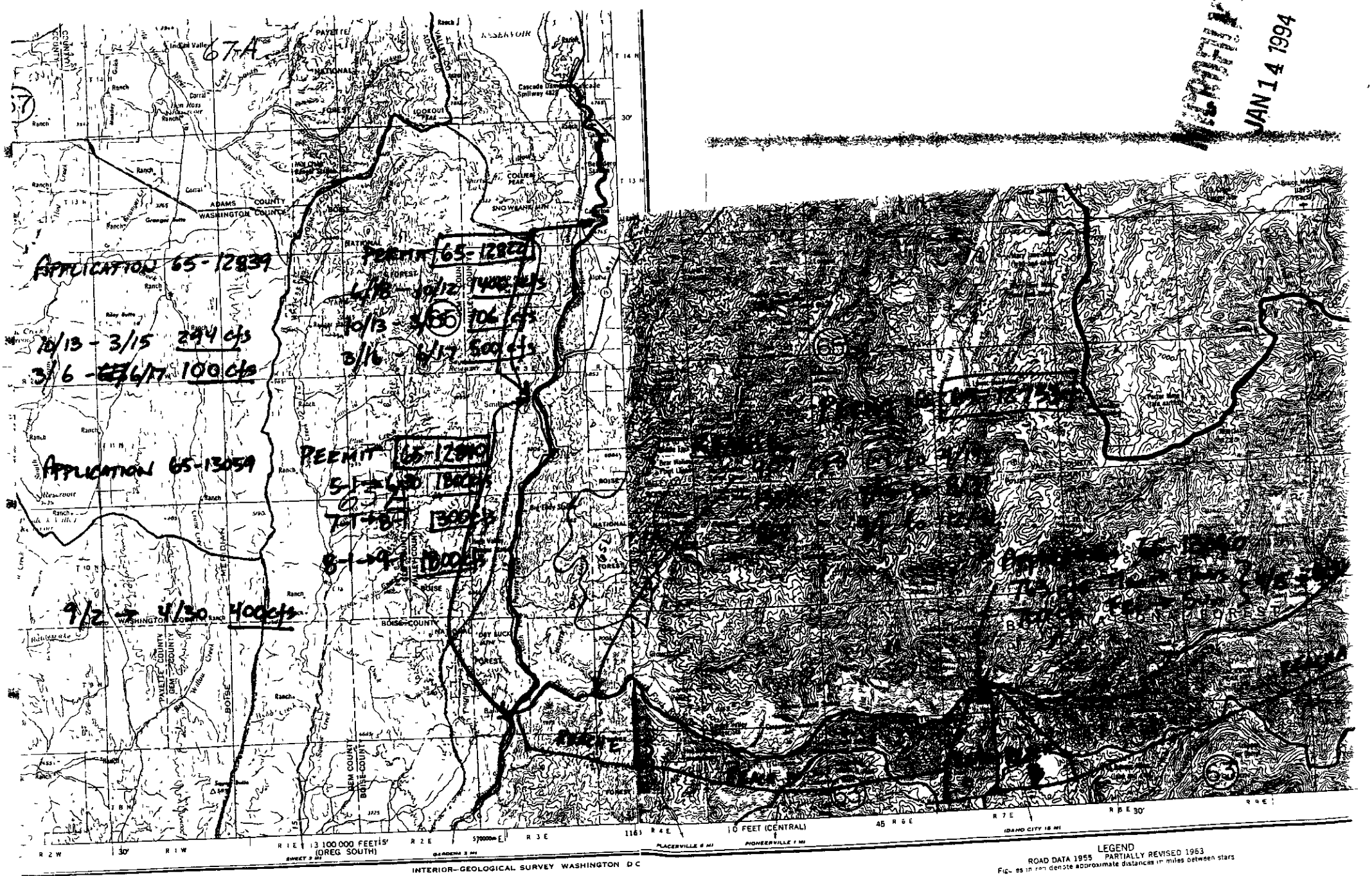
The battle is raging right now. I urge you to support minimum stream flows on the North Fork, enforce Idaho's temporary hydro ban on the Payette and most of all--- designate the Payette as a state protected river.

Sincerely,

JL Wasson

John Wasson
HC 76 Box 2860
Garden Valley
Idaho 83622





INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON D C

LEGEND

ROAD DATA 1955 PARTIALLY REVISED 1963

Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between stars

the Army Map Service (CGSX) Corps of Engineers U S

ington D C Compiled 1967

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1994

ROSTER OF ATTENDANCE

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
HEARING - NORTH AND SOUTH FORKS PAYETTE RIVER
MINIMUM STREAM FLOW
OCTOBER 8, 1991 - HORSESHOE BEND SCHOOL CAFETERIA

public meeting

TESTIFY?	Name	Address	Representing
NO	Kirtley Lindstrom	1555 Shoreline Dr. Boise, Id 83702	Consolidated Pumped Storage, Inc.
NO	Jack A Hansen	214 Broadway	US Bureau Reclamation
NO	Werner + Judith Meserth	P.O. Box 23 Garden Valley	I.V. Resident (self)
NO	JOHN WASSON	HC77 Box 2860 GARDEN VALLEY	SELF
Yes	Roger Rosentreter	1423 E. State Boise, ID 83712	Idaho Whitewater Assn.
	Casey Kaelin	5000 Idaho #D Meridian Id 83642	Self
NO	Frank & Venita Bowers	H.L. Bend	
NO	Mo Shelley	PAYETTE, IDAHO	
	Ray Maxwell	3252 E ACK Emmett	Emmett Irrigation
	Ruth Standley	3550 W Blk Hwy Emmett	
✓ yes	Jeff Kelly	520 S. Cotterell Boise 83709	Friends of the Payette
— yes	Ann Allyn	6301 Roe St. Boise ID 83703	self
—	Susan Lee Brown	3885 Stacy Dr. Boise Id 83703	self + High Mtn.
Yes	Scott Montgomery	6947 W. Bellwood Dr. Boise Id 83703	(self)
No	Lori McAfee	5010 Wylie Lane Boise ID 83703	-self
	Linda Jenkins	HC77 Box 5000 G.V. Id. 83622	
NO-	Jan Donley	HC77 Box 2220 GV Id 83622	
No-	Rep. Judy Boyle	POB 724 Council 83612	
NO	J.K. Miller,	Boot Hill Ranch, Middleton, ID 83644	SELF
NO	Jayne Reed	HC 77 Box 2810 Garden Valley ID 83622	self
NO	Jocelyn WASSON	HC77 Box 2860 GARDEN VALLEY ID 83622	self

MICROFILMED

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

P.O. Box 7 Eagle, ID 83616

November 10, 1991

RECEIVED
NOV 13 1991
Department of Water Resources

Mr. Gary Spackman, Hearing Officer
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
1301 N. Orchard
Boise, ID 83720

Re: Minimum Streamflow Application #65-13060
S. Fork Payette River, Idaho

Dear Mr. Spackman:

We submit herein our summary comments on the above proceeding, and ask that they be incorporated in the record.

Minimum flows in the Oxbow Bend reach were set once before, pursuant to statute and departmental proceeding. The previous flow was evaluated against statutory and regulatory criteria, and was approved. There has been no evidence presented by the Board citing the in-correctness of the previously approved minimum flow; quite to the contrary, the record shows only that the Board "felt" there should be an additional flow approved.

It was contended the flow should be approved in order to make minimum flows "consistent" throughout the entire S. Fork Payette reach; however, *the river had long since been segmented in acknowledgement of the **different characteristics** of stream segments.*

Further, there was no objective and/or scientific basis presented in support of the requested additional flow; not by the Board, nor by any agencies present at the hearing, nor by any intervenors.

The record will show that there is ample basis for the propriety of a flow set several years ago, notwithstanding the 37 cfs disagreement that we and the IDFG continue to be at odds about. Such basis is contained in no less that the Final Comments of the IDFG to the FERC in our license proceeding, and the executed Stipulation between our firm and the IDPR.

JAN 14 1994

Regarding minimum streamflow recommendations contained in the IDFG's Final Comments to the FERC, the record shows that the IDFG acknowledged that our minimum streamflow study methodology was correct.

Regarding the Stipulation executed by the IDPR, it was acknowledged that the document is valid, and the Department stands by it. IDPR said that nothing in the Stipulation prohibits it from supporting higher flows, yet it was IDPR itself who initiated memorializing the minimum flow identified therein!

Also, we question the flow availability cited on the application. Although we and the IDWR used the same data (USGS guage records), our flow exceedance curve differs markedly from the department's, insofar as the availability of the total proposed instream flow is something less than the 50% exceedance value according to our study.

The Board has not demonstrated that the requested flow is a *minimum* necessary for protection of identified uses; thus the basic criteria for approving the streamflow cannot be met.

The record will show that this proceeding is rife with either subjective or personal opinions--expressed by virtually every party we examined--none of which was borne out by any documentation presented.

On the other hand, all evidence and exhibits we have presented are either of historic or visual fact, or are the product of mathematical analysis.

Except one, however: It was our *opinion* that federal primacy **must** be maintained concerning the development of hydroelectric energy in our nation. With due respect for the hearing *process*, and the hearing officer's efforts therein, the politics behind this proceeding make the best case to support that contention.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of our application the FERC for license to develop the proposed Oxbow Bend hydroelectric project. As I remember, you were given the design drawings and location map (Exhibits F and G, respectively). We re-iterate our request that the entire application be admitted as an exhibit, in that so many aspects of the project, and the reach and character thereof are interwoven throughout the document.

Sincerely,

President

JAN 14 1994

to: Department of water Resources.
att: Gary Spackman

October

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1991
Department of Water Resources

Hello;

I'm a resident and land owner of 12 acres along the South Fork of the payette. I support the proposed increased of minimum stream flows. I visit the river daily and the 350 cfs currently is not enough water to look like a river. I'm positive about reintroduction of fish species and other aquatic habitat which need more water than currently. as a Kayaker I know the oxbow section well. This section is not navigitable to water craft at its existing level. There is many fine play spots found in the oxbow section. I see no reason why the river should be so low if unclaimed water is available. I encourage the [redacted] scenic value of the river and would love to hear the river flowing with life compared to the existing flow. I apoligize for my handwritten comment. Luckily I just got back into town and have

1994

a chance to comment. I thank you for this opportunity. Once again, please pass the minimum stream flow for the river and the community.

Thank you -

Tina M Hoven

TINA MARIE Hoven
HC-71 Box 2871
Garden Valley, IDAHO
83622

208-462-3559

JAN 14 1994

Scott Montgomery -

Play wave in Oxbow not available at flows below 1100 cfs -

Thinks N. Fork minimum flow for recreation should be extended to October 1 - This is true recreation season).

Roger Rosentretter

JAN 14 1994

10/8/91

HORSESHOE BEND PUBLIC COMMENT

Jeff Kelley Friends of Payette	3400 — 3480
Scott Montgomery Ind.	3490 - 3626
Roger Rosenbaker IRU	3640 — 3917
Susan BROWN	4157 - 4176

Microfilmed

JAN 14 1994

Oct 16, 1991

Keith Higginson, Dir.
Idaho Dept of Water Resources
1301 N. Orchard
Boise, Idaho 83720

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1991
Department of Water Resources

RE Water Right No: 65-13060
65-12839
65-13059

Director Higginson and Board Members,

I have been a resident of Garden Valley for 8 years. I am a "Photo Boater" employed by Payette Visions of Garden Valley. From mid-May through mid-Sept I photograph boaters on sections of the North and South Fork of the Payette.

I support the minimum streamflows requested in application # 65-13060, 65-12839, 65-13059. These minimum stream flows are absolutely necessary to protect and preserve the aesthetic and recreational value and aquatic life of the river, which in turn effects Idahos economy. Water #65-13060 on the South Fork is especially important for continued recreation on that stretch of river. The current minimum is totally unacceptable but the addition of 700 cfs. makes a bare minimum.

These new minimums will not interfere with prior water rights. These flows are in the best public interest as shown by the overwhelming support given to the Payette River Plan. For these reasons I support these three minimum streamflow applications.

I appreciate your serious attention concerning these matters.

JAN 14 1994

Sincerely,
Deborah A Baldwin

Keith Higginson Director
Idaho Dept of Water Resources
1301 North Orchard
Boise Idaho 83720

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1991
Department of Water Resources

Regarding Water Rights No.
65 13060
65 12839
65 13059

Dear Director Higginson & Board Members,

I am writing to let you know that I approve of the minimum stream flow requests in applications 65 13060, 6512839 & 6513059.

I own a business in Boise that is supported by river recreation. During the past 12 years in Idaho I have seen a large increase in recreations part in Idaho's economy. I believe that these minimum stream flows will help us develope & maintain an economy that profits from the relatively "clean" industry of recreation & tourism.

Although I am not a fisherman, I believe we should do all we can to protect & preserve our fish. I not only believe minimum flows are necessary for recreation & fisheries, but they are equally important to preserve the aesthetics of our beautiful state.

The value of aesthetics may be especially important to application # 65 13059 the smiths Ferry to

JAN 14 1994

the confluence of the Payettes along hiway 55.

I believe it is vital that we protect our water rights now! I am in full support of all three of these minimum stream flow requests.

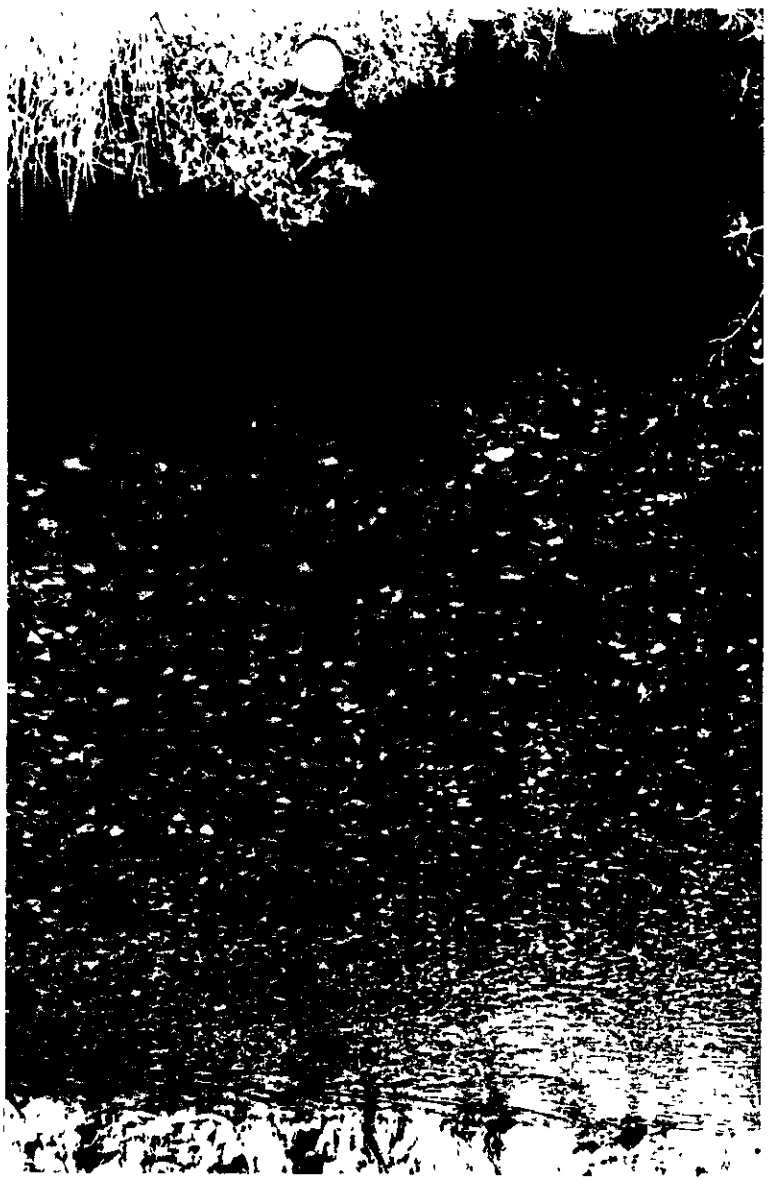
I appreciate your time & effort concerning these important matters.

Sincerely
Jo B. Cassin
Jo B Cassin

Mic[illegible]

JAN 14 1994

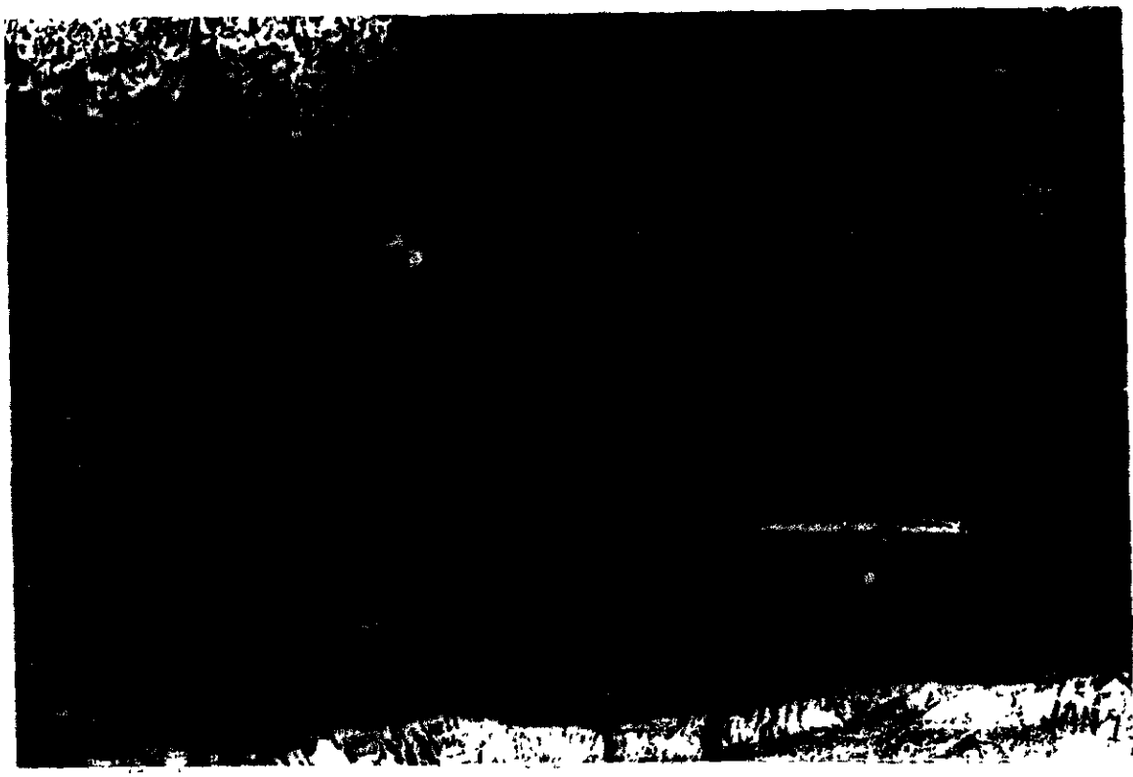






JAN 14 1994





FILED
JAN 14 2004

RECEIVED
OCT 18 1991
Department of Water Resources

BOISE COUNTY COALITION INC.
P.O. BOX 39
GARDEN VALLEY, IDAHO
83622

RECEIVED
OCT 18 1991
Department of Water Resources

October 15, 1991

Mr. Gary Spackman
Idaho Department of Water Resources
1301 N. Orchard
Boise, Id. 83706

Dear Mr. Hearing Officer:

I represent the Boise County Coalition Inc. which at present time has approximately 500 paid members. The BCC opposes all three permit applications on the Payette (#65-13059, 65-12839 and 65-13060).

It is my understanding that at this time the only water released from reservoir headgates is that amount required to satisfy existing downstream water rights (irrigation, municipal, minimum stream flow etc.) Our primary concern is reduced storage water in our reservoirs. In light of the fact that we have no way of knowing what future run-offs will be, it is far too risky to use up our storage water. Once the water has been released there is no way to get it back if we should need it the following years.

The following questions still remain unanswered:

(1) What data was used to support the decision to request 400 cfs on the North Fork for fish habitat?

(2) Is releasing 400 cfs on the North Fork during winter months in conflict with the Northwest Power Planning Council's request to store water in winter months for release in spring and summer months for fish flush?

(3) Since Fish & Game didn't find that there was sufficient fish and wildlife values to be recommended that the North fork (from Cabarton to Banks) be included in the Northwest Power Planning Council's protected area, why would there be sufficient fish value to request 400 cfs on the North Fork in winter months?

I would like to thank you Gary for taking the time to discuss this issue after the water hearing in Horseshoe Bend.

Sincerely,

Steve Dobson
President

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1991
Department of Water Resources

DEAR MR SPACKMAN:

I AM VERY MUCH IN FAVOR OF ESTABLISHING THE PROPOSED MINIMUM STREAM FLOWS PROPOSED FOR THE PAYETTE RIVER. WATER RIGHT #'S 65-12839, 65-12059 AND 65-13060.

I FEEL THAT MAINTAINING RECREATION, AESTHETICS AND FISH HABITAT IS QUITE IMPORTANT. ALSO, IT IS OBVIOUS TO ALL BUT THE PROPONENTS THAT PROPOSED PROJECTS BY CONS. PUMP AND GEM IRRIGATION WOULD BE IRREPARABLY RUINOUS TO THE RIVERS.

Philip DeAngeli
BOX 44
SMITHS FERRY, ID

JAN 14 19

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1991
Department of Water Resources

HC76 Box 1110
Banks Idaho 83602

Oct 16, 1991

Keith Higginson
Statehouse Mail
Idaho Department of Water Resources
1301 No. Orchard
Boise Idaho 83720

Dear Sir:

I would like to express my support for minimum stream flow for the North Fork and South Fork of the Payette River I live here in Garden Valley and I am a Real Estate salesman in this area. It is vital to recreation and wildlife in this area. The river is what draws people here for fishing as well as boating.

I have floated down the Oxbow section many times and that section that goes away from the road is special. I have floated down the North Fork as well and I can t express how unique and dear to my heart that run is to me.

This area needs protection. Boise County depends upon adequate stream flow to preserve what is here and insure the unique qualities of Boise County.

Sincerely,

Gary Glauser

Gary Glauser

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1991
Department of Water Resources

October 14, 1991

Gary Spackman
1301 N. Orchard
Boise, Id.

Dear Gary,

It is ludicrous to even consider allowing water to go down stream for recreation. This could interfere with irrigation water rights. I am opposed to all three water permit applications being presented (65-13059, 65-12839 and 65-13060) on the Payette River. There is no way to predict what our future weather will be, therefore we can't let water out of the reservoirs for recreation when we may need it the following year to satisfy prior water rights. Before Cascade dam was built the stream flow would get down to as low as 68 cfs. This indicates how important our storage water is.

Respectfully,

Jan Donley

Jan Donley
HC77 Box 2770
Garden Valley, Id.
83622

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1991
Department of Water Resources

October 14, 1991

Gary Spackman
Idaho Department of Water Resources
1301 N. Orchard
Boise, Id. 82706

Dear Gary,

I feel like all these new demands on our water such as the fish flush and recreation are steps toward changing original water rights. I believe that all of these steps are just taking us closer to the final plan. I am opposed to all three applications on the Payette, #65-13059, 65-12839 and 65-13060. If these water issues were put on the ballot so they were brought to the attention of the general pubic they would be defeated overwhelmingly. As it is--- organized and financed special interest groups are controlling our water plans.

Respectfully,

Douglas Donley

Douglas Donley
HC77 Box 2770
Garden Valley, Id. 83622

JAN 14 1994

EMMETT IRRIGATION DISTRICT
222 East Park Street
Emmett, Idaho 83617
(208) 365-4582

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1991
Department of Water Resources

October 11, 1991

Department of Water Resources
410 W. Orchard, Suite 144
Boise, Idaho 83705

Att: Payette River Minimum Stream Flow Hearing Officers

Having attended the meeting in Horseshoe Bend on the evening of the 8th of October, 1991; we were informed that written comments would be taken until the 18th of October, 1991. Therefore, I would lkie to submit this letter as my comment.

As was stated at the beginning of the meeting, minimum stream flow is just that. Not the ideal or desired amount. I feel that application No. 65-13060 especially represents a desired amount.

There is currently a minimum flow above and below Oxbow Bend. I feel the only reason this application was filed, was to prohibit future development of Hydro-power at this location. Therefore, I submit to you, that there is no need, but a desire to have a minimum flow at this location which doesn't constitute setting a minimum flow according to your own guide lines. Futhermore, at some point in time, there may arise a problem with this section of the South Fork; at which time would be the appropriate time for hearings and possible minimum flows to be set.

As far as water right No. 65-12839 and No. 65-13059, I also have a problem with these filings. I feel that these filings are also a desired amount, which doesn't necessitate an appropriation. At this time and as far as I know for some time to come these waters will be in these sections of the North Fork. Therefore, up until there is a proposed threat, we shouldn't do anything until we really have something to discuss as to it's impact.

JAN 14 1994

One other point I would like to make perfectly clear, is that if at some point in time, there is ever a release made to agument in-stream flow to meet minimum flow requirements from our reservoirs, any space holder in the reservoir will be inadvertently impacted due to our refill rates; which would likely cause problems for the entity releasing these waters.

Therefore, I submit to you that none of the above proposed minimums should be put in place at this time.

Thank you,

Roy C. Maxwell
Water Manager

cc: Judy Danielson
Jim Yost

JAN 14 1994

October 8, 1991

Mr. Keith Higginson
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Id. 83720

Dear Mr. Higginson:

I am opposed to the following water permit applications: 65-13059, 65-12839 and 65-13060. Water is the backbone of agriculture and agriculture is the backbone of Idaho. We need to use our water for agriculture.

Sincerely,

Jo Ann Alley

J. Alley
HC 76 Box 2670
Garden Valley
Idaho, 83622

RECEIVED
OCT 1 8 1991
Department of Water Resources

JAN 1 4 1994

October 8, 1991

Keith Higginson
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Id.
83622

Dear Mr. Higginson:

I am opposed to water permit applications # 65-13059, 65-12839 and 65-13060. Where is supporting data showing that 400 cfs on the North Fork is the amount required for fish habitat? Who is going to pay for the increased water release? If in the future the Garden Valley area needs water from the South Fork for a municipal water system--will it be available?

I believe that all these small steps that individuals and government agencies are taking concerning our water are one BIG step to changing western water law. I don't believe it is in the best interest of the people of Idaho to make recreation a priority over agriculture. All the massive boat traffic on various reaches of the Payette River is having devastating effects on the fish and wildlife.

Sincerely,

Linda Jenkins

Linda Jenkins
HC77 Box 5000
Garden Valley, Id.
83622

JAN 14 1994

Ann and Mike Allyn
6301 Roe St.
Boise, ID 83703
10-8-91

Gary Spackman
Dept. of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

Dear Mr. Spackman:

We support an increase in minimum stream flows for the South and North Forks of the Payette. We are concerned about safe and aesthetic recreational experiences on these rivers, and we are also concerned about the welfare of the river ecosystem. Increasing the minimum stream flows would improve the river environment for both people and the aquatic life.

We enjoy boating these stretches of rivers during the times the water is available. When the flows drop, it becomes too rocky to safely float in either a kayak or raft. The many exposed rocks increase the risk of being pinned on a rock, damaging equipment, or, if someone falls out from the impact, getting injured. We prefer high water flows, which, unless excessive, are actually safer.

No doubt the fish and other aquatic life will benefit from increase flows which are more like their natural habitat. Fishing is very popular on these stretches. Improving the fish habitat would improve the fish population, and provide more fishing opportunities.

As government agencies and public conservation organizations work to maintain or improve the integrity of western waterways, minimum stream flows gain a new importance. We are learning about the many values of leaving water in rivers. At the very least, rivers look better with water.

Sincerely,

Ann Allyn
Mike Allyn

Ann and Mike Allyn

JAN 14 1994

John & Debbie Harrington
HC 76 Box 2404
Garden Valley, ID 83622

Oct. 8, 1991

Keith Higginson, Dir.
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
1301 N. Orchard
Boise, Id 83720

Dear Mr. Higginson,

We are writing in response to the applications for increased minimum flow on the North Fork of the Payette (#65-12839 & #65-13059) and on the South Fork of the Payette (#65-13060). We are definitely in favor of granting these water rights. We feel they are essential in maintaining the visual, recreational and aquatic values that now exist on the entire Payette River system.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. John Harrington

Mr. & Mrs. John Harrington

JAN 14 1994

HC 76, Box 2419
Garden Valley, Idaho 83622
October 8, 1991

Mr. Keith Higgenson
Director of Water Resources
1301 N. Orchard
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Mr. Higgenson,

As residents of Garden Valley we are keenly interested in the future of the Payette River and its recreational, agricultural and ecological preservation. We have noted in the Idaho World the petition for water rights for minimum flow to provide adequate water flow for aquatic life and recreational use. We would like to state our agreement for passage of minimum flow applications #65-12839 and #65-13059 on the North Fork of the Payette River and #65-13060 on the South Fork.

Thank you for your attention to this letter. We look forward to your favorable action on this petition.

Sincerely,

Dwayne and Linda Sharrard

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1994

OCTOBER 8 1991

TO:
MEMBERS of the WATER RESOURCE BOARD

My Name is Jocelyn WASSON, I am a Resident of Garden Valley, IDAHO.

I am writing in support of the proposed minimum in stream flows for both the North & South Forks of the Payette River.

We need to continue to exercise intelligent Stewardship of our Rivers, As well as all of our Natural Resources.

The River IS part of a Whole live eco-system. IT can not be treated like a piece of inert inventory and be expected to survive. The River is most valuable to us all if it is healthy and alive. Maintaining minimum in Stream flows & keeping it free flowing is a good Start.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Jocelyn Wasson

JOCELYN WASSON
HC77 BOX 2860
GARDEN VALLEY
IDAHO 83622
208-462-3842

JAN 14 1994

Oct. 8-91

Keith Higginson
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise - Id. 83720

I am opposed to water permit applications 65-13059, 65-12839 and 65-13060. Will Reid, Regional Fishery Manager, states figures on how many hours people spend fishing and boating on various reaches of the Payette. Please send the data to back up Mr. Reid's claims. Where is data to support 400 cfs on the North Fork for fish habitat? How can you justify letting all this water out during winter months? There is no storage capacity at Black Canyon.

Sandy A. Daly

Hanks Creek
Garden Valley
Id 83622

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1991
Department of Water Resources

October 8, 1991

Keith Higginson, Director
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Id. 83622

Dear Mr. Higginson,

I am opposed to water permit applications # 65-13059, 65-12839 and 65-13060. It isn't in the best interest of anyone to waste our water in this manner. Where is supporting data which states that the fishery needs 400 cfs? Water needs to be stored in the winter to assure our farmers the water they need during their growing season.

Sincerely,

Susan Encinas

Susan Encinas
HC77 Box 2772
Garden Valley, Id.
83622

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1991
Department of Water Resources

October 8, 1991

Keith Higginson
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Keith,

I am opposed to all three water permit applications which are being considered today on the Payette River. #65-13059, 65-12839 and 65-13060. It is ridiculous to even consider letting our irrigation water go to waste for a bunch of river floaters to play in. We are in a drought and there is no storage capacity in Black Canyon. We need to replace employees of Idaho Department of Water Resources and the Fish and Game with honest people with some common sense!

Sincerely,

Richard L. Jenkins

Richard L. Jenkins
HC77 Box 5000
Garden Valley, Idaho
83622

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1991
Department of Water Resources

October 8, 1991

Mr. Keith Higginson
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Mr. Higginson:

I am opposed to the three water permit applications on the Payette River which are being reviewed at the public hearing in Horseshoe Bend on October 8th. We cannot allow our agriculture water to be wasted in this manner just so a few can play. There is no storage for this water in Black Canyon Reservoir.

Sincerely,

Sterling Alley

Sterling Alley
HC76 Box 2670
Garden Valley, Id.
83622

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1991
Department of Water Resources

October 8, 1991

Mr. Keith Higginson
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Id. 83720

Dear Mr. Higginson:

I am opposed to the three following applications: 65-13059, 65-12839 and 65-13060 for various reasons. The time will come when Garden Valley and Crouch need a municipal water system and the South Fork of the Payette could fill that need. It isn't in the best interest of the people of Boise County or of the state of Idaho to be so irresponsible with our irrigation water. This water cannot be stored at Black Canyon so what happens if the farmers need water that you have already released from Cascade and Deadwood Dams. How do you propose to get the water back?

Sincerely,

Dan Youren
HC76 Box 2690
Garden Valley, Idaho
83622

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1991
Department of Water Resources

October 8, 1991

Mr. Keith Higginson, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Mr. Higginson:

I am opposed to water permit application numbers 65-13059, 65-2839 and 65-13060. Why make the minimum stream flow on the North Fork 400 cfs during winter months? The Fish and Game didn't recommend that the North Fork be included in the Northwest Power Planning Council's protected area. We all know that the North Fork isn't used for floating during winter months. This is just one more manipulative tactic being used to stop any hydropower development on the North Fork. I thought I'd seen and heard every dirty, underhanded trick concerning this Payette River ordeal but now you can chalk another one up!!

Sincerely,

Ty Edmondson

Ty Edmondson
HC77 Box 2690
Garden Valley, Id.
83622

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1991
Department of Water Resources

October 8, 1991

Mr. Keith Higginson, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Mr. Higginson,

I am opposed to all three water applications being considered and reviewed at the public hearing in Horseshoe Bend on October 8, 1991. I believe that these water applications could be of great danger to existing and future water rights.

Sincerely,

M. Hileman
HC76 Box 2682
Garden Valley, Id.
83622

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 18 1991
Department of Water Resources

October 8, 1991

Mr. Keith Higginson, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Mr. Higginson,

I am opposed to water permit applications 65-13059, 65-12839 and 65-13060. Making the minimum stream flow in the North fork 400 cfs in the winter is a little ridiculous. We are in a drought situation and you are willing to waste all this water just to prevent hydropower on the North Fork. Who is going to pay for this water and what is going to happen to agriculture?

Sincerely,

Dawnita Fry

Dawnita Fry
HC77 Box 2940
Garden Valley, Id.
83622

JAN 14 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 1 8 1991
Department of Water Resources

October 8, 1991

Mr. Keith Higginson
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Keith,

I am opposed to water permit applications on the Payette River which are being reviewed in Horseshoe Bend today. Application numbers 65-13059, 65-12839 and 65-13060. I have not seen information to confirm the fact that the fish flush requires 400 cfs on the North Fork. I believe that the fish flush is just another manipulative tool which is being used by river users which assures them water to play in. Who is going to pay for the water?

Sincerely,

Jolene M. Yensen

Jolene Yensen
HC76 Box 2612
Gaeden Valley, Id.
83622

JAN 1 4 1994

October 8, 1991

Keith Higginson, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Mr. Higginson,

I am opposed to water permit applications 65-13059, 65-12839 and 65-13060. What logic have you used in releasing 400 cfs on the North Fork during winter months? You are in conflict with the Northwest Power Planning Council.

Sincerely,

Judy Severance

Judy Severance
HC76 Box 2673
Garden Valley, Id.
83622

RECEIVED
OCT 18 1991
Department of Water Resources

JAN 14 1994

Oct ., 1991

Sir -

We support the applications for increased minimum stream flows on the Payette River - specifically water right applications # 65-12839
65-13059
65-13060.

We believe minimum stream flows are a way to secure water rights for <u>all of Idaho's citizens</u> - so we may secure for future generations the quality of life we enjoy.

Sincerely

Werner & Judith Meserth

JAN 14 1994

PO Box 23
Garden Valley ID 83622-0023

October 6, 1991

Mr. Keith Higginson, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resource
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

Dear Mr. Higginson:

This refers to the water board proposal to increase minimum streamflow in the North and South forks of the Payette River.

I have the following concerns and ask that they be entered into the record:

(1) The Garden Valley area future need for domestic water by way of a municipal system should have water reserved in the Deadwood Reservoir with a priority second to contracted irrigation water. This has not been considered.

(2) We have consistently been told that economic benefit would accrue to the county government for support of the infrastructure to support increased activity in the county. Moreover, we are also told in the Payette River Plan that there is a "willingness to pay" on the part of users and the public. We have not seen this "willingness to pay" translated into cash transferred to the county coffers. Who will pay for this water release?

The Comprehensive Plan adopted in SB 1137 has a supporting statement, "The component plan forecloses hydropower development on the reaches of river having significant potential for such development. The impact on the State as a whole is minimal however, as the local taxes foregone will be offset by <u>increased recreation and tourism revenues.</u>" (emphasis added) If it is not the outright intent of your minimum streamflow request to prevent even further discussion on hydro, this proposal certainly has that effect. Once again the local community has uninvited activity forced upon it and the impact is unfunded. I here again ask- how can the county infrastructure support increased activity?

I have examined state sales tax collections for 1991 and find they dropped from $7,609,279,358 in 1990 to $7,526,746,564 in 1991- an actual drop of $82.5 million. Boise county's share has not increased but our taxes on property have! We have raised property

JAN 14 1994

taxes 35%. How can state agencies and the Legislature continue to neglect our most serious economic problems by imposing activity burdens on the county?

(3) I am extremely concerned that irrigation can be adversely affected and if correct, and if this attitude continues nationwide, we can become a country that cannot feed itself-much less contribute to exports. Irrigation is the backbone of agriculture in our state and agriculture is the backbone of our economy (see University of Idaho Study on Idaho's economy).

I would like to see how minimum streamflows here proposed will affect the irrigators and future irrigated land development if these flows are approved.

(4) If demands are placed on these reservoirs by the plan for salvation of the salmon, how will this affect minimum streamflow, irrigation and potential Garden Valley domestic water that may be needed in the future, particularly in times when the reservoir has not been replenished by snowpack?

I would like these concerns addressed in a manner that will allow me to properly convey to the Legislature an input on these subjects.

Sincerely,

Usto E. Schulz
Boise County Commissioner, District II

JAN 14 1994

Scott M. Montgomery

6947 West Belhaven Drive * Boise, Idaho 83703 * (208) 853-7938

October 6, 1991

Department of Water Resources
1301 North Orchard Street
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Idaho 83720-9000

RE: Comments on Minimum Streamflow applications:
65-12839 Cabarton Bridge to Smith's Ferry on North Fork of the Payette River;
65-13059 Smith's Ferry to Banks on North Fork of the Payette river;
65-13060 Oxbow section on the South Fork of the Payette River.

Dear Sirs:

Thanks for this opportunity to comment on the above minimum streamflow applications. I strongly support all of the applications and would only comment that if given the opportunity I would argue for higher flows on both of the North Fork applications.

I will base my comments on the Department of Water Resources criteria for "Conditions the proposed instream flow right must meet before the Director approves the application."

North Fork of the Payette

1) 65-12839 Cabarton Bridge to Smith's Ferry on North Fork of the Payette River
2) 65-13059 Smith's Ferry to Banks on North Fork of the Payette river

This drainage has sufficient qualities of unappropriated water. Cascade Reservoir has less than 50% of its usable storage allocated. This fact shows there are surely flows available to maintain both North Fork applications.

These minimum streamflow applications both call for less that what I would call the minimum to obtain the stated goal for recreation and aesthetics. It should be noted during the unscheduled release last winter by the Emmett Irrigation District(selling excess water during a DROUGHT!) to Idaho Power, many recreationists where floating the North Fork of the Payette. This shows that the year around minimum flow for the North Fork is closer to 1300 CFS. Also, the 1800CFS minimum flow should be extended though the middle of October. This is the regular floating season of the North Fork.

JAN 14 199

The recreational visitor days are growing on an exponential rate on both these sections of the North Fork. The touring public is also increasing. A person only has to spend a few minutes of any day on the Scenic Highway 55 to witness the number of citizens enjoying the World-Class whitewater from their cars.

Many of the earlier applications for minimum streamflows called for only enough flow to support the fishery. These flows were only sufficient for minimal support of the species NOT to support habitat for a harvestable surplus. These applications both contain the flows required for a harvestable surplus.

South Fork of the Payette

3) 65-13060 Oxbow section on the South Fork of the Payette River

This drainage has already be proven to have sufficient flows of unappropriated water that can be maintained. The evidence is the approved minimum streamflows above and below the Oxbow (1100 CFS). The last developer of the Oxbow hydroelectric project holds a water application for 50 CFS. This is the only water appropriated in this section

The Oxbow section of the South Fork of the Payette has a couple of very outstanding characteristics. This is the only section of the South Fork that is entirely away from the road. This section also has the best playwave for kayakers on the "Canyon Run"(the most popular of all South Fork runs). This playwave is nonexistent at levels below 1,000 CFS. The old minimum streamflow level was far below this level. This shows the old level was not high enough to support its stated goal for recreation.

The same fisheries argument that was made above on the North Fork applications can be made for the South Fork. The public desires the levels that maintain a harvestable surplus not just enough for the species to survive.

In closing, I once again call for the approval of these applications. The public interest is best served by giving the public a water right for their activities. The Idaho State Constitution says. "The right to appropriate any unappropriated water for beneficial use will never be denied" This statue MUST be applied to public as well as private developers.

Respectfully,

Scott M. Montgomery

JUN 14 1994

E. M. Wood, Ph.D.

FISHERY RESEARCH BIOLOGIST
HC-71, Box 5000
Cascade, ID 83611
(208)382-4828

October 3, 1991

GARY SPACKMAN, Manager
Water Right Permits Section
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1301 North Orchard St.
Statehouse Mail
Boise, ID 83720

Dear Gary:

Thanks for the notification of the minimum stream flow hearings on the North Fork of the Payette.

I will be out of State on the dates of the hearings but I would like to make these comments:

> I am highly supportive of all three applications assuming they are additive to current minimums on the specified reaches. All are consistent with and in the best interest of good fishery management and that stream certainly deserves it.

Sincerely,

E. M. Wood

JAN 14 1994
1994

proposed 90 day time period. The Applicant does not disagree with this time limit so long as it does not jeopardize the Applicants abilities to comply with the Commission's required time frame for beginning construction; however, Applicant instead proposes to present design plans for approval in a progressive fashion (i.e. submit drawings for approval as they are generated) such that the USFS would have a complete set of design drawings not less than 90 days prior to beginning any on site construction. The Applicant, in making this proposal, would also like to include USFS in the design consultation process such that their ideas and requirements can be incorporated into the project from the start. The Applicant feels that 90 days should be sufficient for a design review, considering the other factors, such as design, bidding, geologic studies, surveying and limited construction seasons which must be dealt with to comply with the Commission's time frame requirements.

RE: Item 6 - Minimum Stream Flow

Comments were to be solicited from IDFG and USFWS.

In summary, the IDFG responded maintaining its previous position recc ommending that the Commission require the Applicant maintain a bypass flow of 337 cfs in the Oxbow on a year-round basis.

Similarly, the USFWS has deferred to the IDFG and supports the 337 cfs.

Since the IDFG has somewhat based the higher minimum flow on mountain whitefish, yet concurred with the Applicant that 300 cfs was sufficient for rainbow trout, the Applicant contends that the agency findings are in error. Mountain whitefish directly conmpete with rainbow trout for food. Further, to the best of Applicant's knowledge, no western State manages for mountain whitefish. Finally, the Five Year Management Plan fpr IDFG concerning the South Fork Payette River specifically targets rainbow trout as the primary species of interest. Also, see the foregoing Enclosure I and II.

The Applicant maintains its position on the propriety of a 300 cfs maintenance flow in the bypass reach of the Oxbow and, therefore, asks Commission concurrence on this issue.

JAN 14 198

the Project boundary as previously described in the Application. Once sufficiently dewatered, the sediment will be trucked to the designated borrow areas outlined in the License Application.

The temporary dewatering ponds will be constructed to allow the wetted sediment to deposit in the bottom of the ponds and all excess water drained off back to the river and/or evaporated. Care will be taken to design the outlet to prevent a significant re-introduction of sedimented water back into the river. This design, as for all Project facilities, will be presented for Agency approvals.

ONGOING PROJECT SEDIMENTATION CONTROL Several agencis have expressed various degrees of concern over the sedimentation that may occur while the Project is in operation. It should be reiterated that the Project itself will not be generating any of this sediment. The subject is the naturally occurring sediment generated above the site and deposited in the project reach. The prevously mentioned flushing flows natually occurring at the site should also help to minimize the long term accumulation of sediment on the diversion structure.

Sediment accumulated behind the dam can be removed on a periodic basis. There is no great problem in doing this, however the Agencies need to realize that the removal activities will itself stir up some sediment that may be deposited down stream. The Applicant requests the Agencies consider the potential detrimental effects of periodically removing the dam sediment versus leaving it in place. The Applicant believes the dam sediment will be less environmentally disruptive if left insitu. Should the Agencies continue in their belief that periodic removal is advantagous, the Applicant again will utilize either the clamshell or vacuum pump system for this proceedure. The Applicant reserves the right to select the best method for the site and time of year.

Sediment deposition will be handled on an on-going basis very similarly to the construction sediment control. Because the on-going sediment volume is expected to be on an annual average basis about 30 yards, if removed, a small drying pond can be graded onto the Project site generally located 100 to 150 feet northerly of the diversion structure. Sediment would be dewatered in this drying area by evaporation and then the sediment either graded in place or removed to one of the off-site borrow areas. All disturbed areas would be reseeded to prevent erosion.

The above proceedures constute the Applicants plan for sediment removal should it be necessary.

RE: Item 4 - Bank Erosion at Tailrace

All agencies concurred with the Applicant's statements addressed in Enclosure II included in this document. Applicant, therefore does not wish to modify or add to its previous position.

RE : Item 5 - Visual Effects of the Project

JAN 14 1994

USFS was the only commenting agency and recommended a six month lead time for design approval prior to project construction instead of the Applicants

ENCLOSURE IV
DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY POSITION OF INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

RE: Item 1 - Tunnel Bottom Design

As no comments from agencies were either required by the Commission of solicited by the Applicant, the response concerning tunnel bottom design remains unchanged from that stated in Enclosure I of this document.

RE: Item 2 - Sediment Flushing Flows

Both FWS and IDFG cited a need for specifying a sediment flushing flow. IDFG proposed, in lieu of other methodologies, a flushing flow for a two week period of two hundred percent of the mean annual flow. USFS proposed, however a monitoring program after project construction.

As to methodology, determination of the available flushing flow is largely a subtractive function. Flow in excess of 1500 cfs may be found by subtracting 1500 cfs from the hydrograph data. Examination of long term daily flow values reveal that 2500 cfs (i.e. approximately 200% of the combined annual means of the South Fork Payette River and the Deadwood River) occur for a period substantially greater than two weeks on the average (typically during middle of June) based on annual flow exceedence values. Considering the plant's capacity of 1500 cfs, then, it appears that the IDFG recommendation is already being accommodated; however, Applicant concurs with the Forest Service position that a monitoring program be established after project construction to determine if trends in sediment deposition are occurring. This is wholly consistent with Applicant's desire to be responsive to site-specific conditions, rather than adopt expedient or generic rules of thumb.

RE: Item III - Sediment Removal

All agencies consulted indicated both agreement with projected sedimentation behind the diversion and a need to have a defined plan for sediment removal. As a further clarification to the Applicant's comments on this subject, the following is proposed.

CONSTRUCTION SEDIMENTATION CONTROL The potential sedimentation problem falls into two areas, sediment control during project construction and accumulation of sediment on the diversion structure during operation. All parties agree that construction of the diversion and powerhouse will temporarily increase the sediment released and subsequently deposited into the river. The Applicant has previously detailed the cofferdam measure to be used to isolate the construction area from the river. If a noticeable accumulation of sediment does occur in or immediately adjacent to the Project site that is directly attributable to the Project and this material is required to be removed, the Applicant will use one of two methods. The first method will be to use a crane based clamshell bucket to remove the sediment. The second method will be to use a vacuum pump and hose system. The Applicant reserves the right to determine which of the above methods will be most appropriate for construction sediment removal from the affected areas.

JAN 14 1994

All sediment will be removed to temporary dewatering ponds located within

ENCLOSURE IV
DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY POSITION OF INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION
CONCERNING FURTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

JAN 14 1994

cc: IDFG, Hdqtrs., Boise
IDFG, Region 3, Boise

JAN 14 1994

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BOISE FIELD OFFICE
4696 Overland Road, Room 576
Boise, Idaho 83705

July 30, 1986

Mr. Marc A. Auth
President
Intermountain Power Corporation
8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydro Project
FERC #6329

Dear Mr. Auth:

Thank you for your June 26 letter requesting our review of your responses to the FERC request for additional information, items 2,3,4, and 6. Following are our comments on your responses to the respective items.

(2) Sediment Flushing Flows: Your response does not define the streamflow that would be needed for flushing sediment through the oxbow as requested by FERC. A method for determining such streamflow also is lacking. We question the statement that more sediment deposition would make the stream more productive. More organic material would be beneficial, but deposition of sand and silt would be detrimental.

(3) Sediment Removal: Your response does not describe how sediment would be removed and disposed of during project construction. The applicant's expectations of a self-cleaning tunnel and no adverse affects on the river may not occur. In which case it seems reasonable to have defined a plan for sediment removal and a site for disposal.

(4) Bank Erosion at Tailrace: Your comments adequately respond to the FERC request.

(6) Instream Maintenance Flows: Your data and study results seem adequate to substantiate the proposed 300 cfs bypass flows. However, we will still support Idaho Department of Fish and Game in its recommendation of 337 cfs.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide our comments.

Sincerely yours,

Walter D. [illegible]

for John P. Wolflin
Field Supervisor

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JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN
POWER
CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

June 26, 1986

Mr. John Wolflin, Field Supervisor
Ecological Services
US Fish & Wildlife Service
4620 Overland Road
Boise, ID 83705

Regarding: FERC Project #6329 - Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project

Dear Mr. Wolflin:

Through its continuing analysis, the FERC has asked for further additional information concerning the above referenced. I enclose herewith a copy of the FERC requests along with our response to each item.

Please note that responses of your agency are specifically requested for Items 2, 3, 4, and 6; therefore, we request your review of our draft responses and solicit your comments, if any. As usual, we would appreciate your response within 30 days at which time we will incorporate all the material and make our final comments before final submittal to FERC.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us through our secretary, Mr. Robert Ross at (208) 362-2025.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth
President

MAA/mjg
Enclosure

JAN 14 1994

Item 4 - Bank Erosion at Tailrace

No comment.

Item 5 - Visuals

The proposal to mitigate visual impacts seems reasonable, however, we would recommend a six month leadtime for approval prior to any on-site construction rather than 90 days as you suggest.

We hope that the above information has been helpful in responding to the FERC requests. Because of the continuing need to formally classify the South Fork Payette River, our recommendation to FERC must remain the same.

Sincerely,

JAMES C. LANCASTER
District Ranger

JAN 14 1994

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST
Emmett Ranger District
1648 N. Washington
Emmett, ID 83617

2770
July 28, 1986

Mr. Marc Auth
Intermountain Power Corporation
8969 Kiowa
Boise, ID 83709

Reference: FERC Project #6329-001 - Oxbow Hydroelectric Project

Dear Mr. Auth:

In response to your request for review and comment on "Enclosure I, Further Additional Information" items 2, 3, 4, and 5, we offer the following information:

Item 2 - Sediment Flushing Flows

The information presented has some validity and a reduction in the "over-flushing" of the stream may likely improve the fisheries habitat. The basic problem seems to revolve around what is an appropriate flushing flow to maintain channel characteristics and a viable fisheries habitat. That is a difficult problem to resolve with little baseline data on the project area. It appears that the final resolution may involve an intensive monitoring program after project construction to determine if trends are indicating maintenance of stream channel characteristics and improvement of the fisheries habitat.

Item 3 - Sediment Removal

The projection of sediment disposition behind the diversion structure may be accurate; however, in the final analysis time river flow conditions will determine how man-made structures will fare against the forces of the river. We feel that some debris removal will be necessary and that provision be made in an operating and maintenance plan which deals with removal of excessive sedimentation behind the diversion.

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN
POWER
CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

June 26, 1986

Mr. Jim Lancaster, District Ranger
Emmett Ranger District
Boise National Forest
Emmett, Idaho 83617

Regarding: FERC Project #6329 - Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project

Dear Mr. Lancaster:

Through its continuing analysis, the FERC has asked for further additional information concerning the above referenced. I enclose herewith a copy of the FERC requests along with our response to each item.

Please note that responses of your agency are specifically requested for Items 2, 3, 4, and 5; therefore, we request your review of our draft responses and solicit your comments, if any. As usual, we would appreciate your response within 30 days at which time we will incorporate all the material and make our final comments before final submittal to FERC.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us through our secretary, Mr. Robert Ross at (208) 362-2025.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth
President

MAA/mjg
Enclosure

JAN 14 1994

State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
WESTERN REGION, 450 W. State Street, Boise, Idaho

JOHN V. EVANS
Governor

A. KENNETH DUNN
Director

Mailing address:
Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720
(208) 334-2190

July 2, 1986

Intermountain Power Corporation
Marc A. Auth, President
8969 Kiowa
Boise, ID 83709

Re: FERC Project No. 9329 - Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project

Dear Marc:

Your letter dated June 26, 1986, regarding the additional information requests of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) with respect to the above-referenced project, has been routed to me for reply.

At this point, one item of clarification of terminology may be helpful. The Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is a state administrative agency, under the direction of the Director, A. Kenneth Dunn. This agency is the appropriate respondent to your letter.

Item 3, for which you requested a response, pertains to the removal of sediment generated by construction and operation of the proposed hydroelectric project. In your response you indicate that sediment deposits are anticipated to be minimal. Idaho statutes and IDWR regulations with respect to work performed in stream channels specify that if such work is performed in conjunction with an approved water right, no additional Stream Channel Alteration Permit is required. Thus, the only stipulation that this agency would have at this time is that a valid water right permit be obtained. To date, a water right Application for Permit has not been received for this project.

Please feel free to contact this office further on this matter.

Sincerely,

David R Tuthill Jr

DAVID R. TUTHILL, JR., P.E.
Manager, Western Regional Office

ls

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN
POWER
CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

June 26, 1986

Idaho Water Resources Board
c/o Mr. Kenneth Dunn, Director
Idaho Department of Water Resources
State House Mail
Boise, ID 83720

Regarding: FERC Project #6329 - Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project

Dear Mr. Dunn:

Through its continuing analysis, the FERC has asked for further additional information concerning the above referenced. I enclose herewith a copy of the FERC requests along with our response to each item.

Please note that a response of the Water Resources Board is specifically requested for Item 3; therefore, we request your review of our draft responses and solicit your comments, if any. As usual, we would appreciate your response within 30 days at which time we will incorporate all the material and make our final comments before final submittal to FERC.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us through our secretary, Mr. Robert Ross at (208) 362-2025.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth
President

MAA/mjg
Enclosure

1 4 1994

The Department's Fishery Management Plan specifies both rainbow and whitefish as target management species. These two species were identified as target species of concern to your consultant in correspondence dated October 25, 1984. The habitat:discharge curves developed by your consultant show optimum habitat for adult rainbow at 300 cfs, but optimum habitat for adult whitefish at 450 cfs. These curves support the 337 cfs as an appropriate compromise flow for rainbow and whitefish.

Sincerely,

Jerry M. Conley
Director

cc: USFWS (Wolflin)
Boise N.F.
IDPR
Region 3

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IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
600 South Walnut • Box 25
Boise • Idaho • 83707

July 25, 1986

Mr. Marc A. Auth
Intermountain Power Corp.
8969 Kiowa
Boise, ID 83709

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydro Project No. 6329. Additional Information.

Dear Mr. Auth:

Thank you for providing a copy of your additional information responses to FERC. We have reviewed your responses and would offer the following comments:

Item 2: We cannot concur that increased sediment deposition will necessarily make the stream more productive. Deposition of inorganic fines would be an adverse impact on fish habitat.

Based on your description of project operation and flows, adequate flushing may occur. We would prefer, however, that specific flows be identified and committed to. As you have not proposed a flow or method of determining one, we would recommend a flow equal to 200 percent of the mean annual flow be provided for a two-week period, based on recommendations by Tennant.

Item 3: We agree that sediment deposition or, more precisely, bed load material will most likely accumulate behind only a portion of the diversion. You've stated that the "base level" may be the top of the diversion. Again, we would prefer to have identified, as FERC has requested, a description of how material could be removed, handled and disposed of should it ultimately affect facility operation.

Item 4: We concur with your response.

Item 6: The Idaho Department of Fish and Game, in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, filed a request on April 11, 1985, with the Director of the Idaho Department of Water Resources for a minimum instream flow of 337 cfs for that portion of the South Fork including the project. That flow was based on the earlier studies and recommendations made by the Department to which you have referred. Results of your instream flow study were not provided to us until April 16, 1985.

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN
POWER
CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

June 25, 1986

Mr. Jerry Conley, Director
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
State House Mail
Boise, ID 83720

Regarding: FERC Project #6329 - Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project

Dear Mr. Conley:

Through its continuing analysis, the FERC has asked for further additional information concerning the above referenced. I enclose herewith a copy of the FERC requests along with our response to each item.

Please note that responses of your agency are specifically requested for Items 2, 3, 4, and 6; therefore, we request your review of our draft responses and solicit your comments, if any. As usual, we would appreciate your response within 30 days at which time we will incorporate all the material and make our final comments before final submittal to FERC.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us through our secretary, Mr. Robert Ross at (208) 362-2025.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth
President

MAA/mjg

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ENCLOSURE III
LETTERS TO, AND RESPONSES FROM, AGENCIES
CONCERNING FURTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ITEMS

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5.0	863.680	.031
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5.0	863.680	-.024
5.0	469.899	.009
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5.0	1277.154	.028
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5.0	469.899	.019
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5.0	469.899	.058
5.0	1277.154	.076
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5.0	469.899	.049
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5.0	469.899	.063
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5.0	469.899	18.790
5.0	1277.154	.744
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5.0	469.899	17.696

END OF FILE

JAN 14 1994

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4.0	1307.570	-.023
4.0	837.878	.035
4.0	369.791	-.013
4.0	1307.570	-.004
4.0	837.878	.007
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4.0	369.791	.015
4.0	1307.570	.012
4.0	837.878	-.018
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4.0	1307.570	.009
4.0	837.878	-.014
4.0	369.791	.005
4.0	1307.570	-.054
4.0	837.878	.078
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5.0	469.899	.009
5.0	1277.154	-.018
5.0	863.680	.029
5.0	469.899	-.011
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5.0	469.899	-.015
5.0	1277.154	-.019
5.0	863.680	.030
5.0	469.899	-.012
5.0	1277.154	-.007

JAN 14 1994

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3.0	1246.271	-.003
3.0	764.702	.005
3.0	370.271	-.002
3.0	1246.271	-.164
3.0	764.702	.225
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3.0	764.702	.092
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4.0	369.791	.001
4.0	1307.570	.016
4.0	837.878	-.025
4.0	369.791	.009
4.0	1307.570	.034
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4.0	369.791	.018
4.0	1307.570	.068
4.0	837.878	-.115
4.0	369.791	.037
4.0	1307.570	-.001.
4.0	837.878	.001
4.0	369.791	-.000
4.0	1307.570	.018
4.0	837.878	-.028
4.0	369.791	.010
4.0	1307.570	-.002
4.0	837.878	.003
4.0	369.791	-.001
4.0	1307.570	-.007
4.0	837.878	.011
4.0	369.791	-.004
4.0	1307.570	-.004
4.0	837.878	.007
4.0	369.791	-.002
4.0	1307.570	.006
4.0	837.878	-.009
4.0	369.791	.003
4.0	1307.570	-.004
4.0	837.878	.006

JAN 14 1994

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3.0	1246.271	-.094
3.0	764.702	.191
3.0	370.271	1.767
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3.0	1246.271	-.033
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3.0	1246.271	-.067
3.0	764.702	.103
3.0	370.271	-.045
3.0	1246.271	.024
3.0	764.702	-.042
3.0	370.271	.016
3.0	1246.271	.001
3.0	764.702	-.002
3.0	370.271	.001
3.0	1246.271	.008
3.0	764.702	-.014
3.0	370.271	.005
3.0	1246.271	.013
3.0	764.702	-.022
3.0	370.271	.009
3.0	1246.271	.008
3.0	764.702	-.014
3.0	370.271	.006
3.0	1246.271	.008
3.0	764.702	-.014
3.0	370.271	.005
3.0	1246.271	-.006
3.0	764.702	.009
3.0	370.271	-.004
3.0	1246.271	-.005
3.0	764.702	.008
3.0	370.271	-.003
3.0	1246.271	-.022
3.0	764.702	.035
3.0	370.271	-.015
3.0	1246.271	.039
3.0	764.702	-.068
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3.0	764.702	.212
3.0	370.271	-.101

JAN 14 1994

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2.0	1483.997	-.017
2.0	834.869	.029
2.0	395.925	-.013
2.0	1483.997	-.026
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2.0	1483.997	-.010
2.0	834.869	.018
2.0	395.925	-.008
2.0	1483.997	-.035
2.0	834.869	.059
2.0	395.925	-.027
2.0	1483.997	-.073
2.0	834.869	.117
2.0	395.925	-.056
2.0	1483.997	-.014
2.0	834.869	.024
2.0	395.925	-.011
2.0	1483.997	-.053
2.0	834.869	.088
2.0	395.925	-.041
2.0	1483.997	-.005
2.0	834.869	.009
2.0	395.925	-.004
2.0	1483.997	-.020
2.0	834.869	.034
2.0	395.925	-.015
2.0	1483.997	.005
2.0	834.869	-.009
2.0	395.925	.004
2.0	1483.997	-.069
2.0	834.869	.112
2.0	395.925	-.053
2.0	1483.997	-.031
2.0	834.869	.053
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2.0	834.869	.040
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2.0	395.925	-.012
2.0	1483.997	-.012
2.0	834.869	.020
2.0	395.925	-.009
2.0	1483.997	-.012
2.0	834.869	.020
2.0	395.925	-.009
2.0	1483.997	.018
2.0	834.869	-.032
2.0	395.925	.014
2.0	1483.997	.067

JAN 14 1994

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1.0	1447.009	-.040
1.0	840.987	.066
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2.0	395.925	.051
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2.0	834.869	-.330
2.0	395.925	.117
2.0	1483.997	.057
2.0	834.869	-.110
2.0	395.925	.044
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2.0	1483.997	.007
2.0	834.869	-.012
2.0	395.925	.005
2.0	1483.997	.024
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2.0	395.925	.018
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2.0	1483.997	.012
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2.0	1483.997	-.032
2.0	834.869	.054
2.0	395.925	-.024
2.0	1483.997	-.054
2.0	834.869	.090

JAN 14 1994

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SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER IFG-4 PREPARED FOR INTERMOUNTAIN POWER
REE FLOW COVER DECK FIELD DATA BY IMP COMPUTER ANALYSIS BY TRPA

1.0	1447.009	-.068
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1.0	391.641	.010
1.0	1447.009	.014
1.0	840.987	-.024
1.0	391.641	.010
1.0	1447.009	-.042
1.0	840.987	.068
1.0	391.641	-.030
1.0	1447.009	.001
1.0	840.987	-.001
1.0	391.641	.001
1.0	1447.009	.053
1.0	840.987	-.098
1.0	391.641	.038
1.0	1447.009	.013
1.0	840.987	-.022
1.0	391.641	.009
1.0	1447.009	-.035
1.0	840.987	.058
1.0	391.641	-.025
1.0	1447.009	-.026
1.0	840.987	.043
1.0	391.641	-.019
1.0	1447.009	-.085
1.0	840.987	.130
1.0	391.641	-.060
1.0	1447.009	-.090
1.0	840.987	.136
1.0	391.641	-.063
1.0	1447.009	-.037
1.0	840.987	.061
1.0	391.641	-.026
1.0	1447.009	-.029
1.0	840.987	.048
1.0	391.641	-.021
1.0	1447.009	-.005
1.0	840.987	.008
1.0	391.641	-.003
1.0	1447.009	-.049
1.0	840.987	.078
1.0	391.641	-.034
1.0	1447.009	-.115
1.0	840.987	.170
1.0	391.641	-.080

JAN 14 1974

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SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER IFG-4 PREPARED FOR INTERMOUNTAIN POWER

REE FLOW	SUBSTRATE DECK	FIELD DATA BY IMP	COMPUTER ANALYSIS BY TRPA
1.00	600.0	1.029	
1.00	550.0	1.024	
1.00	500.0	1.018	
1.00	450.0	1.008	
1.00	400.0	.995	
1.00	350.0	.977	
1.00	300.0	.953	
1.00	250.0	.921	
1.00	200.0	.878	
1.00	150.0	.817	
1.00	100.0	.727	
2.00	600.0	.984	
2.00	550.0	.987	
2.00	500.0	.992	
2.00	450.0	1.001	
2.00	400.0	1.014	
2.00	350.0	1.034	
2.00	300.0	1.066	
2.00	250.0	1.120	
2.00	200.0	1.228	
2.00	150.0	1.471	
2.00	100.0	1.979	
3.00	600.0	1.017	
3.00	550.0	1.012	
3.00	500.0	1.006	
3.00	450.0	1.000	
3.00	400.0	.989	
3.00	350.0	.976	
3.00	300.0	.960	
3.00	250.0	.938	
3.00	200.0	.911	
3.00	150.0	.870	
3.00	100.0	.802	
4.00	600.0	1.029	
4.00	550.0	1.026	
4.00	500.0	1.022	
4.00	450.0	1.016	
4.00	400.0	1.008	
4.00	350.0	.997	
4.00	300.0	.983	
4.00	250.0	.965	
4.00	200.0	.939	
4.00	150.0	.903	
4.00	100.0	.847	
5.00	600.0	1.015	
5.00	550.0	1.012	
5.00	500.0	1.008	
5.00	450.0	1.003	
5.00	400.0	.994	
5.00	350.0	.985	
5.00	300.0	.971	
5.00	250.0	.953	
5.00	200.0	.926	
5.00	150.0	.887	
5.00	100.0	.825	

END OF FILE

JAN 14 1994

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SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER IFG-4 PREPARED FOR INTERMOUNTAIN POWER
REE FLOW SUBSTRATE DECK FIELD DATA BY IMP COMPUTER ANALYSIS BY TRPA

1.00	2000.0	.876
1.00	1800.0	.912
1.00	1600.0	.946
1.00	1400.0	.977
1.00	1200.0	1.002
1.00	1000.0	1.022
1.00	800.0	1.033
1.00	600.0	1.029
1.00	400.0	.995
1.00	200.0	.878
2.00	2000.0	1.040
2.00	1800.0	1.030
2.00	1600.0	1.020
2.00	1400.0	1.009
2.00	1200.0	.999
2.00	1000.0	.989
2.00	800.0	.982
2.00	600.0	.984
2.00	400.0	1.014
2.00	200.0	1.228
3.00	2000.0	.948
3.00	1800.0	.963
3.00	1600.0	.978
3.00	1400.0	.991
3.00	1200.0	1.003
3.00	1000.0	1.013
3.00	800.0	1.018
3.00	600.0	1.017
3.00	400.0	.989
3.00	200.0	.911
4.00	2000.0	.874
4.00	1800.0	.910
4.00	1600.0	.943
4.00	1400.0	.973
4.00	1200.0	.998
4.00	1000.0	1.018
4.00	800.0	1.029
4.00	600.0	1.029
4.00	400.0	1.008
4.00	200.0	.939
5.00	2000.0	.952
5.00	1800.0	.971
5.00	1600.0	.985
5.00	1400.0	.997
5.00	1200.0	1.007
5.00	1000.0	1.015
5.00	800.0	1.018
5.00	600.0	1.015
5.00	400.0	.994
5.00	200.0	.926

F) OF FILE

JUL 14 1994

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XSEC      5  49.1      .00      91.78
          5  0.0 98.2  2.8 95.4  4.0 94.6  8.0 93.7 12.0 91.0 16.0 90.2
          5 20.0 88.6 24.0 88.6 28.0 88.5 32.0 88.6 36.0 88.7 40.0 88.6
          5 44.0 88.5 48.0 88.5 52.0 88.5 56.0 88.6 60.0 88.3 64.0 88.5
          5 68.0 88.3 72.0 88.6 76.0 88.7 80.0 89.1 84.0 89.6 88.0 92.1
          5 92.0 93.0 96.0 94.4 98.4 95.4101.6 97.1
NS        5   .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.
NS        5   .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.
NS        5   .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.
NS        5   .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.
NS        5   .1836.     .1836.     .1836.     .1836.
CAL1      5     95.35    1447.00
VEL1      5            -.31 -.53  .85 1.76 1.99 3.22 3.23 3.40 3.94 4.25
VEL1      5 3.19 3.90 3.88 3.52 2.71 2.00 1.70 1.64 1.20  .82  .57  .44
VEL1      5  .37  .37
CAL2      5     94.59     841.00
VEL2      5            -.01 -.39 1.86 1.73 2.06 2.40 2.76 2.98 3.30 3.41
VEL2      5 3.13 3.27 2.71 2.12 1.69 1.19 1.14  .71  .58  .40  .29 -.46
VEL2      5 -.46  .01
CAL3      5     93.58     392.00
VEL3      5                      1.05 1.07 1.36 1.66 1.93 2.10 2.22 2.31
VEL3      5 2.22 2.20 1.70 1.43  .97  .64  .57  .35  .31  .25  .11  .01
VEL3      5  .01
ENDJOB
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JAN 14 1994

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VEL2     2 3.97 3.79 4.60 4.22 4.85 5.10 4.90 5.14 4.88 5.22 5.54 5.08
VEL2     2 5.86 5.91 5.88 5.37 5.70 5.41 5.53 5.80 4.57 4.57 3.06 3.19
VEL2     2 2.99
CAL3     2     95.04    392.00
VEL3     2                1.59 2.31 2.62 2.20 2.99 2.57 3.92 2.74 3.79
VEL3     2 3.15 2.99 2.74 3.34 3.61 3.61 3.77 3.88 3.75 3.89 3.50 4.01
VEL3     2 3.96 5.08 4.16 4.80 3.68 4.42 4.47 4.21 3.53 3.73 2.25 2.96
VEL3     2 3.79
XSEC     3  19.4      .66      95.37
         3  0.0 99.8  4.0 98.3  8.0 96.3 12.0 95.0 16.0 94.9 20.0 94.9
         3 24.0 94.8 28.0 94.8 32.0 94.8 36.0 94.8 40.0 94.8 44.0 94.8
         3 48.0 94.9 52.0 95.0 56.0 95.2 60.0 95.5 64.0 95.6 68.0 96.1
         3 72.0 96.7 76.0 96.7 80.0 97.0 84.0 97.0 88.0 97.3 92.0 97.3
         3 96.0 97.5100.0 97.5104.0 97.6108.0 97.6112.0 97.3116.0 96.8
         3120.0 96.6124.0 96.4128.0 97.5133.0 98.3136.0100.9
NS       3   .1569.     .1569.     .1569.     .1569.     .1569.     .1458.
NS       3   .1458.     .1458.     .1458.     .1458.     .1458.     .1458.
NS       3   .1458.     .1458.     .1458.     .1549.     .1549.     .1549.
NS       3   .1549.     .1549.     .1549.     .1549.     .1549.     .1549.
NS       3   .1549.     .1549.     .1549.     .1549.     .1549.     .1549.
NS       3   .1549.     .1549.       549.     .1549.     .1549.
CAL1     3     98.28    1447.00
VEL1     3             -.28 2.72 4.42 4.59 5.11 5.51 5.66 5.70 5.53 5.58
VEL1     3 5.38 5.13 5.31 5.42 5.12 4.87 4.66 4.37 3.80 3.12 3.42 3.50
VEL1     3 3.76 3.21 3.26 4.33 3.12 4.33 4.27 4.82 3.31
CAL2     3     97.75     841.00
VEL2     3             -.23 2.01 3.52 4.14 4.10 4.55 4.57 4.56 4.36 4.20
VEL2     3 4.28 4.10 4.26 3.94 3.86 3.87 2.58 2.86 2.54 2.39 2.16 2.04
VEL2     3 1.93 1.90 1.46 2.21 1.70 3.67 5.73 5.02 1.70
CAL3     3     97.17     392.00
VEL3     3              .01  .40 2.04 2.36 3.45 3.45 3.50 3.56 3.23 2.90
VEL3     3 2.94 2.85 2.68 3.15 2.36 2.20 1.49  .62 1.37
VEL3     3                                3.39 3.70
XSEC     4  17.8      .12      95.63
         4  0.0103.2  0.9 98.8  4.0 96.5  8.0 94.7 12.0 94.0 16.0 94.1
         4 20.0 94.9 24.0 95.0 28.0 94.9 32.0 94.9 36.0 94.9 40.0 95.0
         4 44.0 95.0 48.0 95.0 52.0 95.0 56.0 95.0 60.0 95.1 64.0 95.0
         4 68.0 94.8 72.0 94.5 76.0 94.4 80.0 94.3 84.0 94.4 88.0 94.3
         4 92.0 94.3 96.0 94.3100.0 94.3104.0 94.7108.0 96.3109.5 98.8
         4113.3 99.7
NS       4   .1346.     .1346.     .1346.     .1346.     .1346.     .1346.
NS       4   .1346.     .1645.     .1645.     .1645.     .1645.     .1645.
NS       4   .1645.     .1645.     .1645.     .1645.     .1645.     .1645.
NS       4   .1645.     .1645.     .1645.     .1645.     .1737.     .1737.
NS       4   .1737.     .1375.     .1375.     .1375.     .1375.     .1375.
NS       4   .1375.
CAL1     4     98.71    1447.00
VEL1     4              .75 1.63 1.66 2.35 3.00 3.30 3.62 3.92 4.26 4.12
VEL1     4 4.58 4.45 4.79 4.31 4.06 4.12 4.06 4.36 4.45 3.65 3.23 2.59
VEL1     4 2.40 1.71  .95  .51  .41
CAL2     4     98.10     841.00
VEL2     4              .18 1.02 1.10 1.99 2.19 2.49 2.74 2.85 2.78 3.25
VEL2     4 3.36 3.60 3.64 3.38 3.14 3.15 3.30 3.44 3.18 2.83 2.42 2.04
VEL2     4 1.84 1.35  .91  .44  .15
CAL3     4     97.43     392.00
VEL3     4              .01  .03  .12  .35 1.06 1.51 1.83 2.00 2.04 2.09
VEL3     4 2.15 2.41 2.09 2.10 2.04 1.87 1.93 2.16 2.08 1.92 1.51  .92
VEL3     4  .58  .06  .10  .10  .10
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JAN 14 1994

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SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER IFG-4  PREPARED FOR INTERMOUNTAIN POWER
THREE FLOW SUBSTRATE DECK   FIELD DATA BY IMP   COMPUTER ANALYSIS BY TRPA
IOC        1100000200001
QARD2000.0
QARD1800.0
QARD1600.0
QARD1400.0
QARD1200.0
QARD1000.0
QARD 800.0
QARD 600.0
QARD 400.0
QARD 200.0
XSEC       1   0.0      .44      92.81
           1  0.0 98.7  4.7 96.9  9.0 94.7 12.0 92.8 15.0 91.2 18.0 87.2
           1 21.0 87.2 24.0 87.5 27.0 88.0 30.0 88.4 33.0 89.1 36.0 89.6
           1 39.0 90.2 42.0 90.7 45.0 91.1 48.0 91.5 51.0 91.7 54.0 92.0
           1 57.0 92.2 60.0 92.4 63.0 92.6 66.0 92.7 69.0 92.7 72.0 93.0
           1 75.0 94.2 78.5 96.9 79.1 99.1
NS         1   .1865.     .1865.       865.     .1865.     .1865.     .1865.
NS         1   .1865.     .1865.     .1865.     .1865.     .1865.     .1865.
NS         1   .1546.     .1546.     .1546.     .1546.     .1359.     .1359.
NS         1   .1359.     .1357.     .1357.     .1357.     .1357.     .1357.
NS         1   .1357.     .1357.     .1357.
CAL1       1     96.89    1447.00
VEL1       1             1.86 3.78 4.07 3.62 4.54 4.26 3.84 3.82 3.85 3.75
VEL1       1 3.46 3.89 3.87 3.74 3.52 3.42 3.24 3.00 2.78 2.71 2.50 1.95
VEL1       1 1.57
CAL2       1     95.71     841.00
VEL2       1                2.62 3.11 3.09 3.33 3.04 3.04 2.92 2.42 2.43
VEL2       1 2.63 2.73 3.01 2.82 2.36 2.24 2.14 2.15 1.88 1.70 1.42 1.11
VEL2       1  .61
CAL3       1     94.61     392.00
VEL3       1                1.04 2.47 2.00 2.35 2.06 1.69 2.01 1.77 1.43
VEL3       1 1.44 1.41 1.27 1.11 1.07 1.03 1.16 1.00  .55  .46  .50  .06
VEL3       1  .01
XSEC       2  13.7      .40      93.10
           2  0.0 99.0  4.5 96.9  6.0 96.0  9.0 94.5 12.0 93.8 15.0 93.8
           2 18.0 93.9 21.0 94.2 24.0 94.2 27.0 94.2 30.0 94.2 33.0 94.4
           2 36.0 94.2 39.0 94.0 42.0 94.0 45.0 93.8 48.0 93.8 51.0 93.8
           2 54.0 93.8 57.0 93.7 60.0 93.6 63.0 93.7 66.0 93.7 69.0 93.7
           2 72.0 93.8 75.0 93.7 78.0 93.7 81.0 93.7 84.0 93.9 87.0 94.0
           2 90.0 94.2 93.0 94.2 96.0 94.3 99.0 94.2102.0 93.9105.0 93.3
           2108.0 93.3113.4 96.9115.6 98.4
NS         2   .1548.     .1548.       548.     .1548.     .1548.     .1548.
NS         2   .1548.     .1548.     .1548.     .1548.     .1548.     .1548.
NS         2   .1548.     .1548.     .1548.     .1548.     .1548.     .1548.
NS         2   .1548.     .1548.     .1548.     .1548.     .1548.     .1548.
NS         2   .1548.     .1656.     .1656.     .1656.     .1656.     .1656.
NS         2   .1656.     .1656.     .1656.     .1656.     .1987.     .1987.
NS         2   .1987.     .1987.     .1987.
CAL1       2     96.86    1447.00
VEL1       2              .87 1.99 3.40 3.30 3.99 3.96 4.26 4.34 4.50 4.87
VEL1       2 4.90 5.10 4.32 5.35 5.25 5.18 5.54 5.66 5.70 5.57 5.66 5.71
VEL1       2 6.20 6.48 7.00 6.00 5.82 5.46 5.84 5.27 5.18 5.06 3.67 3.68
VEL1       2 3.45
CAL2       2     95.84     841.00
VEL2       2                 .48 2.21 2.46 2.57 2.28 2.92 3.08 3.58 3.05
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RECEIVED
JAN 14 1994

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XSEC      5  49.1       .00      91.78
          5   0.0 98.2   2.8 95.4   4.0 94.6   8.0 93.7 12.0 91.0 16.0 90.2
          5 20.0 88.6 24.0 88.6 28.0 88.5 32.0 88.6 36.0 88.7 40.0 88.6
          5 44.0 88.5 48.0 88.5 52.0 88.5 56.0 88.6 60.0 88.3 64.0 88.5
          5 68.0 88.3 72.0 88.6 76.0 88.7 80.0 89.1 84.0 89.6 88.0 92.1
          5 92.0 93.0 96.0 94.4 98.4 95.4101.6 97.1
NS        5   .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.
NS        5   .1   3.     .1   3.     .1   3.     .1   3.     .1   3.     .1   3.
NS        5   .1   3.     .1   3.     .1   3.     .1   3.     .1   3.     .1   3.
NS        5   .1   3.     .1   3.     .1   3.     .1   3.     .1   3.     .1   1.
NS        5   .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.
CAL1      5      95.35    1447.00
VEL1      5              -.31 -.53  .85 1.76 1.99 3.22 3.23 3.40 3.94 4.25
VEL1      5 3.19 3.90 3.88 3.52 2.71 2.00 1.70 1.64 1.20  .82  .57  .44
VEL1      5  .37  .37
CAL2      5      94.59     841.00
VEL2      5              -.01 -.39 1.86 1.73 2.06 2.40 2.76 2.98 3.30 3.41
VEL2      5 3.13 3.27 2.71 2.12 1.69 1.19 1.14  .71  .58  .40  .29 -.46
VEL2      5 -.46  .01
CAL3      5      93.58     392.00
VEL3      5                        1.05 1.07 1.36 1.66 1.93 2.10 2.22 2.31
VEL3      5 2.22 2.20 1.70 1.43  .97  .64  .57  .35  .31  .25  .11  .01
VEL3      5  .01
ENDJOB
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JAN 14 1994

```
VEL2     2 3.97 3.79 4.60 4.22 4.85 5.10 4.90 5.14 4.88 5.22 5.54 5.08
VEL2     2 5.86 5.91 5.88 5.37 5.70 5.41 5.53 5.80 4.57 4.57 3.06 3.19
  .2     2 2.99
CHL3     2      95.04     392.00
VEL3     2                  1.59 2.31 2.62 2.20 2.99 2.57 3.92 2.74 3.79
VEL3     2 3.15 2.99 2.74 3.34 3.61 3.61 3.77 3.88 3.75 3.89 3.50 4.01
VEL3     2 3.96 5.08 4.16 4.80 3.68 4.42 4.47 4.21 3.53 3.73 2.25 2.96
VEL3     2 3.79
XSEC     3  19.4       .66       95.37
         3  0.0 99.8   4.0 98.3   8.0 96.3 12.0 95.0 16.0 94.9 20.0 94.9
         3 24.0 94.8 28.0 94.8 32.0 94.8 36.0 94.8 40.0 94.8 44.0 94.8
         3 48.0 94.9 52.0 95.0 56.0 95.2 60.0 95.5 64.0 95.6 68.0 96.1
         3 72.0 96.7 76.0 96.7 80.0 97.0 84.0 97.0 88.0 97.3 92.0 97.3
         3 96.0 97.5100.0 97.5104.0 97.6108.0 97.6112.0 97.3116.0 96.8
         3120.0 96.6124.0 96.4128.0 97.5133.0 98.3136.0100.9
NS       3   .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.
NS       3   .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.
NS       3   .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.
NS       3   .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.
NS       3   .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.
NS       3   .1   2.     .1   2.          2.     .1   2.     .1   2.
CAL1     3      98.28     1447.00
VEL1     3                -.28 2.72 4.42 4.59 5.11 5.51 5.66 5.70 5.53 5.58
VEL1     3 5.38 5.13 5.31 5.42 5.12 4.87 4.66 4.37 3.80 3.12 3.42 3.50
VEL1     3 3.76 3.21 3.26 4.33 3.12 4.33 4.27 4.82 3.31
CAL2     3      97.75      841.00
VEL2     3                -.23 2.01 3.52 4.14 4.10 4.55 4.57 4.56 4.36 4.20
V  .2    3 4.28 4.10 4.26 3.94 3.86 3.87 2.58 2.86 2.54 2.39 2.16 2.04
\  _2    3 1.93 1.90 1.46 2.21 1.70 3.67 5.73 5.02 1.70
CAL3     3      97.17      392.00
VEL3     3                 .01   .40 2.04 2.36 3.45 3.45 3.50 3.56 3.23 2.90
VEL3     3 2.94 2.85 2.68 3.15 2.36 2.20 1.49  .62 1.37
VEL3     3                                  3.39 3.70
XSEC     4  17.8       .12       95.63
         4  0.0103.2   0.9 98.8   4.0 96.5   8.0 94.7 12.0 94.0 16.0 94.1
         4 20.0 94.9 24.0 95.0 28.0 94.9 32.0 94.9 36.0 94.9 40.0 95.0
         4 44.0 95.0 48.0 95.0 52.0 95.0 56.0 95.0 60.0 95.1 64.0 95.0
         4 68.0 94.8 72.0 94.5 76.0 94.4 80.0 94.3 84.0 94.4 88.0 94.3
         4 92.0 94.3 96.0 94.3100.0 94.3104.0 94.7108.0 96.3109.5 98.8
         4113.3 99.7
NS       4   .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.
NS       4   .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.
NS       4   .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.
NS       4   .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.
NS       4   .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.     .1   1.
NS       4   .1   1.
CAL1     4      98.71     1447.00
VEL1     4                .75 1.63 1.66 2.35 3.00 3.30 3.62 3.92 4.26 4.12
VEL1     4 4.58 4.45 4.79 4.31 4.06 4.12 4.06 4.36 4.45 3.65 3.23 2.59
VEL1     4 2.40 1.71  .95  .51  .41
CAL2     4      98.10      841.00
VEL2     4                .18 1.02 1.10 1.99 2.19 2.49 2.74 2.85 2.78 3.25
VEL2     4 3.36 3.60 3.64 3.38 3.14 3.15 3.30 3.44 3.18 2.83 2.42 2.04
\  2     4 1.84 1.35  .91  .44  .15
CHL3     4      97.43      392.00
VEL3     4                .01  .03  .12  .35 1.06 1.51 1.83 2.00 2.04 2.09
VEL3     4 2.15 2.41 2.09 2.10 2.04 1.87 1.93 2.16 [illegible] 4.51  .92
VEL3     4  .58  .06  .10  .10  .10
```

[illegible]

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SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER IFG-4  PREPARED FOR INTERMOUNTAIN POWER
THREE FLOW COVER DECK   FIELD DATA BY IMP   COMPUTER ANALYSIS BY TRPA
  3       1100000200001
QARD2000.0
QARD1800.0
QARD1600.0
QARD1400.0
QARD1200.0
QARD1000.0
QARD 800.0
QARD 600.0
QARD 400.0
QARD 200.0
XSEC      1    0.0      .44      92.81
          1   0.0 98.7   4.7 96.9   9.0 94.7 12.0 92.8 15.0 91.2 18.0 87.2
          1 21.0 87.2 24.0 87.5 27.0 88.0 30.0 88.4 33.0 89.1 36.0 89.6
          1 39.0 90.2 42.0 90.7 45.0 91.1 48.0 91.5 51.0 91.7 54.0 92.0
          1 57.0 92.2 60.0 92.4 63.0 92.6 66.0 92.7 69.0 92.7 72.0 93.0
          1 75.0 94.2 78.5 96.9 79.1 99.1
NS        1    .1  2.      .1  2.          2.      .1  2.      .1  2.      .1  3.
NS        1    .1  3.      .1  3.      .1  3.      .1  3.      .1  3.      .1  3.
NS        1    .1  3.      .1  3.      .1  2.      .1  2.      .1  2.      .1  1.
NS        1    .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.
NS        1    .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.
CAL1      1      96.89    1447.00
VEL1      1              1.86 3.78 4.07 3.62 4.54 4.26 3.84 3.82 3.85 3.75
VEL1      1 3.46 3.89 3.87 3.74 3.52 3.42 3.24 3.00 2.78 2.71 2.50 1.95
VEL1      1 1.57
CAL2      1      95.71     841.00
VEL2      1                2.62 3.11 3.09 3.33 3.04 3.04 2.92 2.42 2.43
VEL2      1 2.63 2.73 3.01 2.82 2.36 2.24 2.14 2.15 1.88 1.70 1.42 1.11
VEL2      1  .61
CAL3      1      94.61     392.00
VEL3      1                1.04 2.47 2.00 2.35 2.06 1.69 2.01 1.77 1.43
VEL3      1 1.44 1.41 1.27 1.11 1.07 1.03 1.16 1.00  .55  .46  .50  .06
VEL3      1  .01
XSEC      2  13.7      .40      93.10
          2  0.0 99.0   4.5 96.9   6.0 96.0   9.0 94.5 12.0 93.8 15.0 93.8
          2 18.0 93.9 21.0 94.2 24.0 94.2 27.0 94.2 30.0 94.2 33.0 94.4
          2 36.0 94.2 39.0 94.0 42.0 94.0 45.0 93.8 48.0 93.8 51.0 93.8
          2 54.0 93.8 57.0 93.7 60.0 93.6 63.0 93.7 66.0 93.7 69.0 93.7
          2 72.0 93.8 75.0 93.7 78.0 93.7 81.0 93.7 84.0 93.9 87.0 94.0
          2 90.0 94.2 93.0 94.2 96.0 94.3 99.0 94.2102.0 93.9105.0 93.3
          2108.0 93.3113.4 96.9115.6 98.4
NS        2    .1  1.      .1  1.          1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.
NS        2    .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.
NS        2    .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.
NS        2    .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.      .1  1.
NS        2    .1  1.      .1  2.      .1  2.      .1  2.      .1  2.      .1  2.
NS        2    .1  2.      .1  2.      .1  2.      .1  2.      .1  3.      .1  3.
NS        2    .1  3.      .1  3.      .1  3.
CAL1      2      96.86    1447.00
VEL1      2              .87 1.99 3.40 3.30 3.99 3.96 4.26 4.34 4.50 4.87
VEL1      2 4.90 5.10 4.32 5.35 5.25 5.18 5.54 5.66 5.70 5.57 5.66 5.71
VEL1      2 6.20 6.48 7.00 6.00 5.82 5.46 5.84 5.27 5.18 5.06 3.67 3.68
VEL1      2 3.45
CAL2      2      95.84     841.00
VEL2      2                 .48 2.21 2.46 2.57 2.28 2.92 3.08 3.58 3.05
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SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER IFG-4 PREPARED FOR INTERMOUNTAIN POWER
  REE FLOW COVER DECK   FIELD DATA BY IMP   COMPUTER ANALYSIS BY TRPA
TOTAL AREA

	DISCHARGE	AREA
* 1	600.00	96490.06
* 2	550.00	95464.11
* 3	500.00	94383.84
* 4	450.00	92408.94
* 5	400.00	91522.06
* 6	350.00	90622.10
* 7	300.00	88707.46
* 8	250.00	87632.25
* 9	200.00	86328.57
*10	150.00	82765.52
*11	100.00	76591.66

****
RAINBOW TROUT

	DISCHARGE	JUVENILE	ADULT
* 1	600.00	10065.87	19423.57
* 2	550.00	10633.27	20734.80
* 3	500.00	11314.65	22020.96
* 4	450.00	12135.83	23951.16
* 5	400.00	13070.60	26811.71
* 6	350.00	14172.29	29112.02
* 7	300.00	15497.76	30796.30
* 8	250.00	17162.73	30652.93
9	200.00	19207.87	30365.41
*10	150.00	21970.91	30063.46
*11	100.00	25465.00	29707.17

****
MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH

	DISCHARGE	JUVENILE	ADULT
* 1	600.00	6682.45	28013.93
* 2	550.00	6988.31	28244.64
* 3	500.00	7311.83	28435.39
* 4	450.00	7679.81	28526.44
* 5	400.00	8119.63	28492.53
* 6	350.00	8597.85	28368.53
* 7	300.00	9220.98	28087.14
* 8	250.00	10078.53	27634.23
* 9	200.00	10815.78	27004.87
*10	150.00	10865.69	26055.31
*11	100.00	10103.40	24409.90

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SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER IFG-4 PREPARED FOR INTERMOUNTAIN POWER
REE FLOW COVER DECK FIELD DATA BY IMP COMPUTER ANALYSIS BY TRPA
TOTAL AREA

	DISCHARGE	AREA
* 1	2000.00	107544.50
* 2	1800.00	106879.65
* 3	1600.00	106176.12
* 4	1400.00	105394.80
* 5	1200.00	104366.41
* 6	1000.00	103244.40
* 7	800.00	101782.26
* 8	600.00	96490.06
* 9	400.00	91522.06
*10	200.00	86328.57

****
RAINBOW TROUT

	DISCHARGE	JUVENILE	ADULT
* 1	2000.00	2623.74	9134.19
* 2	1800.00	3073.95	10483.07
* 3	1600.00	3642.77	11385.26
* 4	1400.00	4454.93	12332.96
* 5	1200.00	5426.93	13161.03
* 6	1000.00	6746.65	14155.38
* 7	800.00	8139.02	16001.77
* 8	600.00	10065.87	19423.57
* 9	400.00	13070.60	26811.71
* 9	200.00	19207.87	30365.41

****
MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH

	DISCHARGE	JUVENILE	ADULT
* 1	2000.00	3029.87	13537.95
* 2	1800.00	3327.27	13576.85
* 3	1600.00	3839.23	14139.16
* 4	1400.00	4356.04	15341.47
* 5	1200.00	4765.02	17132.02
* 6	1000.00	5240.25	20231.00
* 7	800.00	5826.10	25135.66
* 8	600.00	6682.45	28013.93
* 9	400.00	8119.63	28492.53
*10	200.00	10815.78	27004.87

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SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER IFG-4 PREPARED FOR INTERMOUNTAIN POWER
REE FLOW SUBSTRATE DECK FIELD DATA BY IMP COMPUTER ANALYSIS BY TRPA
TOTAL AREA

	DISCHARGE	AREA
* 1	600.00	96490.06
* 2	550.00	95464.11
* 3	500.00	94383.84
* 4	450.00	92408.94
* 5	400.00	91522.06
* 6	350.00	90622.10
* 7	300.00	88707.46
* 8	250.00	87632.25
* 9	200.00	86328.57
*10	150.00	82765.52
*11	100.00	76591.66

****

RAINBOW TROUT

	DISCHARGE	FRY	SPAWNING
* 1	600.00	4708.67	2152.39
* 2	550.00	4621.82	2061.23
* 3	500.00	4502.32	1946.00
* 4	450.00	4454.69	1988.32
* 5	400.00	4223.87	2081.71
* 6	350.00	4217.76	2443.36
* 7	300.00	4253.21	2781.36
* 8	250.00	4269.66	2827.59
* 9	200.00	4584.50	2913.38
*10	150.00	5500.23	3133.92
*11	100.00	7940.43	3451.13

****

MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH

	DISCHARGE	FRY	SPAWNING
* 1	600.00	4804.02	11477.07
* 2	550.00	5047.62	12085.24
* 3	500.00	5377.06	12945.98
* 4	450.00	5720.38	14087.31
* 5	400.00	6092.30	15586.62
* 6	350.00	6542.69	17067.51
* 7	300.00	7091.25	19140.74
* 8	250.00	7825.55	20371.55
* 9	200.00	8709.67	20596.13
*10	150.00	9364.80	19228.73
*11	100.00	9543.85	15726.77

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SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER IFG-4 PREPARED FOR INTERMOUNTAIN POWER
THREE FLOW SUBSTRATE DECK FIELD DATA BY IMP COMPUTER ANALYSIS BY TRPA
TOTAL AREA

	DISCHARGE	AREA
* 1	2000.00	107544.50
* 2	1800.00	106879.65
* 3	1600.00	106176.12
* 4	1400.00	105394.80
* 5	1200.00	104366.41
* 6	1000.00	103244.40
* 7	800.00	101782.26
* 8	600.00	96490.06
* 9	400.00	91522.06
*10	200.00	86328.57

****
RAINBOW TROUT

	DISCHARGE	FRY	SPAWNING
* 1	2000.00	2347.65	409.77
* 2	1800.00	2864.06	505.02
* 3	1600.00	4259.24	322.39
* 4	1400.00	4705.62	195.48
* 5	1200.00	4710.45	958.60
* 6	1000.00	4750.00	1453.82
* 7	800.00	4931.23	1746.09
* 8	600.00	4708.67	2152.39
* 9	400.00	4223.87	2081.71
0	200.00	4584.50	2913.38

****
MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH

	DISCHARGE	FRY	SPAWNING
* 1	2000.00	1635.39	5363.84
* 2	1800.00	1740.17	5786.72
* 3	1600.00	1971.48	6105.34
* 4	1400.00	2111.21	6298.10
* 5	1200.00	2641.54	6456.71
* 6	1000.00	3501.77	7059.62
* 7	800.00	4362.47	8302.54
* 8	600.00	4804.02	11477.07
* 9	400.00	6092.30	15586.62
*10	200.00	8709.67	20596.13

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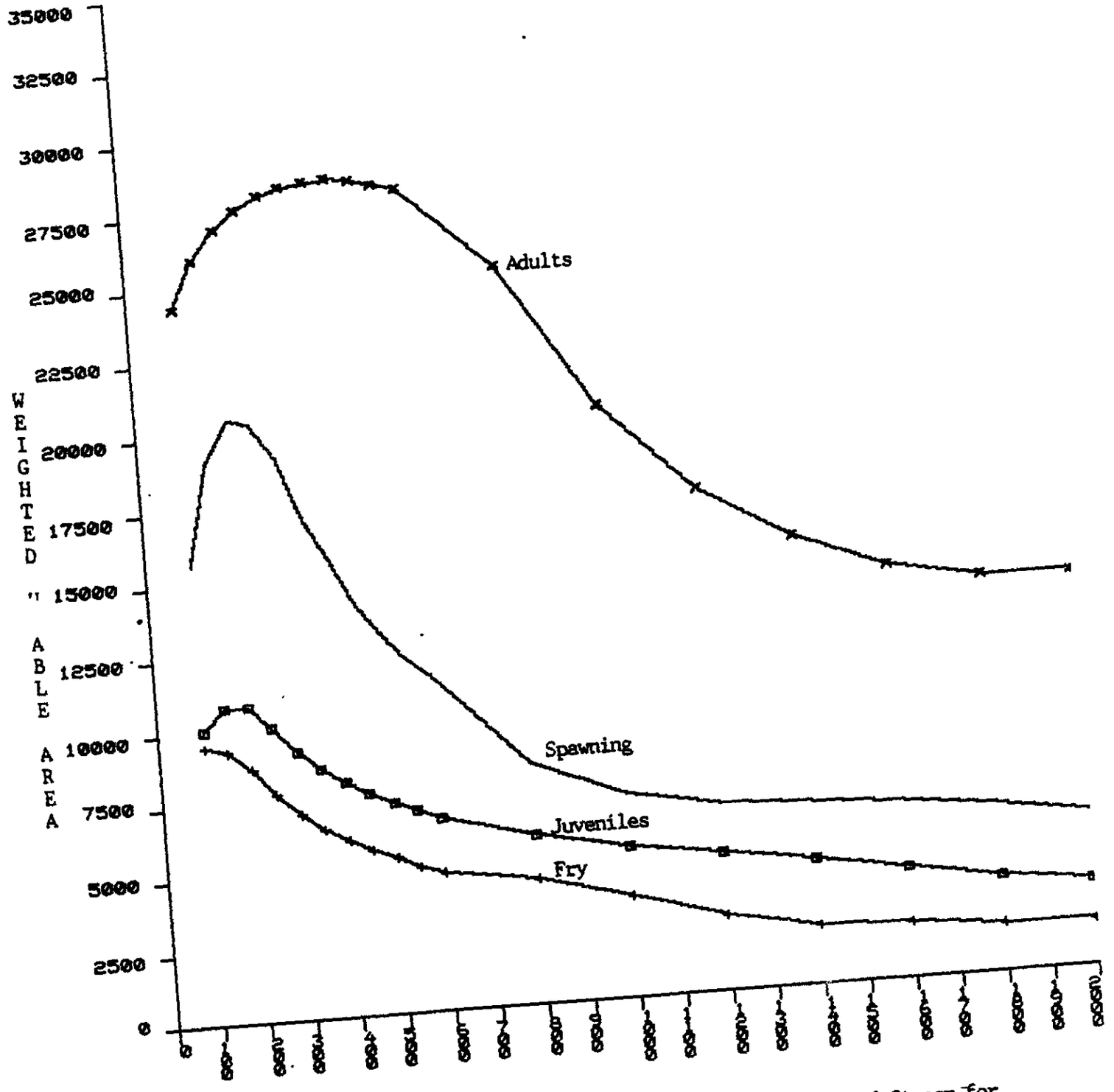


Figure 3. Weighted Usable Area in Square Feet per 1000 Feet of Stream for Mountain Whitefish, South Fork Payette River, Oxbow Bend Project, Idaho

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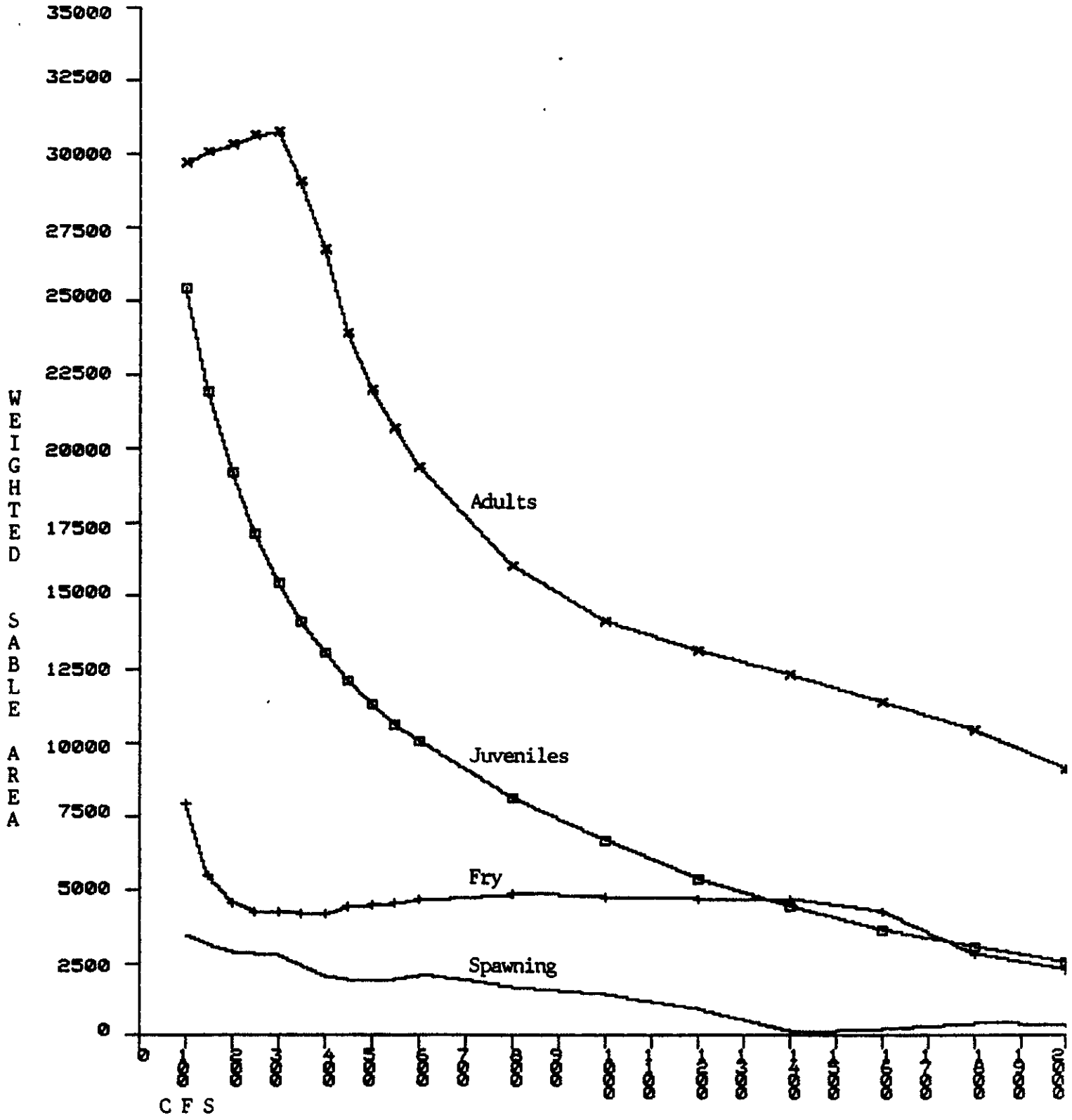


Figure 2. Weighted Usable Area in Square Feet per 1000 Feet of Stream for Rainbow Trout, South Fork Payette River, Oxbow Bend Project, Idaho.

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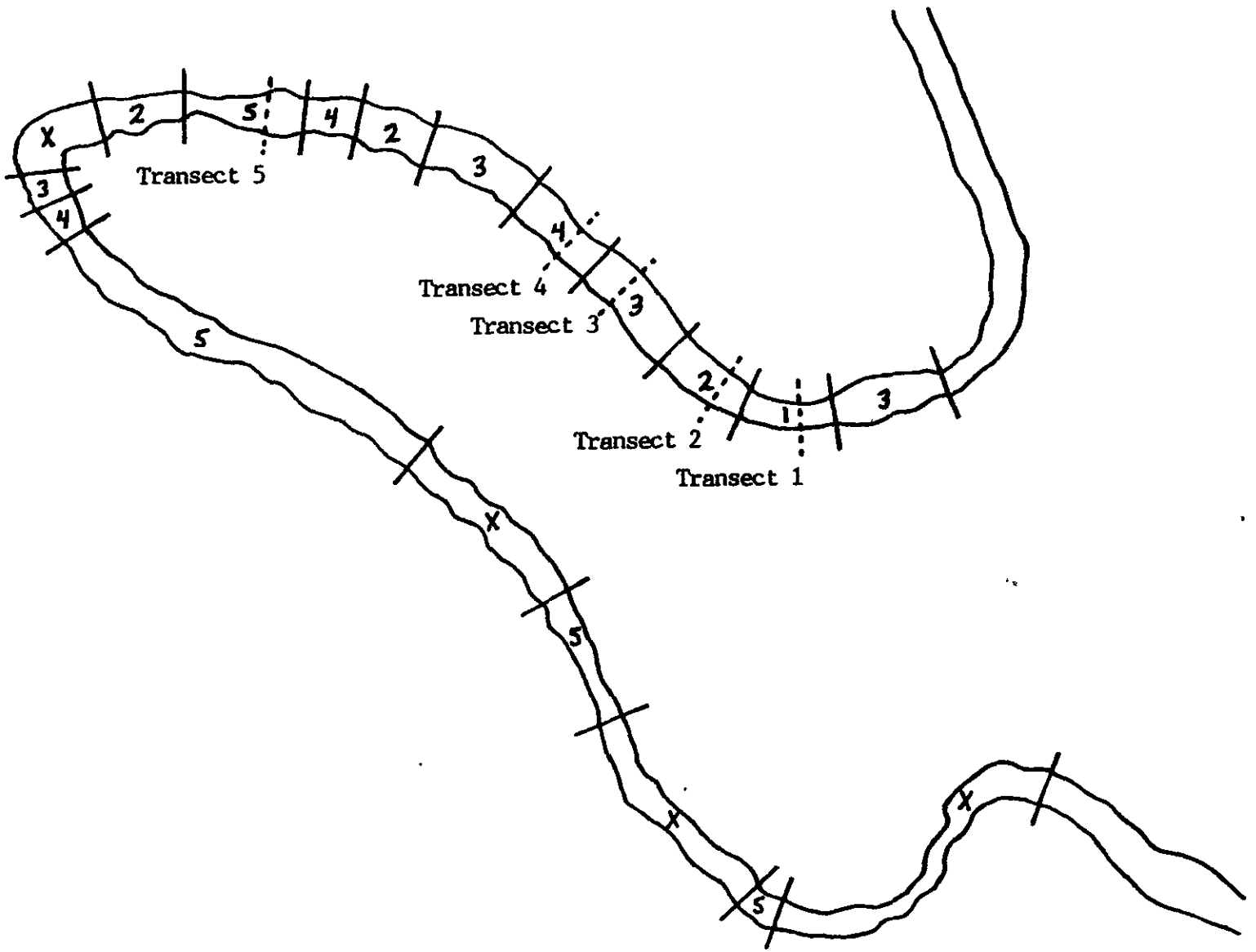


Figure 1. Transect locations and reach weighting by transect type for the Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project, South Fork Payette River, Idaho

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Figure 1 is a rough sketch of the project area showing transect locations in dashed lines and solid brackets around each habitat type corresponding to the transect number. Areas marked with an "X" are white-water/chute-rapids and are not included in the analysis. Figures 2 and 3 are the revised weighted usable area values for all life stages of rainbow trout and mountain whitefish, followed by the TAPE8 tabular values.

Also included are the velocity adjustment factors for the range of flows from 100 cfs up to 2000 cfs, the velocity calibration errors for all transect cells with three velocity measurements, and copies of the input data decks. The VAFs are within acceptable range for flows between 250 and 2000 cfs for all transects, become marginal for most transects down at 100 cfs, and are poor below 200 cfs for transect 2. Any evaluation of habitat values below 250 cfs should consider the possible effects of velocity modifications of the marginal VAFs. The VCEs are on the borderline for use of IFG-4, but probably have little practical effect on the habitat results.

Please let us know if you would like to see any additional details regarding the study or if you have questions about these materials. We will be happy to assist in any way we can.

Sincerely,

Tom Payne

Thomas R. Payne
Thomas R. Payne & Associates

enclosures

cc: Marc Auth

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THOMAS R. PAYNE & ASSOCIATES
FISHERIES CONSULTANTS
101 Rudy's Knob Lane
Arcata, California 95521
(707) 822-8478

April 16, 1985

Mr. Virgil Moore
Idaho Department of Fish & Game
600 South Walnut, Box 25
Boise, Idaho 83707

RE: Reach Weighting Factors and Computer Details for IFG-4 Instream Flow Study, Oxbow Bend Project, Idaho

Dear Virgil:

Enclosed is the information you requested regarding the derivation of transect weighting for the Oxbow Bend IFG-4 study, along with further details of the computer analysis. Since this data is currently not part of the submitted license application and a competitive project development situation still exists, Intermountain Power requests that you treat the materials as confidential proprietary information.

As we described in our letter to you dated September 7, 1984, the five transects measured for the study were selected following an agency site visit and habitat mapping of the entire bypass. All habitat types were included in the study, with the exception of the "white-water/chute-rapids" type, which could physically not be measured. Distances and weighting factors for each transect were taken from aerial photographs on which were marked the habitat types and corresponding transect representation taken from the habitat mapping. Distances were measured with a map wheel and converted into percentages of total bypass. The white-water/chute-rapids habitat type was deleted from the analysis, which removed as habitat about 35 percent of the bypass length. The habitat types and weighting percentages were:

Transect	Description	Percentage
1	Deep channel w/ gravel bar	6.0
2	Fast, shallow riffle	15.5
3	Riffle w/ gravel bar	23.3
4	Shallow glide/pool	12.2
5	Deep glide/pool	43.0
X	Chute/rapids	Deleted

These values were converted into distances and weighting factors for the XSEC cards in the input data decks. Please note that these percentages are slightly different than those for the original analysis and that the resulting weighted usable areas are also slightly different. We have corrected a small error we found in our first determination of habitat distances.

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ENCLOSURE II
DATA AND RESULTS OF INSTREAM FLOW STUDY
SUPPORTING IPC-VOLUNTEERED MINIMUM STREAM FLOW

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in the process of performing a stream flow study and, in fact, met with Mr. Payne on site for purposes of coordination and determination of transect locations. The Applicant submitted the results of this study to IDFG (Attachment II) and has never received an indication that the methodology or results of the study were invalid.

The only response which has been received from IDFG was that "both studies are within the same confidence limits" and therefore IDFG chooses to accept the results of its own study. Even if it were a question of "confidence limits", the study which the Applicant performed was in such greater detail and used more up-to-date methodology than the IDFG study that therefore IDFG should be bound to accept the results as the most accurate and up to date effort. Indeed, what IDFG has done by adding the results of two upstream studies does not constitute in any fashion, a study of the specific Oxbow reach. The study performed by the Applicant is the only study performed on this reach of river and the results of any upstream study effort should only be considered as corroboration that the Applicants study results are in the correct range of values.

In summary, it is Intermountain Power's position that instream studies specific to the Oxbow Bend were carried out in a responsible and accurate fashion. The results of these studies support the adequacy of the flows volunteered in the application. The Applicant takes exception to study results derived from other, nonrepresentative areas of the river. The Applicant contends that no affected agency has carried out any studies which reasonably justify a flow greater than 300 cfs year-around. The Applicant finds itself in a position of detailed justification of its proposal for a maintenance flow, including justification for why its proposal is better suited for protection of this public resource. IDFG should also be required to justify its methodology since there is significant reason to question its validity and explain why its proposal is better suited than the Applicant's.

The difference of 300 cfs versus 337 cfs maintenance flow may not seem significant, however; it is of importance to the project's economics and viability because the 37 cfs disparity is a year around base flow which, otherwise, may not be available for generation. The studies performed by Intermountain Power indicate that, with project operation, fishery habitat in the reach will be significantly enhanced over current conditions; therefore, it is difficult to understand why IDFG would find itself adverse to a project which would improve the fishery resource.

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above 300 cfs for both species. This provides the basis for the Applicant's recommendation for passing 300 cfs as the instream maintenance flow. Another important result of the study is that the fishery habitat will improve with the project installed than over present conditions in that there would be mitigation --some 85 years late- to the dramatic trenching which the Oxbow endured and the destruction of habitat during mining operations.

The Idaho Dept of Fish and Game (IDFG), however, has proposed instead that the maintenance flow be set at 337 cfs. This recommendation is based on a study performed by Tim Cochnaur, a research fisheries biologist with IDFG, in 1979 on the Deadwood River and South Fork above the confluence of the rivers. The Commission has already received this report and it is in the project file. The IDFG's single South Fork transect --measured under one flow condition-- was located near the town of Lowman about four miles upstream from the project; further, the IDFG's single Deadwood transect --measured under one flow condition-- was located within a mile upstream of its confluence with the south fork. The results of this study indicated a maintenance flow of 212 cfs for the South Fork and 125 cfs for the Deadwood. In recommending a maintenance flow of 337 cfs, then, the IDFG has simply added the recommended maintenance flows of the two rivers.

Following IDFG's reasoning of adding the maintenance flows of two upstream tributaries to arrive at the maintenance flow for the project reach has problems, both for practical and technical reasons. Deadwood River flows are controlled for irrigation purposes by the Deadwood reservoir. Water is stored in winter and released over the summer months. Flows of 400 to 500 cfs are common in the summer months and 10 to 25 cfs are common in the winter months in the Deadwood. This flow regulation has resulted in very poor fishery habitat due to extreme velocities in the rearing season and severe shortages of over wintering habitat. Although the IDFG would prefer to have a maintenance flow of 125 cfs in the winter, to date, no formal recommendation to the Idaho Water Resources Board has been made by IDFG for this flow. Since the seasonal winter flows are much less than 125 cfs due to irrigation storage, it would appear logically that "minimum requirements" can only bypass the flows that are there.

Maintenance flows for a river are determined by the individual characteristics of that section of the river and not upstream characteristics. Contributing upstream flows influence channel configuration downstream but do not have a cumulative effect for fishery habitat, i,e. two streams of equal flow once combined do not support twice the fishery habitat of the individual tributary. Should the IDFG receive the 125 cfs minimum flow standard for the Deadwood, the applicant still contends that 300 cfs is the proper maintenance flow for the project reach since it is site specific to the Oxbow Bend.

The Applicant contends that the methodology of IDFG was flawed in determining maintenance flows for the Oxbow reach. Typically, either 1) the fact of two confluencing rivers or 2) substantial changes in stream channel characteristics will constitute a new reach of river which will require a separate and specific study of that section of the river. Because both situations are true, i.e. the project is both 1) located below the confluence of the Deadwood and the South Fork and 2) has a substantial altered stream channel characteristic due to its entering a steep canyon and mining activity, the Applicant chose to undertake it own stream flow study.

In performing the study, the Applicant retained the services of Mr. Thomas Payne, a fisheries biologist with marked proficiency in the performance of the Instream Flow Incremental Methodology (IFIM) stream flow study, the state of the art in stream flow studies methodology. IDFG knew that the Applicant was

Received

from the center line of the downstream river center easterly to the tunnel outlet.) The factors of low entrance velocity and natural orientation of the tailrace, plus the fact that that the opposite river bank is a solid granite rock outcropping extending directly down in the water, indicates that no erosion of the downstream bank will occur.

Item (5) - Visuals

The subject of visual impact was addressed in the Applicant's December 5, 1985 filing to FERC - Response to Forest Service comments - Item II (D). To date, no exceptions to this document have been received from the Forest Service.

The primary exterior building material will be concrete. Structure surfaces, however, will be painted or otherwise incorporate the material of the immediate area to include sand blasted, exposed aggregate river rock so as to minimize visual impacts. Much of the project structures will be buried and as such, will not affect the project visuals. The location of the powerhouse --recessed into the hillside-- will be virtually impossible to see from the highway above (i.e there will be no turn outs with the completion of the highway construction). The size, design and dimensions and visual character of the boater access area have been specified by Idaho Dept. of Parks and Recreation. Applicant believes the issue of visuals as largely subjective and that it is most appropriately addressed during the design specification stages of the project. It is proposed that, no less than 90 days before the start of any on-site construction, a set of detailed design drawings, complete with sizes, dimensions, material, composition and finish of all structures be submitted to the Forest Service and the Commission for approval.

Item (6) - Instream Maintenance Flows

Attachment II to this document includes the results of IFG-4 (Instream Flow Incremental Methodology) Stream Flow study performed on the bypass reach. Included also is a letter, dated April 16, 1985, from the Applicant's fishery biologist, Mr. Thomas Payne to the Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game.

This study --the most detailed instream flow study ever undertaken on the South Fork Payette River-- was performed during the summer and fall of 1984. Flow measurements were taken at three foot intervals along five separate transect locations under three different flow conditions (i.e. approximately 1300, 900, and 450 cfs). Location of the transects are shown on Figure 1, Attachment II. The full life cycle target species used for the study were rainbow trout and mountain whitefish. Rainbow trout are by far the most prevalent fishery resource; however, some mountain whitefish are known to exist in the area and, therefore, were included in the study. The Applicant's fishery consultant compiled substrate characteristics with collected data in the attached computer IFG-4 study. The results of the study are shown graphically on Figure 2 & 3, Attachment II.

Results of the study are interesting in that it shows fishery habitat increasing (for all but the adult stages) down to as low as 150 cfs. This includes spawning flows for both species and yields the conclusion that it may even be desirable, during certain times of the year, to have flows below 200 cfs to promote spawning and rearing habitat in the reach. Habitat for adult rainbow trout peaks at 300 cfs; however, spawning habitat decreased rapidly

JAN 14 1994

channel created by mining) also allow for lower sediment flushing flows. The South Fork River is presently "over-flushed" on an annual basis as indicated by Applicant's staff biologist's observation of very low organic loading, low stream fertility, and poor insect colonization. Sediment flushing flows are important for fishery habitat; in this case more sediment deposition would make the stream more productive. The results of the stream flow studies performed by the Applicant (Attachment II-Figure 2) indicate that fishery habitat peaks at between 200 and 300 cfs. With the project installed, the bypass reach will still experience sufficient flushing flows; however, this high flow period would not last as long as it does now (normally April-July) or be of as a historically destructive magnitude to fishery habitat.

Item (3) - Sediment Removal

While the Applicant agrees that some sediment deposition will occur behind the diversion structure, there will over time be some movement of heavier gravels and rock behind the dam due to high spring runoff flows. Due to the relative locations of the radial gate and penstock entrance, the area subjected to sediment deposition behind the diversion is relatively small and will not be of sufficient magnitude to constitute removal (i.e. limited to the upstream corner of the diversion nearest the cutoff wall of the boater bypass chute). Most sediment will not be allowed to settle, however, but will stay suspended by maintained instream velocities through to the penstock and/or through the radial gate.

The Applicant's engineer estimates that as little as 300 square feet of area behind the dam will be subjected to sediment deposition. Further, it will be an ongoing process of the river to deposit sediment up to an equilibrium base level to some point behind the diversion structure and is not expected to affect the operation of the facility. Once the sediment has reached its base level, the Applicant considers that it would be in the interest of the protection of downstream resources from needless instream activity, and would not propose to disturb it.

Water velocity in the tunnel will be up to thirteen feet per second at maximum output which is sufficient to prevent deposition of sediment. In the unlikely event that tunnel deposition does occur, sediment will reside in the tunnel for such a short period that no significant buildup will occur; however, the Applicant expects that the tunnel will be self-cleansing without adverse effects on the river.

Item (4) - Bank Erosion At Tailrace

The tailrace has been designed to keep return flows at or below four feet per second velocity to prevent damage to the river section across and downstream from the tailrace. The orientation of the tailrace with the downstream section of the river would also minimize any adverse impact of the return flow.

Referencing the site photos provided in Appendix VI of the license application, Photo #1 shows an aerial view of the tunnel outlet in relation to the downstream river. The photo arrow highlights the powerhouse location and shows a natural alignment of the tunnel outlet with the downstream channel. Intersection angle of the proposed tailrace with the natural downstream channel will be about 15 degrees. (This angle can be seen by projecting a line

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ENCLOSURE I
FURTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Per the FERC letter dated Nov 19, 1985, the following information responds to Commission's staff requests listed under Further Additional Information.

Item (1) - Tunnel Bottom Design

In the license application, it is stated that the tunnel will have a steel liner which should prevent any erosion or downcutting of the tunnel bottom. Further geotechnical analysis may allow other possibilities during the design phase of the project, to include a concrete liner or use of the tunnel with no liner. As stated in Item (2) of Additional Information (4/11/1986), geotechnical investigations to date indicate subsurface conditions consist of solid granite rock which would make the tunnel bottom very resistant to erosion, downcutting or undermining even if it were used with no liner. The decision to use a liner is considered the safest and most responsible approach, given that 1) the tunnel interior is inaccessible and presently unmapped, and 2) a fault at the downstream end of the tunnel may require a liner for the last approximate 200 feet. Water velocity in the tunnel will be less than thirteen feet per second which is not enough to cause erosion or downcutting of granite rock, even over very long periods of time.

From an economic standpoint the applicant has prepared for the contingency that future geotechnical evaluations indicate that a liner will indeed be required. In that case, the liner will be reinforced with stiffener ribs and fastened to the tunnel ceiling, walls and floor rock bolts. The liner will further be secured to the tunnel by injecting high pressure grout into the annular spaces. The partial section shown on Figure F-2 of the application is typical of the entire tunnel length. This is a commonly used tunnel liner that has been shown to be effective in preventing undercutting of the tunnel bottom by hydraulic forces and/or sediment.

In any case, the powerhouse structure will be anchored to the bedrock surrounding the outlet end of the tunnel and a penstock will manifold to the tunnel using rock bolts and high pressure grout as shown in powerhouse drawings in the application. The interior of the tunnel will be inspected annual to ascertain the need for repair. The Applicant believes there is no justification for concern on lowering the "geologic base of the river" that one agency was concerned about.

Item (2) - Sediment Flushing Flows

The flows of the South Fork Payette River through the project area range from a low of less than 450 cfs to a high in excess of 5500 cfs in a normal year. With the project operating at full capacity during the spring and summer, the project reach will still experience flows of more than 4000 cfs. The South Fork below the confluence of the Deadwood River--in which the project is located--is very much a man-controlled stream due to the effects of the Deadwood Dam releases. The effect of the Deadwood releases is to artificially extend the high flow period from April through August.

The same characteristics of the South Fork through the project reach which make it possible for a lower fishery maintenance flow (i.e., narrowed stream

JAN 14 1994

ENCLOSURE I
RESPONSES TO FURTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTS OF FERC
(AS SENT TO AGENCIES)

JAN 14 1994

RESPONSES RE: FURTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

EXPLANATION OF FORMAT

Intermountain Power Corporation's responses to FERC Further Additional Information request's (Appendix of FERC 11/19/85 letter) were prepared and sent to various agencies for comment, as appropriate. See Enclosure I. The agencies to which the material was sent includes Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game (IDFG), U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), U.S. Forest Service (FS), and the Idaho Dept. of Water Resources (IDWR).

Enclosure II includes information concerning the minimum stream flow issue, further discussed under the appropriate item.

Enclosure III includes letters to and responses from the aforementioned agencies.

Enclosure IV includes a further discussion of the issues based on the most recent correspondence from the agencies and cites any areas of disagreement, if applicable.

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JAN 14 1994

MAA

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

October 6, 1986

Mr. Kenneth F. Plumb, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
825 North Capitol Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426

Re: OHL-6329-001-IDAHO
Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project

Dear Mr. Plumb:

Enclosed herewith are an original and fourteen copies of our responses to the Commission Staff requests for Further Additional Information identified as an appendix in the Commission's letter of November 19, 1985.

If you have any questions concerning this material, please do not hesitate to contact me at (617) 777-7040 or (208) 362-2025.

Sincerely,

Marc A. Auth, President

Encl.

cc: Fred Springer (DPM)
Quentin Edson (PRO)
Jerry Conley, Dir. IDFG)
David Tuthill, Mgr. West. Region (IDWR)
James Lancaster, DR (Boise NF)
John Wolflin, Fld. Spvr. (USFWS-ES)
Todd Graeff, Asst. Dir. (IDPR)
Larry Craig, US Rep.
James A. McClure, US Senator

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JAN 14 1994

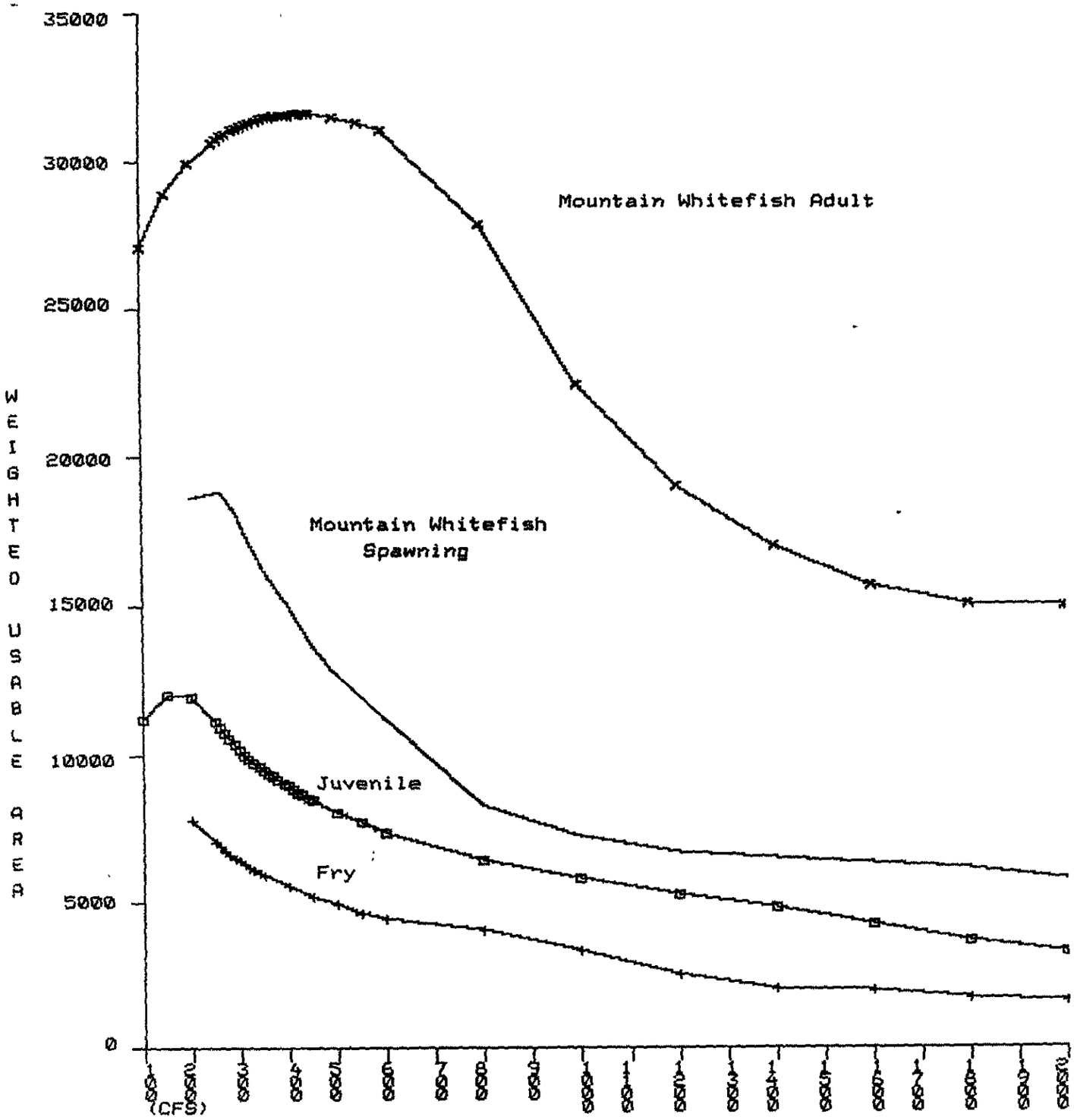
DWG'S. & MAP (4) (F) & SPACEMAN SUBMITTED TO @ HEARING.

JAN 14 1994

APPENDIX VI

SITE PHOTOS

JAN 14 1994



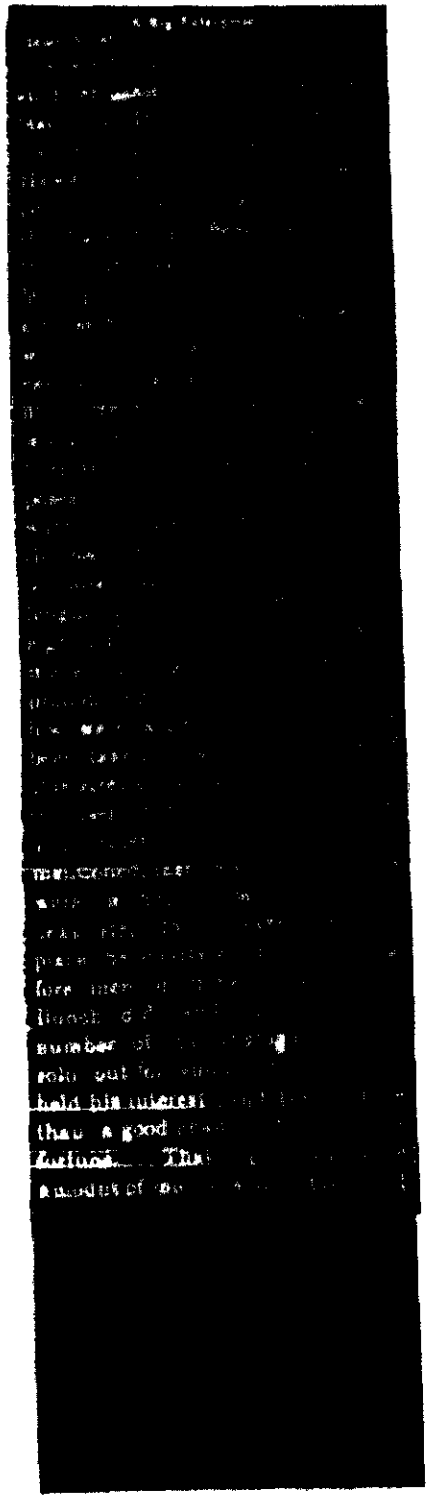
Weighted Usable Area (per 1000 feet of stream) by flow for the various life stages of the mountain whitefish in the South Fork Payette River.

JAN 14 1994

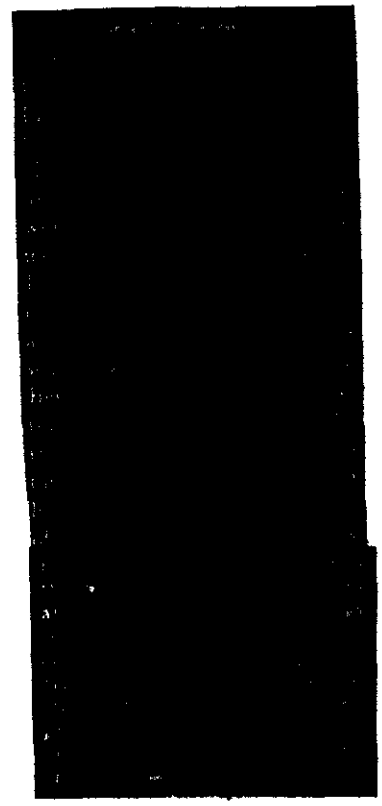
APPENDIX V

IN-STREAM FLOW STUDY COMPUTER ANALYSIS

JAN 14 1994



CALDWELL TRIBUNE
(5/27/1893)



CALDWELL TRIBUNE
(8/12/1899)

JAN 14 1994

APPENDIX IV

HISTORIC REFERENCES

JAN 14 1994

Any comments or suggestions you may have regarding the proposed development are appreciated. If you have any further questions, I can be reached during the day at (208) 376-7330.

Sincerely,

J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc.

Marc A. Auth, President

MAA:ss
Enclosure

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

September 28, 1984

Environmental Protection Agency
Region X
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Gentlemen:

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project
FERC #6329

In May, 1982, we filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) an application for exemption from licensing the above-referenced project. Prior to gaining the exemption, developments in the courts caused FERC to issue Orders which recategorized various granted and pending exemption applications. Our project was categorized such that we were afforded an opportunity to submit a "conversion" license application and, if acceptable, retain our priority date of filing. We have submitted to the FERC our formal Notice of Intent to submit such a "conversion" application. Enclosed for your review is our originally filed application for exemption from licensing. Please understand that the project concept is essentially the same; however, modifications to the design of the diversion structure will be made in order to accommodate floatcraft through the structure.

We have taken on-site measurements of water quality in terms of dissolved oxygen (DO), temperature and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). The measurements were taken at the time we were carrying out in-stream flow studies to determine appropriate bypass flows for the fishery and recreationists. We understand, however, that your office may have more comprehensive information in your STORET system such that we could use this information in our license application. Additionally, this information could serve as verification of the water quality measurements we have taken.

Because of the limited height of the proposed diversion structure, and in light of the facilities which once existed at the site, we do not believe the impoundment created by our new structure would significantly change the normal maximum surface area or the normal maximum water elevation of the streamflow, this due to the now-existing channel characteristics which already provide for rather extreme changes in surface area and water elevation through the bypass reach.

JAN 14 1994

available. It could be necessary to transport spoil material either off-Forest or to other possible suitable sites in the vicinity of Gallegher Creek.

5. Transmission Line and Interconnect - There is a definite need to coordinate existing line upgrading in conjunction with the Federal Highway Administration and Idaho Power Company. The interconnect line would have to meet visual quality standards and would likely be either wood or metal structures that are compatible with the surrounding landscape.

6. Improved Access to River - There may be some favorable benefits to improved access to the river at the proposed powerhouse location. This is dependent on how restrictive the upstream diversion structure becomes to floaters. Other considerations for improvement of the river experience might include betterment of the portage around Big Falls as well as suitable portage or negotiation around the diversion structure.

7. Public Involvement Period - After the application for license has been accepted by the FERC, we will begin closer coordination with you so as to avoid duplication of effort. We suggest that frequent meetings be scheduled to keep both parties advised of the project status.

8. Cultural Resource Impacts - It appears that there are no significant cultural resource values in the project area. However, a cultural resource inventory and clearance will be required prior to issuance of a Special Use Permit.

9. Additional Recreation Sites - At the present time we have no long term plans for improving or increasing the recreational sites in the vicinity of the project. Dispersed recreation will no doubt continue to be encouraged rather than developed sites. The river corridor will primarily be managed as a day use area rather than an overnight facility.

We appreciate the early involvement and contact afforded the Forest Service in this project and look forward to working with you in the future. If possible, we would like to have a copy of the application for license you will be sending to the FERC in the near future.

Sincerely,

James Lancaster

JAMES C. LANCASTER
District Ranger

JAN 14 1994

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST
Emmett Ranger District
1648 N. Washington
Emmett, ID 83617

2720
November 14, 1984

Mr. Marc Auth
Intermountain Power Corporation
8969 Kiowa
Boise, ID 83709

Dear Mr. Auth:

RE: OXBOW BEND HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT, SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER

In response to your request for information dated August 29 and recent discussions over the telephone, we will try to answer your questions as best we can at this time.

1. Land Use Constraints - The basic management objective for the specific area is to retain and improve the esthetic quality. Additionally, there are general objectives to improve and maintain stream channels and streamside environments and reduce sediment production, maintaining these at minimum levels. Although specifically not covered in the current Land Use Plan, a significant management objective is the current recreational value of the South Fork Payette River for fishing and floating purposes.

2. Road Stabilization Standards - The requirement basically will not exceed the need for stabilization. If grass seeding will suffice, those methods will be used. Should more elaborate methods be needed, they likely will be required in a Special Use Permit. Our objective will be to reduce surface erosion as soon as possible within reasonable cost limits.

3. Visual Management Objectives - The current VQO is "retention" which provides for management activities which are not visually evident. This generally means that the project would have to repeat form, line, color, and texture which are frequently found in the adjacent landscape. Particular attention would need to be given to the diversion structure, powerhouse, roads, and transmission line in this regard.

4. Spoil Disposal Sites - It may be possible to use disposal sites for tunnel debris and rock nearby the project; however, with the current reconstruction on the Banks-Lowman Road, these sites may not be

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JAN 14 1994

Please look over these materials for possible use, or, if you have standard curves or systems, we would appreciate knowing about them. We would be happy to answer any questions or to provide further explanation regarding what has been accomplished to date. Letters similar to this are also being sent to the Idaho Department of Fish & Game, the Parks and Recreation Department, and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to solicit their comments.

Sincerely,

Tom Payne

Thomas R. Payne
Thomas R. Payne & Associates

enclosures

cc: George Harrington

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JAN 14 1994

THOMAS R. PAYNE & ASSOCIATES
FISHERIES CONSULTANTS
101 Rudy's Knob Lane
Arcata, California 95521
(707) 822-8478

September 7, 1984

Mr. Don Corley
U.S. Forest Service
1075 Park Blvd.
Boise, Idaho 83705

RE: Criteria Curves and Species of Concern in IFG-4 Instream Flow Study, Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project, FERC #6329, South Fork Payette River, Idaho

Dear Mr. Corley:

As you may be aware, over the last month the field work on the IFG-4 instream flow study for the Oxbow Bend project has been proceeding. Two flow measurements have been taken across five transects at discharges of approximately 1500 and 800 cfs. The third and final measurement should be obtained by the end of September.

Following the site selection visit with attending agencies on July 27, 1984, we habitat-mapped the entire bypass and selected specific transects through the feasible habitat types. The only type not represented by the five transects can be described as "white-water/chute-rapids", which was beyond our ability to measure in a reasonably safe manner. These areas have been covered by three transects where the stage-discharge relationships and bottom profiles are being determined for rafting safety purposes. We are assuming that fishery flows adequate for the shallower gradient river sections will be adequate for the white-water sections.

Prior to the final field visit we will need to know which type of substrate and/or cover coding system you prefer us to use in the analysis. The species of concern and which life stages to model for this section of the South Fork Payette River will also need to be known before the computer analysis. We have been using a modified substrate code in Washington and California for spawning and fry life stages, along with a cover code for juvenile and adult fish (description attached). This can be used for trout, but no curves have been made for some life stages such as spawning whitefish (although we could jointly adapt the IFG curves to the new coding system).

JAN 14 1994

After our Application for License has been accepted by the FERC, the project will be noticed (advertised) in the area newspaper and the Federal Register. We would appreciate your thoughts on how we could also incorporate the Forest Service's required public involvement period such that the whole effort can be coordinated as to avoid re-do efforts.

We look forward to working with you on this project. Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me. I can be reached during office hours at 376-7330.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth, President

MAA:ss
cc: Chuck Nelson

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN
POWER
CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

August 29, 1984

Mr. Jim Lancaster
Emmett Ranger District
Boise National Forest
1648 North Washington
Emmett, Idaho 83617

Dear Mr. Lancaster:

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project
South Fork Payette River
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Per telecon with your Resource Assistant, Mr. Don Dittmer, we are now planning to seek license from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for the above-referenced project. I have contacted Mr. Chuck Nelson at the Boise Forest office in order to obtain a copy of the Garden Valley Unit Plan. In the interim, we would appreciate any information your office can provide, including any present land use constraints that would need to be addressed in a licensing document. Additionally, we would like to know more about the road stabilization standards of the Forest and the visual management objectives in the immediate project area.

Because of the road-paving project near our site, we understand that spoil disposal areas are being created, and we would request your assistance in trying to determine additional spoil disposal areas as close to our hydro project as possible. We also understand, in talking with Mr. Lonnie Moss, Area Design Engineer for the Federal Highway Administration, that Idaho Power Company's transmission lines and poles may need to be moved if they are located within the right-of-way of the paving project. Since we will be coordinating with Idaho Power Company on power sales and intertie issues, we would appreciate your thoughts on proposals for pole placement and type such that we will be more aware of the Forest's requirements when we are talking with Idaho Power Company.

Although the mouth of the Deadwood provides access for most of the float craft using the general reach of the South Fork Payette, our proposed powerhouse access road could be improved to allow additional boater access in the event some floaters would not care to negotiate our diversion structure. Although the Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation does not consider this improvement a major contribution to floater convenience, we would still like the land administering agency's opinion concerning additional boater access. As you may know, put-in locations are few and far between along this reach.

JAN 14 1994

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES
4620 Overland Road, Room 209
Boise, Idaho 83705

October 16, 1984

Thomas R. Payne
Thomas R. Payne & Associates
Fisheries Consultants
101 Rudy's Knob Lane
Arcata, California 95521

Re: FERC #6329
Oxbow Bend Hydro

Dear Mr. Payne:

Thank you for your letter of September 7 with enclosed material concerning your stream flow studies on the South Fork of the Payette River. We shall defer to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game on the matter of stream resource maintenance flow determination. Therefore, we have no comments at this time. We appreciate you keeping us informed of your activities.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Wolflin
Field Supervisor

cc: IPC, Boise (Marc Auth)
IDFG, Hdqtrs., Boise
IDFG, Region 3, Boise

JAN 14 1994

Please look over these materials for possible use, or, if you have standard curves or systems, we would appreciate knowing about them. We would be happy to answer any questions or to provide further explanation regarding what has been accomplished to date. Letters similar to this are also being sent to the Idaho Department of Fish & Game, the Parks and Recreation Department, and the U.S. Forest Service, to solicit their comments.

Sincerely,

Tom Payne

Thomas R. Payne
Thomas R. Payne & Associates

enclosures

cc: George Harrington

JAN 14 1994

THOMAS R. PAYNE & ASSOCIATES
FISHERIES CONSULTANTS
101 Rudy's Knob Lane
Arcata, California 95521
(707) 822-8478

September 7, 1984

Mr. John Wolflin
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
4620 Overland Road
Boise, Idaho 83705

RE: Criteria Curves and Species of Concern in IFG-4 Instream Flow Study, Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project, FERC #6329, South Fork Payette River, Idaho

Dear Mr. Wolflin:

As you may be aware, over the last month the field work on the IFG-4 instream flow study for the Oxbow Bend project has been proceeding. Two flow measurements have been taken across five transects at discharges of approximately 1500 and 800 cfs. The third and final measurement should be obtained by the end of September.

Following the site selection visit with attending agencies on July 27, 1984, we habitat-mapped the entire bypass and selected specific transects through the feasible habitat types. The only type not represented by the five transects can be described as "white-water/chute-rapids", which was beyond our ability to measure in a reasonably safe manner. These areas have been covered by three transects where the stage-discharge relationships and bottom profiles are being determined for rafting safety purposes. We are assuming that fishery flows adequate for the shallower gradient river sections will be adequate for the white-water sections.

Prior to the final field visit we will need to know which type of substrate and/or cover coding system you prefer us to use in the analysis. The species of concern and which life stages to model for this section of the South Fork Payette River will also need to be known before the computer analysis. We have been using a modified substrate code in Washington and California for spawning and fry life stages, along with a cover code for juvenile and adult fish (description attached). This can be used for trout, but no curves have been made for some life stages such as spawning whitefish (although we could jointly adapt the IFG curves to the new coding system).

JAN 14 1994

We consider this letter our attempt, in part, to consult with your agency per the Commission's pre-application requirements. In addition to field data, we will be sending you a draft application in order to get final comments before submittal. Prior to that time, however, we would like to incorporate your thoughts into our proposal as early as possible. If we can provide you with any additional information, please let us know. I can be reached during the day at (208) 376-7330 should you have any further questions. Mr. Payne can be reached at (707) 822-8478.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth, President

MAA:ss
cc: Tom Payne

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

August 31, 1984

Mr. John Wolflin, Field Supervisor
Ecological Services
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
4620 Overland Road
Boise, Idaho 83705

Dear Mr. Wolflin:

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project
FERC #6329

In light of recent FERC Orders, we intend to resubmit a "conversion" license application per Part 4, Subpart G, Title 18CFR.

Final terms and conditions under the exemption application were received on September 2, 1982, from Mr. Polityka. Recent conversations with him indicate that we should continue to coordinate any early consultation with you concerning this intended license application.

The proposal remains the same in concept; however, the design of our diversion structure will be changed such that features will be incorporated in order to accommodate recreational concerns; that is, safe passage of floatcraft over/through the diversion and adequate flows in the bypassed reach so as not to compromise floating through the Oxbow. Water elevations at various points along the Oxbow will serve to identify appropriate flows through constrictive points in the first half of the Oxbow (i.e., deep and narrow channel) and also in the second half of the bypass reach where the streambed is wider and thus carries shallower depths of flow. Our consultant, Mr. Tom Payne, has been carrying out these studies to also determine appropriate in-stream maintenance flows for the fishery. Two of three measurements have already been taken, and our third effort will take place in late September when flows are lowest through the reach. After a third measurement, we will be supplying your office with our field data if you so desire. If you intend to defer maintenance flow determinations to IDFG, please let us know.

As you know, there is no anadromous fishery in the subject reach. Further, riparian habitat throughout the reach is virtually non-existent. In light of these considerations and the stated missions of USFWS, we respectfully solicit your further thoughts, if any, concerning the project. We have been in contact with Walt Ray and Linda Thomasma of your staff in order to further promote their understanding of the project through numerous aerial and on-site photographs.

JAN 14 1994

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ECOLOGICAL SERVICES
4620 Overland Road, Room 209
Boise, Idaho 83705

July 26, 1984

Marc A. Auth
Intermountain Power Corporation
8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project
FERC #6329

Dear Mr. Auth:

This is in response to our telephone conversations and your letter requesting Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) attendance to determine the appropriate transect locations for instream flow studies for the proposed project.

Due to staffing constraints and the limited time in which to respond, the Service will not be represented at the meeting on Friday, July 27.

The Service intends to be actively involved in projects which might involve anadromous fish or Federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species. Our involvement in other projects will be evaluated on a case by case basis.

We have no further comments at this time.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Wolflin
Field Supervisor

JAN 14 1994

If further clarification should be needed, please call me in Boise, Idaho, at 208-376-7330.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Intermountain Power Corporation

Marc A. Auth, President

Attachments

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

4882 Leather Way
Boise, Idaho 83704

82/1111

August 30, 1982

Mr. Chuck Polityka
Regional Environmental Officer
U. S. Department of the Interior
Lloyd 500 Building, Suite 1692
500 N. E. Multnomah Street
Portland, Oregon 98232

Dear Mr. Polityka:

This letter and contents is in response to our telephone conversation of August 30, 1982, whereby I requested your patience in reviewing and responding to the set terms and conditions by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service on our Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project, S. Fork Payette River, Boise County, Idaho. (FERC No. 6329)

We have enclosed the only two stream flow investigation reports conducted by the Idaho Department of Fish & Game (1979-1980) on the S. Fork Payette River. As noted on page 7 of the 1979 IDF&G report, 212 CFS is the identified stream resource maintenance flow established for our project site area. These flows are again identified in the attached April 1980 report for that section of the S. Fork Payette to the confluence of the Deadwood River. Our project is located one-half mile below this confluence.

We have received preliminary notification that the USFWS is conditioning our project for flows over and above the identified stream resource maintenance flows.

We consider these additional flows to be boating and recreational, desired flows which we understand do not fall within the responsive role of the USFWS. Final adjustment toward these types of recreational needs will be fully coordinated with the U. S. Forest Service under their Special Use Permit conditions.

Mr. Polityka, I appreciate your evaluation of this matter and request, upon final review, that all materials be returned to me via certified mail.

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT OFFICER
AUG 31, 1982
U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
PORTLAND, OREGON

The applicant is expected to reclaim the project-affected area in the event of project abandonment. The applicants' proposed means of doing this should be included in a site reclamation plan approved by the fish and wildlife resource agencies.

In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq.), the FERC is required to assure that their actions have taken into consideration impacts to Federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species for all Federally funded construction, permitted, or licensed projects.

Through coordination with our Endangered Species Team, we have determined that, to the best of our present knowledge, there are no listed or proposed threatened or endangered species occurring within the project area. Should a species become officially listed or proposed before completion of the subject project, FERC should be aware of their continuing responsibilities as described in Section 7(a) and (c) of the Act. If you have any questions regarding endangered species or your responsibilities under the Act, please contact Mr. Jay Gore, Endangered Species Team, FWS, 4620 Overland Road, Boise, Idaho, 83705.

Raptors shall be protected from electrocution from, or collision with, improperly designed or located power transmission lines. Guidelines for proper construction and placement are available through this office. If public lands are to be crossed by transmission lines, we advise the applicant to contact the appropriate public land managing agency.

Fish and wildlife resource agencies shall be kept appraised of the environmental studies undertaken under these preliminary terms and conditions and provided copies of the results of those studies. The applicant shall provide a copy of Exhibit E and the final application, as required by the FERC, to those agencies when application is made to the FERC.

We emphasize that these terms and conditons are of a preliminary nature. The FWS may need to add or amend conditions as new information concerning fish and wildlife resources is made avilable or if the project design or location changes. Any changes will be included in our formal submission to the FERC as a statement of our final terms and conditions.

If you have specific questions, please contact Dave Lewis (334-1931) on my staff.

Sincerely yours,

Dennis Buechler

Dennis G. Buechler
Field Supervisor

cc: IDFG, Region 3, Boise
(Attn: Reid)
Boise N.F., Boise
(Attn: Corley)
FWS, SE, Boise
(Attn: Gore)

JAN 14 1994

The fish and wildlife resource agencies will then determine seasonal stream resources maintenance flows necessary for targeted gamefishes. The applicant should be aware that the stream maintenance flows needed for fish production and passage may severely limit development of this project.

Project design and methods of operation shall be developed to minimize or prevent losses of juvenile fish through stranding and to provide effective fish passage for adults and juveniles above and below the project. Permanently operating fish screens of a mesh size to be recommended by IDFG will be required on the diversion to prevent juvenile fish losses if attraction flows are not effective to prevent stranding. Any losses or degradation of fish habitat shall be fully mitigated in coordination with the FWS and IDFG concurrently with project development. Project operations shall be constantly monitored to insure that stream maintenance flows are continuously met. Installation and calibration of a staff gauge in the stream between the diversion point and the powerhouse should be a project feature. Also, project design must include features which will prevent nitrogen supersaturation. To determine the effectiveness of those features, dissolved gases (oxygen and nitrogen) should be initially monitored below the project, within project influence according to standard methods. Instantaneous dissolved gas measurements will be made available to the fish and wildlife resource agencies. Fish and wildlife agencies may in their final terms and conditions include a periodic reporting requirement for stream resource maintenance flows and dissolved gases.

Construction and operation of the project should incorporate the best available methods to reduce and prevent sedimentation of streams from instream or road construction. If, after the project becomes operational, fish and wildlife resource agencies determine that sediment is being stored in the stream as a result of the hydroproject the applicant will be responsible for restoring impacted habitat to a pre-project condition. Documentation of existing sediment conditions in the project-affected reaches is, therefore, expected of the applicant.

Terrestrial Habitat Consideration

Riparian vegetation provides valuable fish and wildlife habitat. Where roads exist on public lands, we recommend that diverted water shall be piped in penstocks below ground level along the uphill side of the road in accordance with special use permits obtained from the U. S. Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management. Where no roads exist, disruption of riparian vegetation should be held to a minimum as a result of project construction, including laying of penstocks. Special use permits are required for access on public lands, and Federal land management agencies are required by the National Environmental Policy Act to determine if there is a significant impact on the human environment. We, therefore, advise the applicant to contact the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management or any state land management agencies in relation to required special use permits. Existing land use plans may limit additional road construction. The applicant is expected to provide for full replacement of unavoidable losses of riparian habitat and for revegetation of degraded riparian habitat as mitigation for these losses and degradations.

JAN 14 1994

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ECOLOGICAL SERVICES
4620 Overland Road, Room 209
Boise, Idaho 83705

April 28, 1982

Mr. Marc A. Auth
Intermountain Power Corporation
4882 Leather Way
Boise, Idaho 83709

Dear Mr. Auth:

This responds to your letter of March 30, 1982 requesting Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) early consultation comments as part of a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) application for exemption from licensing. The applicant proposes to divert the major portion of the South Fork of the Payette River, Boise County, Idaho. The flows would be diverted approximately 900 feet.

The South Fork of the Payette River is classified as a Class-I or "Blue Ribbon" trout stream. The South Fork supports healthy native rainbow and Dolly Varden trout populations and is a popular recreational stream fishery. Available habitat in the South Fork may be impacted by construction activities, flow fluctuations, and/or flow reductions that could result from the proposed project.

The FWS will be coordinating with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) in setting final terms and conditions of the exemption. In consideration of those final terms and conditions, we are now advising you, so that you may inform the applicant, of preliminary terms and conditions the fish and wildlife agencies will fully coordinate and finalize before the exemption is granted.

Aquatic Habitat Considerations

Since there is a valuable fishery resource which will be affected by the proposed hydroproject, the applicant is expected to fully evaluate fishery impacts of the project. If flow assessment equivalent to the FWS Instream Flow Incremental Method (IFIM) has not been completed for the project-affected stream reaches, the applicant is expected to fund and conduct an instream flow study comparable to the IFIM, including computer analysis of the flow data, to identify flows needed to meet spawning, incubation, rearing, and adult life history requirements for targeted gamefish species in flow-affected reaches of the stream. The applicant is then expected to make available to the fish and wildlife resource agencies the computer IFIM results of the instream flow studies.

JAN 14 1994

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth
President

MAA:ss
Enclosure
cc: Dave Shaw (IDWR)
Monte Richards (IDFG)
Jack Griswald (Boise NF)

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

4882 Leather Way
Boise, Idaho 83704

July 19, 1982

Letter No. 11030

Mr. William Scribner, Chief
Bureau of Navigable Waters
Idaho State Dept. of Lands
Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Mr. Scribner:

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project
Streambed Entry

Per your letter to FERC on July 14, 1982, and our ensuing conversation about the above-referenced project, this letter is to serve as a request for permit to allow Intermountain Power Corporation entry into the bed of the South Fork Payette River for construction of hydroelectric related facilities.

Enclosed is a copy of the FERC application for exemption from licensing the project (FERC 6329). Upon your perusal, we would appreciate your thoughts of how future riverbed activities will impact the area, if any, and what measures you will require to mitigate same.

We have not yet filed a water permit application with the Idaho Department of Water Resources. We do not intend to file until the Idaho Department of Fish and Game gives final terms and conditions for our project, including minimum streamflows. At that time when we know what flows must be passed over/through the diversion, we will file an application for appropriate power flows.

An application for stream alteration permit will also be filed with the Idaho Department of Water Resources prior to construction in accordance with Idaho law.

Intermountain Power Corporation is comprised solely of Idaho residents whose expertise lies in the area of hydroelectric generation, specifically civil and electrical engineering, regulatory compliance and environmental analysis - key individuals who are familiar with the complexities of ultimately getting a project "on-line".

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JAN 14 1994

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
610 NORTH JULIA DAVIS DRIVE BOISE, 83702

October 29, 1984

Mr. Marc A. Auth, President
Intermountain Power Corporation
8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

Dear Mr. Auth:

Thank you for your letter of September 12 confirming our earlier conversation regarding the Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric project. Sorry for the delay in responding.

It is our opinion that the project will have no effect on culturally significant resources since the area has been disturbed as a result of past mining activity. The tunnel, which was apparently constructed and used during the mining operations, probably is not eligible for National Register recognition. At this time, we recommend that you consult with Mary Wilson, Boise National Forest Archaeologist, for her evaluation of the affects of the project on cultural resources in the area and for further recommendation.

If we can provide you with additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Green
State Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

TJG/bhd

cc: Mary Wilson, BNF

MICROFILMED
JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

September 12, 1984

Thomas J. Green, State Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office
610 N. Julia Davis Drive
Boise, Idaho 83702

Dear Mr. Green:

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project
FERC Project #6329

This will confirm our discussions on September 10, 1984, regarding the above-referenced project. As you know, we are intending to submit a "conversion" application for license to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). As agreed, I am enclosing a copy of the originally filed application for exemption from licensing. Please understand that the original concept remains the same except for some design modifications in the diversion structure. As represented in the aerial photographs, the project area has been quite severely disturbed due to the past mining operations.

Numerous on-site observations have failed to disclose any evidence of historical or archaeological import; however, if, during construction of the project, we were to find any evidence, we would be willing to bring in an archaeologist for further investigations. Numerous photographs have been taken of the tunnel/diversion area as well as the proposed powerhouse location below the outfall of the exit portal. We will be pleased to provide your office with any other photographic documentation you require. We understand that Dr. Mark Plew of Boise State University has carried out survey efforts in the general area above our project due to the present road-paving project of the Federal Highway Administration.

We view the project development as a potential net enhancement of the area in that we would be stabilizing presently eroded areas and, depending on the Forest's position, we could provide additional recreation potential in the immediate area (e.g., campsites, floatcraft put-ins, etc.). In light of these possibilities, we would request your comments as to any measures we could take to promote a better understanding of the operations that once took place at the Oxbow Bend and the presently proposed development. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please don't hesitate to contact me. I can be reached during the day at (208) 376-7330.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth, President

MAA:ss
Enclosures

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We have reservations concerning your boat by-pass conceptual design. Further consultation will definitely be required before we approve it at even a conceptual level. Further consultation is also necessary in regard to your minimum recreation flow studies. We reserve the option to withhold approval of a minimum flow figure until we've had the opportunity to check the site at that flow. Should your studies and our field observations indicate different minimum recreation flows, we also reserve the option of recommending the higher of those flows.

The Idaho Park and Recreation Board has substantive concerns about any hydroelectric development on this stretch of the South Fork of the Payette River. Nothing in this letter should be construed to indicate the Board's acquiescence, conditional or otherwise, with any aspect of your proposed project.

Please contact us for further consultation concerning boat by-pass design and minimum recreation flows. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Todd Graeff
State Trails Coordinator

mvd-0844M

cc: Kurt Burkholder

JAN 14 1994

IDAHO DEPARTMENT of PARKS & RECREATION

2177 Warm Springs Ave., Statehouse Mail, Boise, Idaho 83720 (208) 334-2154

Robert L. Meinen, Acting Director

John V. Evans, Governor

November 13, 1984

Mr. Marc A. Auth
Intermountain Power Corporation
8969 Kiowa
Boise, ID 83709

RE: OXBOW BEND (FERC 6329)

Dear Mr. Auth:

Thank you for consulting us in regard to your proposed Oxbow Bend Project (FERC 6329).

As per our numerous conversations, our recommendations for recreational development are as follows:

1. That the diversion be designed with a boat by-pass for the numerous kayakers and rafters who utilize this section of the South Fork;

2. That a sufficient minimum recreation flow be provided to float rafts through the by-pass reach;

3. That the dirt track which connects the downstream portal of the tunnel to the road paralleling the river be improved to the extent that it can be used as an access road by floaters desiring to launch at the downstream terminus of the project;

4. That a small parking area and a gravel boat ramp be constructed at this launch point;

5. That signing be provided and erected to direct boaters to this launch point;

6. That a portage path be provided around the diversion so that kayakers and rafters can portage the diversion should the boat by-pass prove to be unsafe at certain flows.

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IDAHO DEPARTMENT of PARKS & RECREATION
tatehouse Mail, 2177 Warm Springs Ave , Boise, Idaho 83720 (208) 334-215·

ie R Christiansen, Director
bert L Meinen, Deputy Director

John V Evans, Governor

October 17, 1984

Mr. Thomas R. Payne
Thomas R. Payne & Associates
101 Rudy's Knob Lane
Arcata, GA 95521

Dear Tim:

Thank you for your letter concerning the status of your instream flow studies on the South Fork of the Payette River. I still believe that the best method of approaching the issue is by examining the stage-discharge relationships between water surface elevations and the bottom profile at the transects which I pointed out to you and George Harrington.

Assuming the existence of a reasonably straightforward approach to and exit from each of the critical areas at these transects, reasonable width and depth standards for recreational watercraft are as follows:

CRAFT	DEPTH	WIDTH
Canoe, kayak	.5 ft.	4 ft.
Raft/Drift boat	1 ft.	8 ft.

Because these standards do not take into consideration a variety of other factors which affect navigability, we agree with your suggestion to the project proponents that an experienced river runner float the bypass reach at a variety of lower flows for the purpose of determining a minimum recreation flow. Should such site checks indicate a higher minimum flow than does the instream flow study, we would recommend the higher flow to FERC.

Please contact me if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Todd Graeff
State Trails Coordinator

1053d
cc: Kurt Burkholder

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JAN 14 1994

Please look over these materials and let us know if there are additional curves you would like to see processed in the IFG-4. If there are any standards for depth and velocity for rafting or kayaking, it would be no problem to incorporate them in the analysis. Otherwise, we will continue to approach the issue using water surface elevations and bottom profile. I am also suggesting to the project proponents that an experienced river guide float the bypass at the lower flow range to provide a subjective evaluation of conditions.

We would be happy to answer any questions or to provide further explanation regarding what has been accomplished to date. Letters similar to this are also being sent to the Idaho Department of Fish & Game, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to solicit their comments.

Sincerely,

Tom Payne

Thomas R. Payne
Thomas R. Payne & Associates

enclosures

cc: George Harrington

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JAN 14 1994

THOMAS R. PAYNE & ASSOCIATES
FISHERIES CONSULTANTS
101 Rudy's Knob Lane
Arcata, California 95521
(707) 822-8478

September 7, 1984

Mr. Todd Graeff
Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation
2177 Warm Springs Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83720

RE: Criteria Curves and Species of Concern in IFG-4 Instream Flow Study, Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project, FERC #6329, South Fork Payette River, Idaho

Dear Todd:

As you are aware, over the last month the field work on the IFG-4 instream flow study for the Oxbow Bend project has been proceeding. Two flow measurements have been taken across five transects at discharges of approximately 1500 and 800 cfs. The third and final measurement should be obtained by the end of September.

Following the site selection visit with attending agencies on July 27, 1984, we habitat-mapped the entire bypass and selected specific transects through the feasible habitat types. The only type not represented by the five transects can be described as "white-water/chute-rapids", which was beyond our ability to measure in a reasonably safe manner. These areas have been covered as we discussed during the site visit by three transects where the stage-discharge relationships and bottom profiles are being determined for rafting safety purposes. We are assuming that fishery flows adequate for the shallower gradient river sections will also be adequate for the white-water sections, provided that fishery flows are not superseded by recreation flows.

Prior to the final field visit we will need to know which type of substrate and/or cover coding system the agencies prefer us to use in the analysis. The species of concern and which life stages to model for this section of the South Fork Payette River will also need to be known before the computer analysis. We have been using a modified substrate code in Washington and California for spawning and fry life stages, along with a cover code for juvenile and adult fish (description attached). This can be used for trout, but no curves have been made for some life stages such as spawning whitefish (although we could easily adapt the IFG curves to the new coding system).

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will be taken to determine adequate lateral clearance of floatcraft relative to boulders in constrictive spots in the reach. Further, our in-stream flow measurements in the wider, shallower reach just past the "toe" of the Oxbow will determine what those flows should be. Our position is that adequate flows in the first half of the bypass reach should be such that a reduction of flows will not cause exposure of otherwise below-surface boulders. Your thoughts based on field observations of jutting boulders are welcomed. In any event, there shall be adequate channel widths in order to avoid exposed boulders. In the second half of the bypass reach, our position will continue to be that adequate flows should be provided such that any floatcraft will have enough draft so as not to drag on the streambed or otherwise cause floaters to get out of their craft to negotiate shallow depths in the natural channel. Some of these points may be academic, but I am sure you will appreciate our concern for wanting to air the criteria as early on as possible.

Other. If agreeable to the land administrator (Boise National Forest), we could provide appropriate signs at the mouth of the Deadwood indicating other "put-in" points such as our powerhouse access road. Although on-site surveys of fishermen indicate a preference to restrict vehicular access via this road, this preference was based on an "honestly selfish" opinion of anglers who would like to see the road kept in a state of disrepair such that fishing pressure at various spots along the Oxbow would be kept to a minimum. We would appreciate your thoughts on this idea of opening the road to recreational boaters since put-in points are relatively few and far between along this section of river.

Shortly after our last flow measurements are taken, we will be getting our field data, photographs and conceptual designs to you for your comments. We look forward to working with you on this truly interesting project, and would like your preliminary thoughts on these and any other issues which you believe pertinent. Further, we would like to obtain your office's most current use data for this section of river. We understand your staff has been examining the area's recreation potential in light of the extensive road-paving project being carried out above the hydro project.

If you have any questions, I can be reached during the day at 376-7330.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth, President

MAA:ss
cc: Virgil Moore, IDFG
Will Reid, IDFG (Region 3)
Tom Payne

JAN 14 1994

file

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

August 30, 1984

Mr. W. Todd Graeff, Coordinator
Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation
2177 Warm Springs Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Mr. Graeff:

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project
FERC #6329

In light of recent FERC Orders, we intend to resubmit a "conversion" License Application to the FERC for the above-referenced project. We appreciated your presence at the site on July 27, 1984, and take this opportunity to confirm our discussions and agreements in the field.

As you know, we intend to construct a diversion in the stream near the entrance portal of the tunnel. Given the specifics of the site, installing such a diversion is necessary in order to control flows through the tunnel and over/through the diversion for fishery and recreational considerations. As agreed, the main objectives to be met in designing the diversion will be to provide: (1) safe passage of floatcraft over the diversion; and (2) adequate flows in the bypass reach so as not to jeopardize floatcraft by unnecessary exposure to jagged rocks or shallow water depth.

Safety. As our conceptual plans will show, the diversion structure will be designed to the minimum height necessary to take advantage of the head which the tunnel provides. Although the upper reaches of the South Fork provide more restrictive timeframes for floating during the recreation season, we still need to have a structure allowing for safe passage of a novice floater. I'm sure you will agree this portion of the river provides challenges more suited to experienced boaters; nevertheless, it appears the Oxbow reach is a relatively easy stretch for rafters to negotiate, compared to downstream sections. The structure will incorporate the necessary ramps and sills so as to provide for a smooth transition of floatcraft without encountering hydraulic holes, standing walls, etc. In our draft license application, we will look forward to your further comments on the acceptability of our design.

Adequate Flows. As we have stated, we believe the 1,000 cfs requirement for floating access was arrived at as a minimum floatability criteria for the entire upper reach of the South Fork below the mouth of the Deadwood. We are presently doing in-stream flow studies to determine what depths are needed to adequately pass floatcraft through the Oxbow. Water levels are being documented at various constriction points within the Oxbow. Measurement of channel width

JAN 14 1994

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
600 South Walnut • Box 25
Boise • Idaho • 83707

October 26,, 1984

Mr. Thomas R. Payne
Payne & Associates
101 Rudy's Knob Lane
Arcata, CA 95521

Re: Criteria Curves for South Fork Payette, Oxbow Bend Hydro Project. FERC No. 6329.

Dear Tom:

We have no problem with the substrate and cover codes you propose to use. The species of concern in the South Fork Payette River at Oxbow will be rainbow trout and mountain whitefish.

I am looking forward to seeing the simulations once you are done.

Sincerely,

/s/

Virgil Moore
Resident Fisheries Manager

cc: USFWS--Boise
Dept Parks & Rec.
Marc Auth
Region 4

JAN 14 1994

Please look over these materials for possible use, or, if you have standard curves or systems, we would appreciate knowing about them. We would be happy to answer any questions or to provide further explanation regarding what has been accomplished to date. Letters similar to this are also being sent to the Parks and Recreation Department, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to solicit their comments.

Sincerely,

Tom Payne

Thomas R. Payne
Thomas R. Payne & Associates

enclosures

cc: George Harrington

JAN 14 1994

THOMAS R. PAYNE & ASSOCIATES
FISHERIES CONSULTANTS
101 Rudy's Knob Lane
Arcata, California 95521
(707) 822-8478

September 7, 1984

Mr. Virgil Moore
Idaho Department of Fish & Game
620 S. Walnut
Boise, Idaho 83720

RE: Criteria Curves and Species of Concern in IFG-4 Instream Flow Study, Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project, FERC #6329, South Fork Payette River, Idaho

Dear Virgil:

As you may be aware, over the last month the field work on the IFG-4 instream flow study for the Oxbow Bend project has been proceeding. Two flow measurements have been taken across five transects at discharges of approximately 1500 and 800 cfs. The third and final measurement should be obtained by the end of September.

I hope you have had or will have an opportunity to review the placement and habitat characterization of the transects. Following our site visit with you on July 27, 1984, we habitat-mapped the entire bypass and selected specific transects through the feasible habitat types. The only type not represented by the five transects can be described as "white-water/chute-rapids", which was beyond our ability to measure in a reasonably safe manner. These areas have been covered by three transects where the stage-discharge relationships and bottom profiles are being determined for rafting safety purposes. We are assuming that fishery flows adequate for the shallower gradient river sections will be adequate for the white-water sections.

Prior to the final field visit we will need to know which type of substrate and/or cover coding system you prefer us to use in the analysis. The species of concern and which life stages to model in this section of the South Fork Payette River will also need to be known before the computer analysis. We have been using a modified substrate code in Washington and California for spawning and fry life stages, along with a cover code for juvenile and adult fish (description attached). This can be used for trout, but no curves have been made for some life stages such as spawning whitefish (although we could jointly adapt the IFG curves to the new coding system).

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

July 24, 1984

Mr. Virgil Moore
Hydropower Coordination
Fish & Game Dept.
620 S. Walnut
Boise, Idaho

Mr. Will Reid
Fisheries Manager
Region III
Fish & Game Dept.
Garden City, Idaho

Mr. Todd Graeff
Coordinator
Parks & Recreation Dept.
2177 Warm Springs Ave.
Boise, Idaho

Mr. Don Corley
Fisheries Biologist
Boise National Forest
1075 Park Blvd.
Boise, Idaho

Mr. John Wolflin
Field Supervisor
Ecological Services
Fish & Wildlife Service
4620 Overland Road
Boise, Idaho

Gentlemen:

Re: FERC Project No. 6329
Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project

Per our telecons of the week of July 23, this letter will confirm our invitation to you and staff to visit the Oxbow Bend hydro project site on Friday, July 27, 1984. At that time, we and our consultant, Mr. Tom Payne, Fisheries Biologist, will be at the site to determine appropriate transect locations for instream flow studies which we will be carrying out that weekend (first measurement).

In doing these studies we would appreciate the benefit of your respective expertise concerning fishery and recreational aspects of the project.

We plan to be at the project near the upstream portal of the tunnel around noon on Friday. An overgrown two-track pathway leads from the main road down to the tunnel entrance approximately three-quarters mile downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood River and South Fork Payette.

We look forward to seeing you at the site and solicit any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth, President

MAA:dp

JAN 14 1994

REC'D 12/17/82
MMA

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
600 South Walnut • Box 25
Boise • Idaho • 83707

November 12, 1982

Mr. Marc A. Auth, President
Intermountain Power Corporation
4882 Leather Way
Boise, ID 83704

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project. No. 6329.
South Fork Payette River. Intermountain Power
Corporation.

Dear Mr. Auth:

This is in response to your letter of September 20, 1982, concerning the referenced project.

Bypass flows set forth in terms and conditions submitted by our Department are not based on 80 percent of monthly flows. Flows are based on Cochnauer's studies adjusted for downstream tributary inflow and other conditions. This was discussed with you at our August 13 meeting and in subsequent communications.

Under the circumstances, additional instream flow studies would be meaningless.

If and when it is determined that the project will go forward, we will be happy to provide guidance for whatever habitat improvement measures that may be possible, if any.

Sincerely,

James Keating

for Jerry M. Conley
Director

cc: FERC
USFWS
Boise Nat'l Forest
Region 3

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Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth, President

MAA:ss
cc: Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation
FERC, Washington, D.C.
USFWS, Environmental Section, Boise
Boise National Forest

JAN 14 1994

issue currently being discussed in the State. We also anticipate that our access roads would improve fishermen and boating use of the river in the vicinity of the project.

Flows stipulated by the Department's Condition No. 5 were discussed August 13 with members of your staff. Our earlier opinion was that the Department would use the flows established by Mr. Cochnauer. However, we were told that the bypass flows were set by taking 80 percent of the monthly average flows recorded at Lowman. We had been requested to conduct our own in-stream flow study by earlier correspondence, yet we had thought the Cochnauer study would suffice. We now agree the flow requirements must be accurate and more site specific to satisfy our mutual interests and recreational uses.

We have been told the IFG-3 method should be used. This would be a comprehensive study, measuring different discharge levels. We need to know the number of transects required and exactly where they should be set.

1. Are there other fish habitat suitability models than for rainbow trout and whitefish which we should use?

2. Is it agreeable to collect only the physical information and have the Department compute the flows?

3. Are there any other habitat parameters to be measured?

We also understand that recreational boating models have been developed; they may be useful to refine summer bypass flow requirements to meet the needs of summer floating. We are aware that the Idaho Parks and Recreation Department is keenly interested in modeling such flows.

The Company intends to make contract arrangements with an in-stream flow expert that is certified to conduct the study. We will not contract the evaluation until some form of approval to proceed is made by the FERC.

We would appreciate specific written instructions concerning the Department's request for us to perform the in-stream flow studies. We also request guidance concerning habitat improvement measures, access plans, or other resource improvement potentials which we may be able to accommodate in conjunction with our project proposal.

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN
POWER
CORPORATION

4882 Leather Way
Boise, Idaho 83704

September 20, 1982

Mr. Jerry M. Conley, Director
Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game
600 S. Walnut
Boise, Idaho 83707

Dear Mr. Conley:

Re: Final Terms and Conditions
Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project
South Fork, Payette River
Boise County, Idaho (FERC #6329)

We have received the above-referenced concerning our application for exemption from FERC licensing. For us to continue refining feasibility, we request that further guidance be provided, and we would appreciate your response by October 1 if at all possible.

The site we are attempting to develop is located 3/4 mile below the confluence of the Deadwood River on the South Fork of the Payette River, along the Garden Valley - Lowman road. There is an existing 14-foot diameter tunnel, 900 feet long, bored through the ridge which bisects the river bend. This tunnel, with a rock diversion (now removed), was used around the turn of the century to dewater the Oxbow Bend for mining the riverbed. The activity apparently was unsuccessful and was abandoned. Our project would reopen the tunnel, convey flows through it, and discharge back into the river through a powerhouse.

We support the intent of all terms and conditions stipulated by your letter of August 23, 1982. Those pertaining to design specifications, timing and/or locations where Departmental approval is required will be fully coordinated with your staff and accommodated to their satisfaction. Also, we have felt that an opportunity exists to improve habitat along the South Fork. Our engineers have estimated nearly 60,000 cubic yards of sediment are annually displaced from the roadbed and embankment due to poor road maintenance practices and unstable, unvegetated soils. We will need to stabilize the area immediately adjacent to the powerhouse and appurtenant facilities. We could go further, e.g., grading, sloping and replanting vegetation along the bank downriver of the powerhouse. This would increase wildlife habitat and help promote riparian regeneration along the presently barren river edge. Any effort of this sort would also improve water quality downstream, an important

JAN 14 1994

We would appreciate meeting at the site with you, your staff, Fish and Wildlife Service and Forest Service personnel about this and about the project in general if more information is needed before final conditions are made. We will be contacting you soon to determine logistics for getting together.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth, President

MAA:zm
Enclosure
cc: J. Conley (IDFG)
W. Reid (IDFG, Region 3)
D. Buechler (USFWS - ES)
J. Griswald (USFS)
D. Corley (USFS)

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

4882 Leather Way
Boise, Idaho 83704

June 24, 1982

Letter No. 11027

Mr. Monte Richards
Program Coordination
Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game
P. O. Box 25
Boise, Idaho 83706

Dear Mr. Richards:

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project
Bypass Hydrograph

Enclosed is a copy of a stream hydrograph for the South Fork of the Payette River on which our Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project is located. This particular hydrograph was compiled from USGS records of two gauging stations just upstream of our project location. Based on the degree of accuracy of USGS records, the hydrograph represents an average flow year of the last 20 years.

Our reason for presenting this data to you is to demonstrate the amount of water that will be passed over/through the diversion on an average water year beyond power flows. We have used 212 cfs as a minimum in-stream resource maintenance flow as has been established for the South Fork one-half mile upstream of our site. From the hydrograph, please note that this flow is realized during seven months of the year. During the other five months, more flow will be passed -up to as much as 1,960 cfs (on average).

In your department's review of this project to give final terms and conditions for the FERC exemption application which has been accepted, we would appreciate your consideration of this hydrograph. In consideration of existing studies, fishery requirements, recreational needs, and other environmental aspects, Intermountain Power respectfully volunteers an in-stream maintenance flow condition patterned after this hydrograph with the stipulations that 1) the minimum at all times would be 212 cfs (as established), and 2) flows above that level would be passed after 1,250 cfs has been diverted for power generation. If these conditions were followed, then the enclosed hydrograph would represent the in-stream flow.

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We have no instream resource maintenance flow data for this section of the South Fork Payette River. In such instances we are recommending that applicant arrange for the necessary, technically acceptable studies to provide data so appropriate flows can be precisely determined by our Department. "Instream Flow Incremental Methodology for Methods IFG-4/IFG-3 (Habitat)" are available from our Department and are technically acceptable.

As required by Section 4.107 (a),(2) of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order No. 106, please forward a copy of the exemption application to this office at the time it is submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Sincerely,

Monte A. Aichor

for Jerry M. Conley
Director

cc: USFWS (Buechler)
Region 3

JAN 14 1994

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
600 South Walnut • Box 25
Boise • Idaho • 83707

April 15, 1982

Mr. Marc A. Auth, President
Intermountain Power Corporation
4882 Leather Way
Boise, ID 83709

Re: Proposed Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project. Early consultation. Application for exemption from FERC licensing. Intermountain Power Corporation.

Dear Mr. Auth:

Based on the descriptive narrative and location map provided with your letter of March 31, 1982, we suggest you be prepared to address the following concerns regarding the referenced project:

The South Fork of the Payette River supports a viable fish population. It is one of several streams contained in the mid-South Fork Payette River drainage that, in total, comprise one of the most popular and heavily fished stream areas in the state of Idaho.

Based on our present information, any small hydropower project in the South Fork Payette River would require the following: (1) self-cleaning screens to prevent fish entering the penstock; (2) upstream fish passage facilities; (3) maintenance flows sufficient to maintain existing fish production and passage; (4) transmission lines would have to be buried or designed to prevent raptor mortalities; (5) project construction would have to avoid creating short- and long-term erosion and undue disturbance of riparian habitat.

Design criteria for traveling screens, upstream fish passage facilities and transmission lines are available from our Department.

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APPENDIX III

DOCUMENTATION OF AGENCY CONSULTATION

JAN 14 1994

OMB No. 40-R3495

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

SPECIAL USE APPLICATION AND REPORT
(Reference FSM 2712)

This report is summarized by the Organic Act of June 4, 1897 for the purpose of evaluating the proposed use and no permit may be issued unless this form is completed or the information it requires has been made a part of the record in some other manner.

FOREST SERVICE USE ONLY

a. Accord no. (1-2)	b. Region (3-4)	c. Forest (5-6)
7 0	- -	- -
d. District (7-8)	e. User number (9-12)	f. Kind of use (13-15)
- -	- - - -	- - -
g. State (16-17)	h. County (18-20)	i. Case No. (21)
- -	- - -	1

PART I - APPLICATION *(To be completed by applicant)*

Application is hereby made for a permit to use National Forest land as indicated below:

1. Description of lands *(Attach MAP or PLAT)*

U.S. Lands affected by the project include portions of:

T.9N., R.7E., B.M.
SE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Section 31
NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Section 31
SW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Section 32
NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Section 32

(See project boundaries as designated in FERC exemption application)

2. Purpose of use.

To construct a small hydroelectric facility utilizing:

1) Flow of the South Fork of the Payette River

2) An existing tunnel which passes through the Oxbow Bend

The project would have an installed capacity of 2,980 kW and generate an average annual energy production of 12.3 GWh. (For detailed information, see attached FERC application.)

3. Land Area applied for *(For Rights-of-Way show length and width and convert to acres; for other uses show acres)*

Length in: ____ (Miles) or ____ (Feet) X Width ____ (Feet) = 40 (Acres)

4. Improvements

a. Description The project would consist of:

1) Construction of a diversion at the location of the original diversion. The structure would be designed and constructed to allow fish passage and recreational boatin

2) Constructed of an inlet/forebay, designed and constructed to prevent entrance of fish.

3) A penstock installed within the existing tunnel.

4) Construction of a powerhouse containing 2 turbine/generators and appurtentant electrical equipment.

5) A primary transmission line (approx. 750 feet) ascending the bank to its point of intertie.

b. Plans attached [X] Yes [ ] No. If "NO" show date plans will be furnished See FERC application.

c. Estimated cost	d. Construction will begin within	e. Construction will be completed within
$ 3,500,000	18 months of exemption order from FERC (Months)	12 months after start of construction (Months)

Date of Application	Applicant's name and signature	Applicant's address
6/11/82	Marc A. Auth, President Intermountain Power Corporation	JAN 14 1994 4882 Leather Way Boise, Idaho 83704 (ZIP Code)

Previous edition of this form is obsolete (OVER) FS-2700-3 (11/78)

APPENDIX II

USFS SPECIAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION

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INTERMOUNTAIN
POWER
CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

November 13, 1984

Mr. Al Murray, P.E.
Chief, Bureau of Water Quality
Division of Environment
Idaho Department of Health & Welfare
Statehouse
Boise, ID 83720

Dear Mr. Murray:

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project
FERC Project No. 6329

Intermountain Power Corporation proposes to construct a hydroelectric facility on the South Fork Payette River approximately 4.4 miles west of Lowman, Idaho. We request that a water quality certificate be issued, pursuant to Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, for the hydroelectric facility.

Enclosed is a draft application for license, which will be submitted to FERC very soon. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. I can be reached during the day at (208) 376-7330.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth
President

MAA:ss
Enclosure

JAN 14 1994

APPENDIX I

REQUEST FOR WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

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EXHIBIT G

PROJECT MAPS

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EXHIBIT F

GENERAL DESIGN DRAWINGS

LIST OF FIGURES

F-1 Diversion/Intake - Plan and Section

F-2 Powerhouse - Plan and Section

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EXHIBIT F

GENERAL DESIGN DRAWINGS

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REFERENCES

Land Use Plan - Garden Valley Planning Unit, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Boise National Forest

Final Envirnmental Statement - Garden Valley Planning Unit, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Boise National Forest

Final Environmental Impact Statement - Proposed Banks-Lowman Highway; U.S. Department of Transportation, Highway Administration, November, 1983

Idaho River Study (Volumes 1 and 8), Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, McFaughlin & Fedman, November, 1983

Water Resources Appraisal for Hydroelectric Licensing - Payette River Basin, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, OEPR, September, 1981

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(IV) AGENCY CONSULTATION

The following state and federal agencies were contacted for their comments relative to the initially filed application for exemption from licensing and, subsequently, to this application for license:

- Idaho Department of Fish & Game (Virgil Moore, Hydropower Coordinator, and Will Reid, Region III Fisheries Manager)
- Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation (Todd Graeff, State Trails Coordinator)
- Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR - Dave Shaw, Western Region Supervisor)
- Idaho Department of Lands (William Scribner, Chief, Bureau of Navigable Waters)
- Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (Jerry Green, State Archaeologist)
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (John Wolflin, Field Supervisor, Ecological Services)
- Boise National Forest (Don Dittmer, Resource Assistant, Emmett Ranger District)
- Environmental Protection Agency, Region X

Letters of the Applicant soliciting comments from the agencies and response letters from the agencies are included as an appendix.

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be brought in to determine the significance and/or make recommendations to the State Historic Preservation Office as to appropriate measures to be taken.

(7) SCENIC AND AESTHETIC VALUES

A. Native materials will be incorporated into the structures wherever practical to minimize scenic compromise and create a blending of the structures into the environment. Structure surfaces will be painted or otherwise incorporate the earth tones of the immediate area so as to minimize visual impacts.

B. The penstock will be entirely buried and fill will be placed at approximately the same contour of the original slope.

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(5) RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

A. A release of 400 cfs past the diversion will be provided during the daylight hours (9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.) of weekends (Friday, Saturday, Sunday) between July 15 and Labor Day.

B. A concrete chute structure will be installed on the bank opposite the intake in order to safely pass floatcraft. Water depth will be maintained for floating manageability down to a minimum depth of 18 inches at the invert of the structure. Manageable transition from the chute to the stream channel will be provided and in a manner designed to minimize hydraulic jump at the chute's downstream end.

C. Direction/warning floats will be placed in the stream channel to provide direction to the floaters' bypass chute.

D. Through appropriate flow release, lateral clearance at constrictive points within the reach will be maintained at a minimum of 15 feet.

E. Through appropriate flow release, water depth in the natural channel through the "instep" will be maintained at a minimum of 1 foot.

F. Unless otherwise required by the Commission or land-administering agency, the powerhouse access road will be kept open as an additional put-in point and directional signs will be posted.

(6) HISTORIC/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A. Although no historic or archaeological resources are evident or apparent, Applicant will maintain due consideration for the possibility of finds. If any evidence is uncovered during construction work in progress, a qualified archaeologist will

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(3) WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY

A. Best construction practices will be employed in order to take reasonable care that stream turbidity be minimized during construction.

B. Road refurbishment will be carried out according to U.S. Forest Service standards in order to prevent long-term erosion problems.

C. Design of the diversion structure and powerhouse will be accomplished to prevent air entrainment in the penstock.

(4) LAND AND WATER USES

A. Unless otherwise required by the Commission or the land-administering agency, the access road to the diversion site will be secured at its upper end.

B. Unless otherwise required by the Commission or the land-administering agency, the last portion of the powerhouse access road along the river bank will be secured for safety reasons.

C. Unless otherwise required by the Commission or the land-administering agency, the powerhouse access road from Forest Highway 24 down to the riverbank will be kept open to the fishing and recreational public.

D. Unless otherwise required by the Commission or the land-administering agency, a parking area/turnaround will be constructed at the switchback in the powerhouse access road.

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(III) MEASURES PROPOSED AS MITIGATION OR FOR PROTECTION OR ENHANCEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The following measures are proposed to be taken by the Applicant pursuant to numerous discussions with affected state and federal resource agencies:

(1) VEGETATIVE COVER

A. All areas disturbed by construction of the hydroelectric project will be revegetated with native forbs and grasses or with a seed mixture approved by Idaho Department of Fish & Game. Bare-rooted stock of woody species will be planted as appropriate for erosion control purposes.

B. A site erosion plan will include measures to prevent rapid runoff, soils loss and any mass failure associated with construction.

(2) FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

A. Provide in-stream maintenance flows of 300cfs year-round.

B. Provide a fish ladder at the diversion to allow for maintained upstream fish passage. Passage facilities shall be designed and constructed in conformance with the criteria furnished or approved by IDFG.

C. Fish screens will be provided at the diversion intake. The screen shall be designed, constructed, operated and maintained in conformance with criteria furnished or approved by IDFG.

D. Transmission lines will be designed and constructed to prevent mortalities to raptors. Design will be subject to approval by the IDFG.

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light. Further, because the project is located on federally administered lands, Applicant will have secured a special use permit for the project, and, depending upon the administrator's desire for management, the area may be secured for safety purposes.

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(6) HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A. Construction. No impacts to historical/archaeological resources are expected to occur during construction of the project.

B. Operation. No impacts to historical/archaeological resources are expected to occur during operation of the project.

(7) SCENIC AND AESTHETIC RESOURCES

A. Construction. The impacts associated with construction will be relative to the position of the viewer.

As viewed from Forest Highway 24 and approaching the project area from the east, construction activities will be visible for an approximate 50-yard length along the road and from a position approximately one-quarter mile upstream in a east-northeasterly direction. To the passing motorist, the observation would be minimal and temporary.

Approaching by road from the west, construction of the powerhouse will be apparent only from the canyon's rim. Because of the highway upgrading and no anticipated provisions for road turnouts at this point, no observations from passing motorists would be expected.

Beyond either the east approach point or the west approach point, the road alignment separates from the river's alignment, and a barrier of trees as well as the topography (i.e., work down below) will preclude observations by passing motorists.

For travelers on foot (e.g., hikers, fishermen, hunters, etc.), or by floatcraft, impacts to scenic or aesthetic values would be temporary in nature for those passing through the area. This is not expected to be significant, since local foot traffic at the diversion and powerhouse is relatively

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This impact, however, will be limited to the immediate area of the tunnel entrance and exit. Negative impacts will include noise and dust. Further, construction of the diversion and powerhouse developments could negatively affect the "boating experience" of floaters using the Oxbow reach. At certain phases of the construction process (e.g., diversion structure), normal floating activity through the reach would be prevented, and portaging at the diversion location or use of a downstream put-in point would be required.

B. Operation. For land forms of recreation, operation of the project is not expected to have any impacts or compromise recreational pursuits. For recreational water usage (e.g., floatcraft), a reduced flow in the bypass reach of the Oxbow will occur. This will translate to a reduced boater "experience" for approximately four-tenths of a mile; however, this reduced "experience" will only occur in the roughly 80-yard reach immediately past the tunnel entrance, and at two short (i.e., less than 30 yards) drops along the "sole" section of the Oxbow. Throughout the rest of the reach, the boater will experience reduced velocities while still encountering deep channels in the "sole" and shallower channels along the "instep". At all times, however, it is expected that the entire reach is both floatable and manageable; hence, no danger to life or property is expected to occur.

The reduction of flows in the bypassed reach will tend to stablize streamflow regimes in the bypassed reach and therefore could increase the period of use for fishing and also increase the "fishability" (i.e., ease of approach and technique) over this longer period. The reduced flows will also tend to concentrate the spatial distribution of the sport fishery.

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Proper design height of the diversion structure will create water surface elevations sufficiently higher than the invert of the tunnel in order to preclude nitrogen supersaturation by vortexing. The design of the power plant will provide for proper tailwater surface elevations in order to prevent cavitation associated with extreme pressure changes across the runner.

(4) LAND AND WATER USES

A. Land Uses.

(i) Construction. Other than recreational uses discussed further, there are no other present land use activities which would be compromised by construction of the project. Lands in the Boise National Forest are managed under a multiple-use concept.

(ii) Operation. The project's operation should not have any impacts on further land use in the area.

B. Water Uses.

(i) Construction. Other than recreation uses further discussed, there are no anticipated negative impacts to water use in the area.

(ii) Operation. With proper establishment of maintenance flows for recreational boating (further discussed), no impacts on water use in the area are expected to occur.

(5) RECREATIONAL USES

A. Construction. Construction of the project will be temporarily disruptive to fishing, hiking, hunting and recreational boating activities. This impact is expected to occur during low flow conditions (i.e., August through November) for two seasons.

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B. Wildlife.

(i) Construction. Approximately five acres of terrestrial habitat would be disturbed during construction of the project. Temporary disturbances to wildlife in the area would be expected to occur because of human activity and noise created by heavy equipment and other construction activities. Generally, the habitat affected by construction has already been severely disturbed by previous mining activities.

(ii) Operation. Operation of the project will have no discernible impacts upon wildlife populations.

(3) WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY

A. Construction. Temporary stream turbidity is expected to occur during placement of cofferdams and in-stream construction activities to be carried out during low flow periods. Also during low flow conditions, some degree of stream turbidity is expected due to re-routing the water through the cleared tunnel. Since no consumptive use of water will be made, no impacts on water quantity will occur.

B. Operation. There are no consumptive uses or other water rights existing in the bypassed reach; therefore, no impacts upon other water uses will occur. Water quality values in the bypassed reach are not expected to decrease during the project's operation. Although the diversion will temporarily slow the flows in the reach, stream channel characteristics and the natural gradient will provide for continued normal velocities.

The construction of the project will create some degree of increased aeration due to releases through the radial gate. Further, a reduced flow regime in the bypassed reach will provide for simulated low flow conditions normally associated with whitewater aeration.

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(2) FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

A. Fisheries.

(i) Construction. The placement of the diversion and bypass water chute will permanently displace approximately 250 square yards of aquatic habitat.

Upgrading the powerhouse access road bed adjacent to the stream will be temporarily disruptive to aquatic habitat.

Localized increases in stream turbidity are expected to occur with the construction of the diversion, the aforementioned segment of the powerhouse access road and the powerhouse structure.

(ii) Operation. The project's operation will result in a lowering of the stream's natural flow regime in the bypass reach during certain periods of the year. With the establishment of appropriate in-stream maintenance flows in the bypassed reach, it is not anticipated that reduced flows will create a negative impact on the existing fishery, since the bypassed reach would become more regulated for a longer period of time during the year. Damage or mortality to the fishery through turbine ingestion is not considered an impact because of appropriate mitigative measures further described herein.

Positive impacts to the fishery would include the establishment of a pooling area above the diversion; stabilized flows, which would reduce scouring; and a decrease in localized stream turbidity due to a restabilization of the affected stream bank.

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(II) EXPECTED IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

General. Anticipated impacts of the project will occur either during the construction of the project or during its ongoing operation. Some impacts will be permanent in nature as a result of a change in topography. Other impacts will be temporary in nature or insignificant in terms of the project's continuing operation. Impacts described below are respective to the outlined format of the foregoing Section I.

(1) VEGETATIVE COVER

A. Construction. All vegetation in the access roads will be removed for refurbishment of the roads to both the tunnel entrance and exit portals. Vegetation will also be removed in the flat directly above the tunnel entrance, since this area will serve for staging operations.

Approximately ten yards of riparian vegetation would be removed from the north bank of the stream immediately upstream of the tunnel entrance; this to become the site of the intake structure. No vegetation will be removed for construction of the diversion or water chute on the south bank, since the land form at this point is solid rock (having been excavated during the original diversion-building activities). Similarly, construction of the penstock and powerhouse will be through a gulch and on a bench, both being presently devoid of any vegetion.

B. Operation. No further disturbance or displacement of vegetative cover would occur during the operation of the project.

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marked by numerous dramatic canyon corridors of rock formations rising from the forested canyon slope. Generally, the south slope (northern exposure) is more heavily forested than the north slope (road side) and provides for aesthetically pleasing landscapes of excellent scenic value.

The immediate project area of the Oxbow is also characterized as a steep canyon. Approaching the project from the east (Lowman), the Forest Highway departs from the alignment of the river, and the project area is out of sight, being separated by approximately 150 yards and dense forest. The bypass reach is also removed from view. Approaching the project area from the west along Forest Highway 24, the scenic value of the heavily forested southern slope is interrupted by the western face of the Oxbow and provides a view of marked erosion due to exposure and the tunnel exit portal's access road. Proceeding further east, the road alignment leaves the alignment of the river and no view of the river is afforded, as indicated above.

To hikers and recreational boaters, the view of the canyon is also dramatic and has good scenic values from the perspectives of "being down in the canyon" (foreground), and the view afforded by the heavily forested south slope of the canyon. From the bottom of the canyon, the eroded north slope provides little or no scenic value.

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(6) HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

As part of the Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the Banks-to-Lowman Highway proposal, a cultural resource survey was accomplished. Initial reconnaissance of the general area indicated that there were some archaeological and historical resources, the closest being rock shelters located between Lowman and the mouth of the Deadwood River.

In the immediate project area, there is abundant evidence of soil disruption due to the building of access roads and other activities associated with dredging the Oxbow Bend. The tunnel itself, built around the turn of the century, is still intact, as are remnants of concrete sills at the tunnel portal.

Approximately 100 yards upslope from the tunnel entrance, an antiquated steam shovel bucket lies partially buried. Three-quarter-inch steel cable, embedded in concrete, can be found throughout the Oxbow along the banks. Various other debris, presumably associated with the mining operations, is also strewn among the rocks along the reach.

Other than the noteworthiness of the tunneling activities and the part they played in the historical recovery efforts of the region, no other historical or archaeological resources are known to occur in the immediate project area (see letter of SHPO, Appendix).

(7) SCENIC AND AESTHETIC VALUES

The general area of the South Fork Payette River basin is characterized as a youthful, developing canyon. In many areas along the reach from the mouth of the Deadwood River to Garden Valley, the topography is characterized as steep canyon with the river in sight and up to 800 feet below Forest Highway 24 which generally parallels the South Fork. The area is

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the section and provides a slight drop (less than two feet) in water surface elevation. The remainder of the "sole" is similar to the aforementioned glide description.

Observations of the stream past the "toe" indicate that dredging operations ceased beyond this point. The channel is non-uniform through the section, and the natural channel is established at the outside of the curve with depths ranging from 4 to 9 feet in the natural channel at a 420 cfs flow condition. The inside of the turn in the stream transitions to shallow water surface elevations down to a few inches.

Past the "toe" and entering the "instep", the channel section widens to approximately 120 feet and has a relatively uniform cross section with depth ranging from 4.5 feet at stream invert to .5 foot at the bank. Floatability through this section is manageable at the 420 cfs condition.

Proceeding along the "instep", the channel widths, depths and cross sections are best represented through the data obtained for the IFIM approach in order to determine appropriate maintenance flows for the fishery and recreational floatcraft. Generally, the stream channel (at low flow conditions) was found to be wide (in excess of 90 feet), shallow (ranging from 2.5 feet in the natural low flow channel down to .5 foot at the banks), and with a relatively uniform rate of change from the invert of the stream to the bank.

In summary, floatability without jeopardizing water craft (i.e, appropriate water depth and lateral clearance), is manageable throughout the first portions of the Oxbow Bend reach to a point just past the "toe" during a flow condition of approximately 420 cfs. Further, floatability is manageable based on criteria requiring minimum drafts for rafts and driftboats of one foot in the natural channel during an approximately 420 cfs flow condition.

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Just past the tunnel entrance portal, the river slightly spreads, although still enclosed within the rechanneled streambed.

Entering the "heel" portion of the Oxbow, a stairstep arrangement occurs in the streambed which appears to have been manmade. This provides for a relatively rapid drop over a short distance through a constrictive lateral section and also provides for a genuine whitewater feature approximately 80 yards in length.

Immediately below the chute, the water becomes relatively calm again and flows through a channel approximately 35 to 45 feet wide, with a channel depth at stream's invert of approximately 14 feet. One constrictive point at the "heel" is evident, and the constriction at this point is the narrowest within the entire Oxbow reach. Lateral width at this point is approximately 35 feet at a flow condition of 875 cfs and narrows to approximately 15 feet at a flow condition of 400 cfs; this being due to an exposed boulder at the lower flow condition. All depths observed are in excess of one foot, the minimal floatability depth for rafts and driftboats.

The stream channel past the "heel" and along the "sole" of the bypass reach is generally uniform in character. This section is characterized as a glide. The entire reach has been dredged, and the stream channel has become much more constricted than other portions of the Oxbow or along most of the general reach in the South Fork Payette. Channel width at a low flow condition is approximately 25 to 35 feet, of V-shaped section, and the invert of the trench is between 9 and 14 feet in depth (at approximately 420 cfs condition). For approximately 40 feet along the "sole", another small rapids occurs due to deposition of boulder material, presumably original diversion rock. At a flow condition of approximately 420 cfs, the cross section is approximately 30 feet wide, of irregular channel depth through

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use is limited in time, and specifically limited by the variance of flows on any given stream which are conducive to safe and adequate passage. In the case of the South Fork Payette River and, more specifically, the reach from the mouth of the Deadwood to the Little Gallager Creek (the canyon reach), the boating range is 1,000 to 1,400 cfs, minimum to maximum values. The incidence of hazard to life and property increases dramatically to either side of these limits. Therefore, a range of 1,000 to 1,400 cfs must be critically assessed as to the hydropower project's impact upon recreational boating.

From available water records dating from 1928 to the present, the timeframe corresponding to the aforementioned optimal floating conditions is generally between July 15 and two to three weeks after Labor Day. In 1983, the IDPR indicated the reach could not be floated until late August due to high flow conditions and the associated hazards. However, in 1984, the floating season occurred earlier, and flow conditions became too low for safe boating (900 cfs) by mid-August. In summary, it appears that a normal season, approximately 30 days in length, will normally occur between the period of July 15 to Labor Day.

A discussion of specific channel characteristics as relating to floatability within the Oxbow reach is appropriate. Starting approximately 300 feet upstream of the tunnel's entrance portal, the stream is wide, uniform in channel cross section, and approximately four to six feet in depth during optimal boating flow conditions (1,000 - 1,400 cfs). Near the entrance portal to the tunnel, the river transitions into a narrow, deep channel; this due to the existing vestige of the previously constructed diversion. It is at this point that dredging activity appeared to have been initiated, and a dramatic change in channel depth and width is evident. A reach of approximately 50 yards is considered a rapidly moving constriction with higher than normal velocities.

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Payette. The majority of put-in points also occur in this lower section. Activities include day trips, whitewater rodeos, and other competitions. Noteworthy use, however, also occurs in the mid-to-upper reaches of the South Fork Payette. Among specific reaches, the canyon corridor between the confluence of the Deadwood and the Little Gallager Creek is becoming more popular for rafting. Three principal factors contribute to this popularity: 1) location of river near the area's population center (i.e., 75 miles from Boise); 2) the regulated flow contributions made by the Deadwood which can be conducive to optimal recreational flows; and 3) the relatively easy "put-in" accessibility at the confluence of the Deadwood, at Big Pine Campground, and at Little Gallager Creek, the put-in points being an important consideration due to the very limited accessibility on the South Fork in this area.

During the summers of 1983 and 1984, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) contracted the University of Idaho to assess the recreational boating use patterns in all the South Fork reaches. In 1984, the upper reach was emphasized but not documented as of yet. As the publication becomes available, copies will be forwarded to the Commission. In the absence of this assessment, field observations indicate that, during the weekends between July and Labor Day, recreational boating does occur, albeit in limited numbers. During this period, a total of less than four kayaks and three eight-man rafts were observed floating the Oxbow Bend reach, this usually occurring in the late morning hours.

Recreational reports, personal field observations and interviews with boaters indicate that the canyon reach of the South Fork Payette River usually provides optimal floating conditions at flows between 1,000 and 1,400 cfs.

Regardless of the calendar timeframe of the Idaho recreation season (i.e., Memorial Day to Labor Day), whitewater boating

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(5) RECREATIONAL USES

Recreation is the key resource of the general area. The South Fork Payette River provides a wide variety of recreational opportunities to the traveling public as well as the local community.

With the planned four-year upgrading of the Forest Highway Route 24, increased recreational use is expected. The major reason for the road upgrading is to provide for easier winter driving conditions than the current route along Idaho Highway 21 across several summits. Year-round traffic flow between Lowman and Boise will be enhanced by completion of the project.

Sight-seeing is the most popular recreational use along Forest Route 24, and this is also expected to increase when the road-paving project is finished. The road project completion will also afford more opportunities for easier access for recreational floatcraft vehicles. The 1973 U.S. Forest Service Survey gives the following breakdowns for recreational use:

Sight-seeing	29.3 percent
Picnicking	20.7 percent
Camping	17.5 percent
Winter activities	15.7 percent

The remainder of use is spread over water recreation, whitewater boating, hiking and resort/recreation residency. Hunting and fishing activities are included in the percentages for picnicking and camping.

Participation in whitewater boating has increased in the last 11 years and is expected to increase even more upon completion of the Federal Highway Administration's road project. Present boating activities occur primarily at the lower [illegible] of the South Fork Payette River near its confluence with the Main

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As recently as 1958, an attempt was apparently made to reopen the tunnel at the Oxbow. The most significant activities in the Oxbow, however, occurred between 1894 and 1903 when the present access roads were developed, the tunnel was bored and the first half (i.e., through the "toe") was mined. This activity resulted in a dramatic restructuring of the stream channel's cross-sectional characteristics. Field observations of the streambed upstream and downstream of the Oxbow, as well as the undredged portion of the Oxbow ("instep"), indicate that streambed material in excess of 15 feet in depth was removed or displaced along the length of the "sole".

B. Water Uses. Water uses in the general area include domestic, livestock and recreation; recreational water use being floating and fishing.

Although there are no existing hydropower developments on the Deadwood River or South Fork Payette River above the project, the reach had been considered for hydropower development as early as 1903, and as recently as 1978 (FERC #2884) by Idaho Power Company (IPCo.). The IPCo. proposal called for a multi-tiered dam/reservoir arrangement in the narrowest portions of the South Fork Payette River canyon. The Idaho Public Utilities Commission denied Idaho Power Company's application for a Certificate of Public Convenience/Necessity and, in its finding, prohibited this type of storage and release hydropower activity due to impacts upon the environment and recreation pursuits.

Several entities have made applications to the Commission to study hydropower development at the Deadwood Dam, currently operated by the Bureau of Reclamation as a storage reservoir for irrigation releases during the summer months.

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outfall of Deadwood Reservoir). Records of water measurement are available through the U.S. Geologic Survey and Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR). A flow exceedence curve for flows through the Oxbow is included as Exhibit Figure A-1.

The Instream Flow Incremental Methodology (IFIM) was applied to the project reach during the months of July through October, 1984, for the purpose of determining accurate estimates of flow availability for both fishery and recreational concerns. Findings of this analysis are further discussed under mitigation measures in the respective sections of this exhibit.

(4) LAND AND WATER USES

A. Land Uses. The project and surrounding lands are included entirely as publicly owned lands and administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Boise National Forest. The immediate project area is near the eastern boundary of the Emmett Ranger District, the cutoff for the Lowman District being approximately parallel to the Deadwood River. The area is presently managed under a multiple-use approach and the Garden Valley Planning Unit encompassing the project area is considered a primary human use corridor. The Land Unit Plan does not presently allow for timber harvest or livestock grazing.

Two campgrounds occur within a five-mile radius of the project. These include the Deadwood Campground located adjacent to the Deadwood River on its east (i.e., left) bank approximately one mile upstream of the project. The other campground is located approximately two road miles downstream near the Big Pine Creek.

Mining historically occurred on the general reach of the South Fork Payette River valley, but primary activities were limited to dredging and placer activities in the South Fork streambed.

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(3) WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY

The project is located approximately .6 mile past the confluence of the South Fork Payette River and the Deadwood River, which enters the South Fork from the north. Drainage areas of the South Fork Payette and Deadwood River are 456 square miles and 112 square miles, respectively.

The Deadwood Dam and attendant reservoir, a Bureau of Reclamation project, is located on the Deadwood River, approximately 16 miles upstream of its confluence with the South Fork Payette River. Average discharge from Deadwood is 236 cfs, with a maximum recorded discharge of 2,580 cfs (7/14/53). Average discharge in South Fork Payette at Lowman, approximately four miles upstream of the confluence, is 878 cfs with a maximum discharge of 8,980 cfs (6/16/74). Other principal tributaries include Clear Creek near Lowman and Big Pine Creek just downstream of the project area. Deadwood Reservoir provides a partial control of the flow in the South Fork Payette.

The physical characteristics of the main stream and its tributaries are typical of mountain-fed streams in south-central Idaho. They are fast-moving in the upper reaches, cool, clear, and odorless; however, the streams carry a heavy sediment load, especially during periods of heavy snow, runoff and after thundershowers. The residual sedimentation of the South Fork Payette River is typical of a youthful, developing valley with erosional degrading. Water temperatures measured during site visits corresponded with the normal documented water temperature ranges of between 48°F and 58°F as recorded near Crouch, Idaho, downstream of the project. Dissolved oxygen (DO) measurements were taken in August which showed diurnal ranges between 7 and 9 parts per million (ppm).

Water gauges or measuring stations exist on the South Fork Payette River (at Lowman) and on the Deadwood River (at the

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mergansers, ruffed grouse, robins, owls, flickers, sparrows and various other passerine species. Raptors common to the area include the red-tailed hawk and kestrel. Comprehensive lists of wildlife species are included in the Boise National Forest/ Garden Valley Planning Unit Land Use Plan.

An important factor in considering the supportive habitat for wildlife species of the area includes consideration for the west slope of the Oxbow which, being devoid of vegetation and suitable habitat, contains very little indication of wildlife activity - this being due to the past mining activities, road-building, etc. None of the habitat occurring in the specific Oxbow reach contains any unique characteristics which would be especially conducive to increased wildlife reproduction and use.

Within the Garden Valley Planning Unit encompassing 241,600 acres, the only threatened or endangered wildlife species known to occur include the gray wolf and bald eagle. Field observations by Forest Service personnel indicated the occurrence of a small population of wolves near Bear Valley approximately 20 miles north of the project. Approximately five to ten bald eagles winter in the South Fork Payette River drainage between Garden Valley and Lowman, a 16-mile corridor. Principal area of occurrence is from Little Gallager Creek, approximately eight miles west of the project, downstream to Garden Valley. Further, the eagles have normally been sighted during the months of December through May, and occurrences were observed during the nesting season.

The project area contains no known critical habitat for threatened or endangered species. Previous correspondence with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) ascertained this conclusion.

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stream bank and exposed additional rock outcroppings. Scattered clumps of willow and alder occur infrequently throughout the reach. There are no herbaceous wetland-type plant species present. No threatened or endangered plant species of concern are known to occur in the reach.

(2) FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

A. Fishery. Predominant species in the South Fork Payette include the rainbow trout and mountain whitefish. Other gamefish species present in lower numbers include the cutthroat and dolly varden trout. Rough fish are also present in the form of suckers. The general South Fork Payette River reach is classified by the Idaho Department of Fish & Game (IDFG) as a "Class I" trout fishery and has been extensively stocked by the IDFG; however, the predominant species for management emphasis is the native rainbow trout in the project area.

Benthic production of the stream is heavily influenced by existing channel morphology and the high levels of sediment and bed-load material displacement which occurs after spring runoff. Predominant species of macroinvertebrates are stone-flies and caddisflies, which are indicative of high water quality values.

Stream scouring generally prevents the establishment of benthic forms of vegetation required by the fishery as a food source.

B. Wildlife Resources. Good supportive habitat for wildlife occurs primarily on the east slope (sole) of the Oxbow. The habitat in that area is generally supportive for deer, elk and non-game bird species. The only furbearer observed in the project area during numerous site trips was a river otter. Track or scat signs observed indicate presence in the area of elk, deer, porcupine, coyote and bobcat. Birds common to the area and specifically observed in the project area include

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The project is located in the Garden Valley Planning Unit within the Boise National Forest. The management unit is designated as the "People-Influence Corridor" Unit, approximately 6,000 acres in a lateral distance of 19 miles and extends as a strip of land on either side of the stream from Garden Valley to the Deadwood River. Forest Highway 24, presently undergoing a major upgrading from Lowman to Sweet Creek, serves as connector access for the communities of Lowman, Crouch, Garden Valley and Banks. The road also serves as the general area's only connector between Idaho State Highway 21 and Idaho State Highway 55.

(1) VEGETATIVE COVER

Predominant timber species in the area are Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. Ground cover and understory vegetation vary from nearly barren ground with sparse grass, forbs and brush to moderately or dense brushy areas. Corresponding to the more dense understory is an increase in the abundance of timber. Brushy species found in the project area are ninebark, snowberry, ceanothus, willow, bitter cherry, alder, huckleberry, bitterbrush and sagebrush. Bunch grass is the most common grass species. A few species of annual and perennial forbs complete the understory. Vegetative patterns have been heavily influenced by the occurrence of fires in the land unit and the area is especially susceptible to frequent occurrence of lightning strikes. Because of steep slopes and past road-building activities, the western exposure of the "instep" contains broad grantic areas devoid of vegetation. This is mostly due to the loss of soil moisture through percolation and evaporation which has curtailed the establishment of plant growth.

Riparian vegetation throughout the Oxbow is severely limited due to absence of slope fertility and previous mining/dredging activities in the stream channel which removed soil near the

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EXHIBIT E

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

(I) DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

General. The area of project impact will begin approximately .5 miles downstream of the confluence of the Deadwood River and South Fork Payette River. The subject reach extends from River Mile (RM) 103.1 to RM 104.4 and includes all land forms throughout the reach entitled the Oxbow Bend.

As a prelude to further discussion, the Oxbow Bend is characterized from the air as resembling a human foot with attendant heel, sole, toe, instep, etc. (See Appendix VI). Certain discussions in the following sections will indicate such reference for easier identification.

The east slope (sole) is moderately forested with numerous rock outcroppings and a brushy understory. The west slope (instep) also contains numerous rock outcroppings, a less dense understory, and is sparsely forested; this primarily due to erosion created by the existing powerhouse access road. General project area elevations range from slightly over 4,000 feet MSL to slightly less than 3,650 feet MSL. Due to past mining activities (see Historical Report) in the Oxbow, considerable portions of the landscape have been degraded.

The climate in the area is relatively mild in the winter and hot during the summer with temperatures ranging from -30°F to excess of 100°F as recorded at Garden Valley, approximately 16 miles west of the project.

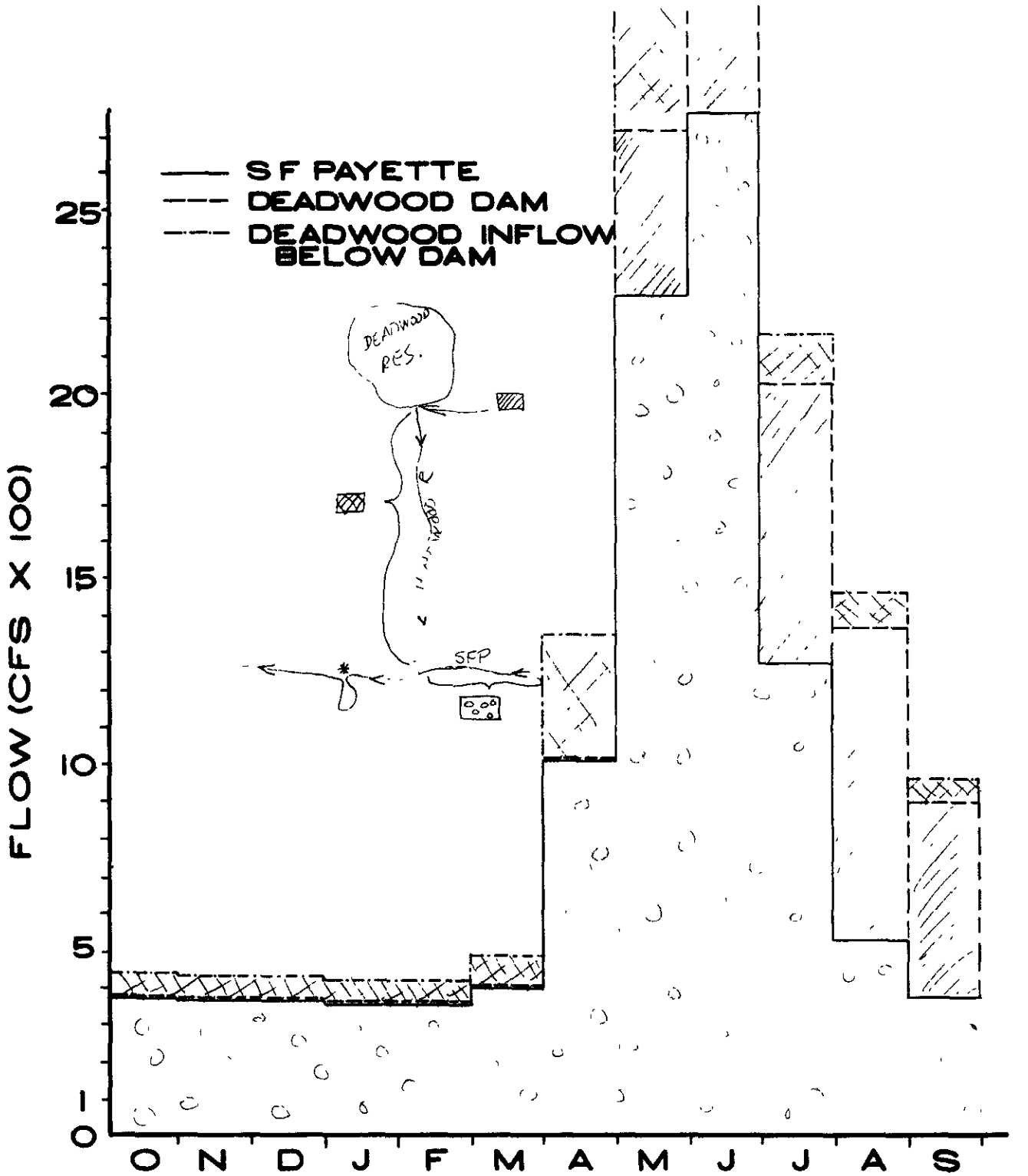
Annual precipitation in the project area is slightly higher than the average of 23 inches received in Garden Valley. During the winter months, the area receives approximately 80 percent of that amount in the form of snow.

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EXHIBIT E

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

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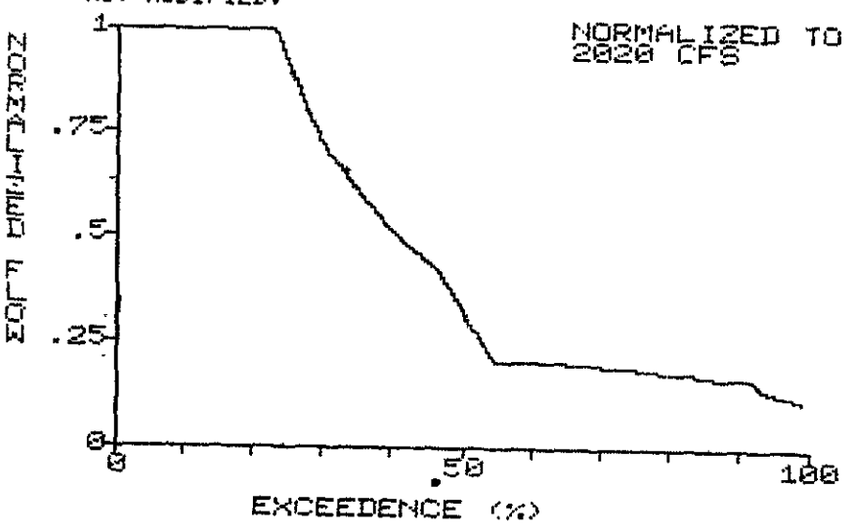


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FIG. A-2
HYDROGRAPH

THE INPUT DATA IS USED FOR THIS
ANALYSIS

THE CALCULATED AVERAGE YEARLY FLOW
RATE IS 975.4 CFS.
---NOT MODIFIED.



EXCEEDENCE		FLOW	
0	%	2020	CFS
5	%	2020	CFS
10	%	2020	CFS
15	%	2020	CFS
20	%	2020	CFS
25	%	1854.3	CFS
30	%	1463	CFS
35	%	1224.4	CFS
40	%	1036.3	CFS
45	%	883.3	CFS
50	%	637.5	CFS
55	%	414.3	CFS
60	%	410.4	CFS
65	%	400	CFS
70	%	387.5	CFS
75	%	375	CFS
80	%	358	CFS
85	%	341.3	CFS
90	%	337.9	CFS
95	%	256.7	CFS
100	%	210	CFS

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FIG. A-1
FLOW EXCEEDANCE CURVE

Pipeline -

Steel Liner (Tunnel); 850 ft. L x 144 in. (I.D.)

Penstock (Buried); 100 ft. L x 144 in. (I.D.)

Powerhouse -

Concrete and Steel; 56 ft. L x 30 ft. W x 16 ft. H

Transmission Lines - (Primary)

12.5 kV; 750 ft. long

(ix) Estimated Project Cost: $4.4 million (1985 dollars)

(2) Purpose of Project: Market energy to Idaho Power Company.

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EXHIBIT A

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

(1)(i) Number of Generating Units: Two

Capacity of Each Unit:

Unit #1 - 300 kW

Unit #2 - 2850 kW

Total - 3150 kW

Provisions for Future Units: None

(ii) Type of Hydraulic Turbines:

Unit #1 - Vertical Fixed Hydraulic Geometry

Unit #2 - Semi-Kaplan "Tube"

(iii) Plant Operation: Automatic; run-of-river.

(iv) Estimated Average Annual Energy Generation: 12.4 GWh

(v) Estimated Average Head: 30 feet.

(vi) Impoundment at Normal Low Flow - 1.8 Acre-Feet

Impoundment at Normal High Flow - None (Innundated)

Reservoir Surface Area: None.

Net Storage Capacity: None

Gross Storage Capacity: None.

(vii) Hydraulic Capacity of Plant: 1,500 cfs

Flow Duration Curve: See following Figure A-1.

Summary Hydrograph: See following Figure A-2.

(viii) Sizes, Capacities and Construction Materials:

Diversion -

Ogee Type; 30 ft. L x 10 ft. H x 18 ft. W

Intake -

Side-Stream; 100 ft. L x 10 ft. W x 12 ft. H

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EXHIBIT A

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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REQUEST FOR WAIVER

Intermountain Power Corporation hereby requests waiver of certain portions of CFR18, Part 4, Subpart G (4.61)(d)(1) inasfar as the Exhibit E format be in conformance with CFR18, Part 4, Subpart E (Part 4.41)(f) and for the following reasons:

With respect to the intent of Part 4.61(d)(1), it is understood that license applied for under Subpart G may presume a project of more significant impact to the environment when, at the time license is sought, the project is yet unconstructed. Applicant considers this a rebuttable presumption based on case by case basis and, most importantly, the specific conditions of the site and project area prior to license application.

As aforementioned in the Initial Statement (page 5), mining operations once took place in the project area. Extensive disturbance of the land forms (i.e., road-building, blasting, grading and tunneling) and streambed (i.e., dredging and displacement of tunnel rock) have served to degrade the proposed hydroelectric project area, as is evidenced by photographic documentation herein. As a result, Applicant believes any efforts at the Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project will result in a net stabilization/enhancement of the area.

Because of the intent to produce an Exhibit E Environmental Report which is commensurate with the scope of the project, and given the specifics of the project area, Applicant respectfully requests waiver of 4.41(f) requirements such that 4.61(d)(2) would apply to this project.

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VERIFICATION

(10) Marc A. Auth, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the contents of this application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. The undersigned Applicant has signed this application this 13th day of November, 1984.

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORP.

By: _____
Marc A. Auth, President

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me, a Notary Public of the State of Idaho, this 13th day of November, 1984.

LARRY D. WISELY NOTARY PUBLIC (SEAL) STATE OF IDAHO

_____
Notary Public
Residing at Boise, Idaho

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The project will be operated via sensory inputs to a programmable controller and linked via land-line to a computer with data-logging capabilities. The project will have no capabilities for storage and release and will operate as a run-of-stream development. It is intended to market the energy generated to Idaho Power Company pursuant to the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA).

(7)(i) Proposed Installed Generating Capacity: 3.15 MW

(ii) Check appropriate box:

/ / Existing Dam

/X/ Unconstructed Dam or

/ / Major Modified Project

(8) Lands of the United States Affected (Shown on Exhibit G):

(i) National Forest:

Name	Acres
Boise	7.25

(ii) Indian Reservation: None

(iii) Public Lands under Jurisdiction of Others: None

(iv) Other: None

(v) Total U.S. Lands: 7.25 Acres

(vi) Check appropriate box:

/ / Surveyed Land

/X/ Unsurveyed Land

(9) Construction of the project is planned to start within 18 months and is planned to be completed within 36 months from the date of issuance of license.

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A steel liner approximately 12 feet in diameter will be installed in sections along the entire length of the existing tunnel and kept in place by means of rock bolts and high-pressure grout in the annular space between the liner and the tunnel surface.

From the exit portal of the tunnel, a 12-foot diameter pipe, set on bedding material and entirely buried, will extend approximately 100 feet to the powerhouse. This section of pipe will traverse an eroded gulch in the side of the hill. The gulch was created by the mining operation and will require stabilization for pipe placement.

The powerhouse, approximately 30 feet wide by 56 feet long, will be situated on a bench of excavated materials. The bench consists of gravel, cobbles, and fragmented basalt and granite which was displaced from the tunnel. The powerhouse structure, of reinforced concrete foundation with a steel superstructure, will enclose the turbine/generators and appurtenant equipments.

The section of powerhouse access road along the river bank is within the stream's high flow capacity (i.e., submerged) and severely eroded. The remnant of this section still maintains the contour and definition of the original road bed. Fragmented boulders from the road excavation and displaced tunnel rock account for the road's present appearance and stability. With development, this section of road will be elevated and upgraded for year-round access to the powerhouse. The stream bank will be re-stabilized along this entire section in accord with Forest Service road specifications.

Primary transmission lines will extend from the powerhouse up the canyon slope to intertie with existing Idaho Power Company lines. Further, approximately 12.5 miles of Idaho Power Company distribution line will require upgrading to three-phase.

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The diversion point is located in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4, Section 32, T.9N., R.7E., B.M. The powerhouse site is located in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4, Section 31, T.9N., R.7E., B.M. Physical access to the site is by means of Idaho Highway 21 from Boise to Lowman, Idaho, and west along Idaho Forest Highway Route 24 approximately 4.4 miles. The project can also be reached via State Highway 55 north from Boise to Banks, then east on Forest Highway 24 which generally parallels the South Fork Payette.

The project will utilize an existing abandoned tunnel approximately 850 feet in length which was bored through the Oxbow in order to convey flows in the South Fork while mining operations took place in the dewatered Oxbow Bend. Blasted tunnel rock once served as the diversion and only a vestige of the diversion now remains due to demolition after use. Presently usable access roads exist to both the entrance and exit portals of the tunnel and will require only minimal refurbishment. Electric distribution lines (12.5 kV) exist along Forest Route 24 approximately 750 feet distant (up-slope) from the powerhouse site.

The diversion (ogee crest/overflow type) will be of reinforced concrete, with an approximate 30-foot span and varying in height to a maximum of 10 feet at the streambed invert. The structure will direct flows to an intake on the west (right) bank of the stream. The intake structure, approximately 100 feet in length and ranging in width from 8 to 12 feet, will incorporate fish screens and trash racks. Between the diversion and intake, a "hell's gate" type fish ladder will be installed and, immediately adjacent to it, a radial gate for overall flow regulation. The remaining component of the diversion intake will include a ten-foot radius concrete chute, approximately 100 feet long, on the east (left) bank of the stream - this in order to safely convey floatcraft past the diversion structure.

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4. Water Quality Certification (Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Environment). Upon review and approval of construction plans and drawings, the IDHW will certify that state water quality standards will be maintained.

(6)(ii) The steps which the Applicant has taken, or plans to take to comply with each of the laws cited above are:

1. Water Appropriation Permit. Because the Director of IDWR has ruled that a point of diversion must first be secured through the permitting process of the FERC, Applicant elects to defer filing an application for water appropriation since the flows to be used for power generation versus flows maintained in the bypassed reach have not been conclusively established. Upon concurrence with affected agencies and, if acceptable to the Commission, application for water appropriation will then be made.

2. Streambed Easement/Permit. A copy of Applicant's request for permit is included as an appendix to this application.

3. Stream Alteration Permit. The application will be filed with IDWR at the appropriate time after final design is complete and prior to physical construction.

4. Water Quality Certification. A copy of the Applicant's request for water quality certification is included as an appendix.

(7) BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed small hydroelectric project is located on the South Fork of the Payette River in Boise County, Idaho, approximately four miles west of Lowman. The project is located entirely on federal lands within the Boise National Forest.

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(5) Applicant is a corporation formed under the laws of the State of Idaho.

(6)(i) The statutory or regulatory requirements of the state in which the project would be located that affect the project as proposed with respect to bed and banks and the appropriation, diversion and use of water for power purposes, and with respect to the right to engage in the business of developing, transmitting and distributing power, and in any other business necessary to accomplish the purposes of the license under the Federal Power Act are:

1. Water Appropriation Permit (Idaho Department of Water Resources). All water in its natural streambed is publicly owned by the State of Idaho, and a water appropriation permit and subsequent beneficial use is a requirement for creating a vested right to the water resource. The Director of IDWR has found that, in order to put the water resource to a beneficial use, a point of diversion and use must have been secured; further, that point may not be secured until a development permit has been obtained from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

2. Streambed Easement/Permit (Idaho Department of Lands). For any construction or dredging operations below the high-water mark of a navigable stream, permit must be obtained from the Idaho Department of Lands for streambed entry.

3. Stream Alteration Permit (Idaho Department of Water Resources). Prior to construction of the project, a joint application for stream alteration permit/Section 404 permit must be filed with the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR). At that time, the Department reviews the construction schedule and activities such that any in-stream activities will be carried out with minimal impact to the streambed and banks.

JAN 14 1994

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
APPLICATION FOR LICENSE FOR MAJOR WATER POWER PROJECT
LESS THAN 5 MEGAWATTS

(1) Intermountain Power Corporation (IPC) applies to the Federal Energy Regulatory Comission for license for the Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project as described hereinafter. This application is filed pursuant to recent Commission Order (Snowbird, Ltd., #6803 et al) as a "conversion" application for license subsequent to an application for exemption from licensing submitted May 11, 1982 (Docket #6329-000).

(2) The location of the project is:

State: Idaho
County: Boise
Nearby Town: Lowman
Stream: South Fork Payette River

(3) The exact name, address and telephone number of the Applicant are:

Intermountain Power Corporation
8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709
Attention: Robert W. Ross, Secretary
Telephone: (208) 376-7330
(208) 362-2025

(4) The exact name, address and telephone number of each person authorized to act as agent for the Applicant in this application are:

Marc A. Auth, President
Intermountain Power Corporation
8969 Kiowa Street
Boise, Idaho 83709
Telephone: (208) 376-7330
(208) 362-2025

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BEFORE THE

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE

FOR A

MAJOR UNCONSTRUCTED PROJECT (LESS THAN 5 MEGAWATTS)

OXBOW BEND HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

BOISE COUNTY, IDAHO

PROJECT #6329

SUBMITTED BY:

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORP., APPLICANT

NOVEMBER, 1984

JAN 14 1994

INTERMOUNTAIN
POWER
CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

November 14, 1984

Mr. Kenneth F. Plumb, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
825 N. Capitol Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

Dear Mr. Plumb:

Re: OEPR-HL-6329
Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project
APPLICATION FOR LICENSE
Intermountain Power Corp., Applicant

Enclosed for filing are an original and 14 copies of an Application for License for a Major Unconstructed Project Less Than 5 MW (18CFR, Part 4, Subpart G). This "conversion" filing is made pursuant to recent Commission Order (Snowbird, Limited, #6803 et al) and timely filed per IPC's Notice of Intent.

Copies of the application have been forwarded to Applications Branch (Springer) and SFRO. Further, copies have been transmitted to affected federal and state agencies as indicated on the Initial Statement of the application.

If you have any questions concerning this document, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth
President

MAA:ss
Enclosures

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BEFORE THE

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE

FOR A

MAJOR UNCONSTRUCTED PROJECT LESS THAN 5 MEGAWATTS

BOISE BEND HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

BOISE COUNTY, IDAHO

PROJECT #6429

SUBMITTED BY

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORP., APPLICANT

NOVEMBER, 1984

Application for

FERC License

— Offered as Proof —

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Intermtn Power
Exhibit A

JIM JONES
Attorney General
State of Idaho
Statehouse, Room 210
Boise, Idaho 83720
Telephone: (208) 334-2400

CLIVE J. STRONG
Deputy Attorney General
Chief, Natural Resources Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION'S APPLICATION FOR MAJOR LICENSE	Project No. 6329-000

STIPULATION

WHEREAS, Intermountain Power Corporation has filed an application for license with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (hereinafter "FERC") to develop the Oxbow Bend Hydro-electric Project.

WHEREAS, the Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation (hereinafter called "Department) filed with FERC on February 20, 1985, an intervention in that proceeding to the end that it be granted status for the purpose of protecting the public interest and outdoor recreation at and near the site of the proposed project.

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WHEREAS, Intermountain Power Corporation and the Department desire to protect and preserve historic recreation activities at and near the site of the proposed project, and want to design and operate said project so that it has the least possible negative impact upon said activities, especially rafting and kayaking.

WHEREAS, Intermountain Power Corporation and the Department intend, by their actions, that floatboats be able to safely float through the project reach and, should that prove undesirable under certain situations, be able to launch immediately downstream of the project.

WHEREFORE, Intermountain Power Corporation and the Department through their respective agents stipulate as follows:

1) Intermountain Power Corporation shall request that FERC include in any license issued for Project 6329-000 a condition that the following recreational mitigation and enhancement be performed by Intermountain Power Corporation:

   A. A boat passage be incorporated into the diversion structure, and, further, that the final design of said boat passage be subject to the approval of the Department;

   B. A minimum by-pass flow of 300 cfs from Monday through Thursday and 400 cfs from Friday through Sunday and on holidays be maintained from Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day weekend in the natural channel in the by-pass reach;

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C. Certain boulders, identified in Exhibits "A" and "B", attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as though fully set forth, which create hazards to navigation in the by-pass reach be removed by Intermountain Power Corporation;

D. A parking area be provided for floaters and other recreationist at the switchback on the access road to the powerhouse;

E. A turn-around and natural surface boat ramp be provided near the powerhouse and tailrace, and an electric outlet be provided for use by floaters in inflating their rafts;

F. Warning buoys be installed above the diversion to warn boaters of its presence and to direct them toward the boat passage;

G. Signing be installed at the existing boat launch near Deadwood Campground to inform floaters of the presence of the project.

2) The Department will support the efforts of Intermountain Power Corporation to obtain the necessary permit to remove the boulders indicated in Section 1(C) of this Stipulation.

If the conditions set forth in paragraph 1 of this document are not approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the parties agree that this stipulation is null and void and of no legal effect.

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DATED this 4th day of March, 1986.

BY: _____
MARC A. AUTH
TITLE: President
Date March 4, 1986

STATE OF Mass.)
: ss
County of Essex)

On this 4th day of March, in the year 1986, before me, MARC A. AUTH, known to me to be the President, of the corporation that executed the instrument or the person who executed the instrument on behalf of said corporation, and acknowledged to me that such corporation executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal on the day and year first above written.

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR Commonwealth of Mass
Residing at: 17 Maple St., Danvers, Mass 01923

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

BY: _____
ROBERT L. Meinen
TITLE: Director
Date : 3/13/86

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JAN 14 1994

IDAHO DEPARTMENT of PARKS & RECREATION

John V. Evans, Governor

Robert L. Meinen, Director

October 27, 1986

Mr. Marc Auth
23 Poplar St. #6
Ipswich, MA 01938

Dear Marc:

Attached are additional copies of the photos which show the hazardous rocks which should be removed before the boat passage is developed in your proposed diversion.

Sincerely,

Todd Graeff
Resource Staff Specialist

TG/2220E

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JAN 14 1994

PROJ. 6329

OXBOW BEND

EXHIBIT "A"

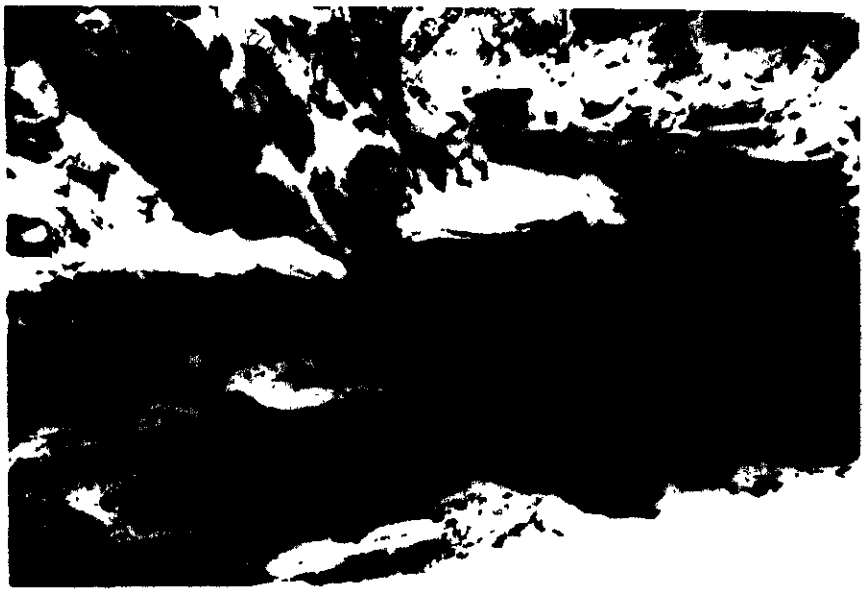


EXHIBIT "B"



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NOTE: FLOW FROM THE LEFT; IDENTIFIED BOULDERS ARE THE SAME IN BOTH PHOTOS (TAKEN FROM SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES. PROPOSED DIVERSION IS IMMEDIATELY UPSTREAM (VESTIGE OF ORIGINAL DIVERSION IS IN FOREGROUND).

MAA 11/6/86

Intermtn. Power Exhibit B

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
600 South Walnut • Box 25
Boise • Idaho • 83707

July 25, 1986

Mr. Marc A. Auth
Intermountain Power Corp.
8969 Kiowa
Boise, ID 83709

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydro Project No. 6329. Additional information.

Dear Mr. Auth:

Thank you for providing a copy of your additional information responses to FERC. We have reviewed your responses and would offer the following comments:

Item 2: We cannot concur that increased sediment deposition will necessarily make the stream more productive. Deposition of inorganic fines would be an adverse impact on fish habitat.

Based on your description of project operation and flows, adequate flushing may occur. We would prefer, however, that specific flows be identified and committed to. As you have not proposed a flow or method of determining one, we would recommend a flow equal to 200 percent of the mean annual flow be provided for a two-week period, based on recommendations by Tennant.

Item 3: We agree that sediment deposition or, more precisely, bed load material will most likely accumulate behind only a portion of the diversion. You've stated that the "base level" may be the top of the diversion. Again, we would prefer to have identified, as FERC has requested, a description of how material could be removed, handled and disposed of should it ultimately affect facility operation.

Item 4: We concur with your response.

Item 6: The Idaho Department of Fish and Game, in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, filed a request on April 11, 1985, with the Director of the Idaho Department of Water Resources for a minimum instream flow of 337 cfs for that portion of the South Fork including the project. That flow was based on the earlier studies and recommendations made by the Department to which you have referred. Results of your instream flow study were not provided to us [illegible] April 16, 1985.

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The Department's Fishery Management Plan specifies both rainbow and whitefish as target management species. These two species were identified as target species of concern to your consultant in correspondence dated October 25, 1984. The habitat:discharge curves developed by your consultant show optimum habitat for adult rainbow at 300 cfs, but optimum habitat for adult whitefish at 450 cfs. These curves support the 337 cfs as an appropriate compromise flow for rainbow and whitefish.

Sincerely,

Jerry M. Conley
Director

cc: USFWS (Wolflin)
Boise N.F.
IDPR
Region 3

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JAN 14 1994

Intermtn Power

Exhibit C

JIM JONES
Attorney General
State of Idaho
Statehouse, Room 210
Boise, Idaho 83720
Telephone (208) 334-2400

STEPHEN V. GODDARD
SUSAN MATTOS
Deputy Attorney General
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
600 South Walnut
P.O. Box 25
Boise, ID 83707
Telephone: (208) 334-3715

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Notice of Application filed with the Commission, September 16, 1987 by Intermountain Power Corporation for the Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project	Project No. 6329-001 COMMENTS DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

To: Kenneth F. Plumb, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game filed comments and a motion to intervene in this proceeding on April 29, 1985. The September 16, 1987 notice issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission presents us with the opportunity to recap our comments to the applicant and reiterate our concerns that the fishery and fishing opportunity not be compromised by the project. Enclosed for your information are copies of letters sent to the applicant on February 7, 1986 and July 25, 1986 providing comments from the Department and expressing some concerns with submittals on sediment control, slope stability, and minimum instream flows. Other conditions previously discussed with the applicant that we feel need to be included in any license issued are:

1. Inlet structure to be designed to prevent entrainment of air into the penstock.

2. Fish screening to be designed for the water diversion structure in accordance with criteria approved by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

3. Facilities for upstream passage of fish must be provided and maintained.

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4. Flow monitoring equipment capable of recording continuous flow data must be installed and maintained.

5. Special concern must be registered for designing the diversion structure to not block or impede navigation for safe passage of fishermen and their water craft floating the river at any flow.

6. Idaho Department of Fish and Game personnel must be granted access to the project for inspection of fish screens and ladders and the stream flow gage.

7. Transmission lines must be designed to prevent electrocution of raptors.

8. The applicant shall provide a continuous minimum bypass flow of 337 cfs. Higher flows necessary to maintain channel integrity shall be provided as prescribed by the Boise National Forest. Recreational flows shall be provided by the Idaho Department of Water Resources.

Please consider these comments when you set requirements for the license applicant.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1987.

JIM JONES
Attorney General
State of Idaho
Statehouse, Room 210
Boise, Idaho 83720
Telephone (208) 334-2400

Stephen V. Goddard
Deputy Attorney General

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JAN 14 1994

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that I have this 13th day of November, 1987, served the foregoing MOTION TO INTERVENE OF IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME upon all parties of record in this proceeding in accordance with the requirements of Section 1.17 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure. Said parties and other persons served are listed as follows:

Mr. William C. Wakefield II
Acting Director
Division of Project Management
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
825 North Capitol Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Intermountain Power Corporation
Attn: Robert W. Ross, Secretary
8969 Kiowa Street
Boise, ID 83709

Marc A. Auth, President
Intermountain Power Corporation
8969 Kiowa Street
Boise, ID 83709

Brenda L. McDonald
Technical Typist

JIM JONES
Attorney General
State of Idaho
Statehouse, Room 210
Boise, Idaho 83720
Telephone: (208) 334-2400

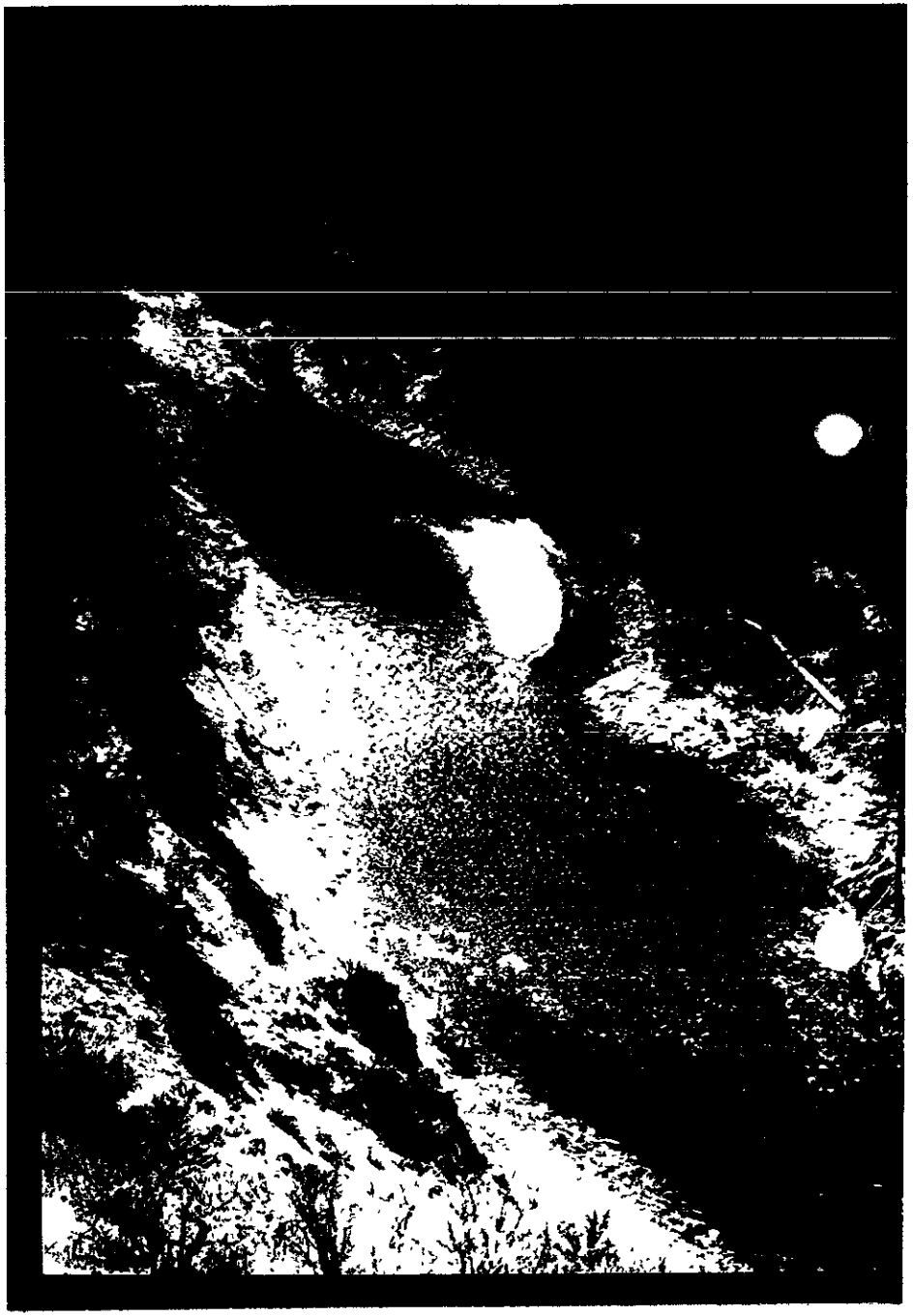
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JAN 14 1994

IPC EX. I



1994

UPSTREAM FROM POWERHOUSE AT ± 850 cfs



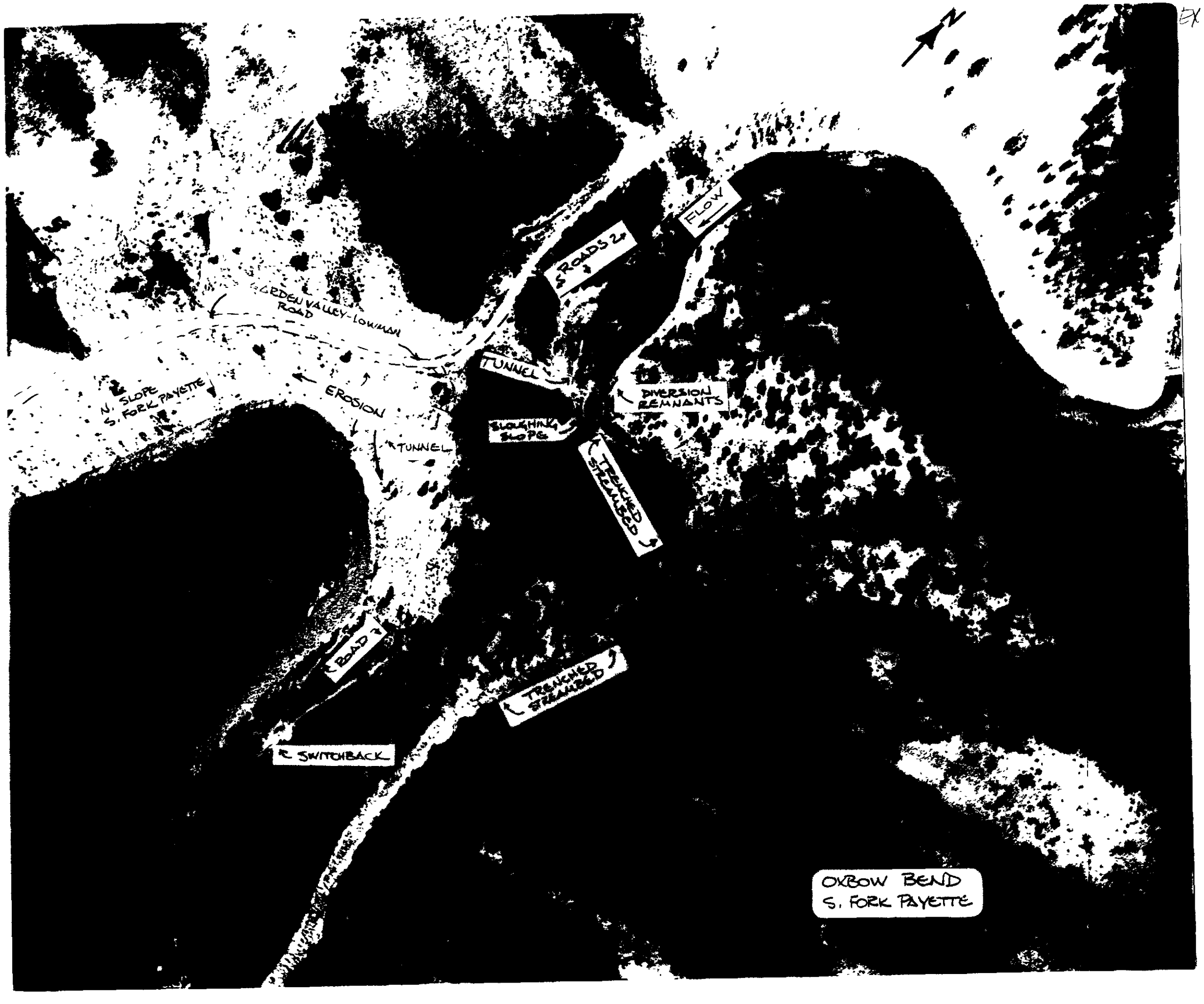
UPSTREAM FROM POWERHOUSE AT ±425 cfs

IPC
EX H

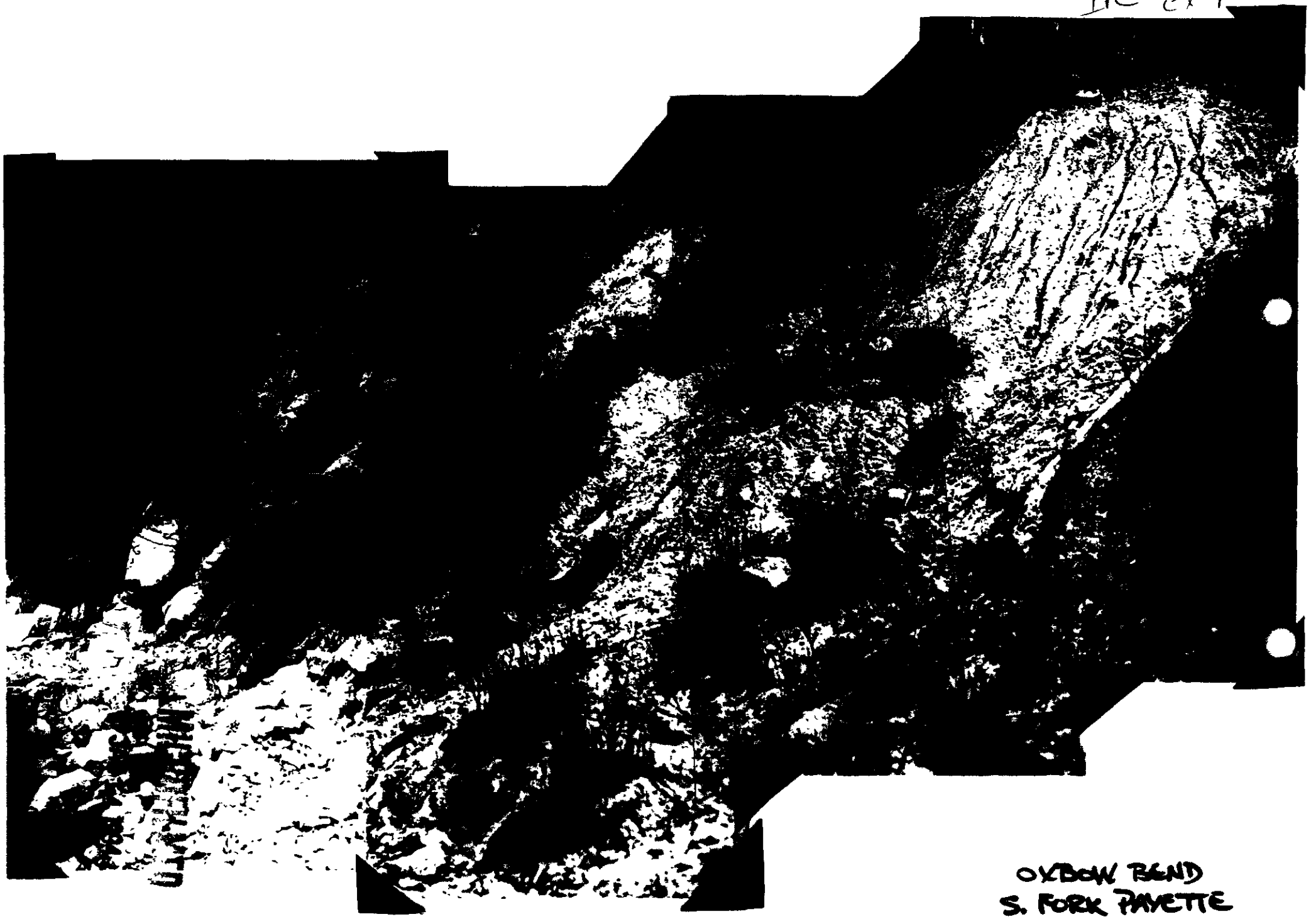


OXBOW BEND
S. FORK PAYETTE

IPC
EX 6


EDEN VALLEY-LOWMAN ROAD
N. SLOPE S. FORK PAYETTE
EROSION
TUNNEL
TUNNEL
SLOUGHING SLOPE
FLOW
ROADS
DIVERSION REMNANTS
TRENCHED STREAMBED
TRENCHED STREAMBED
BAD
SWITCHBACK
OXBOW BEND
S. FORK PAYETTE

IRC EX F



OXBOW BEND
S. FORK PAYETTE

IPC Ex E



OXBOW BEND
S. FORK PAYETTE

IDG Ex D

OXBOW BEND
S. FORK PAYETTE

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Intermtn Power Exhibit J

THOMAS R. PAYNE & ASSOCIATES
FISHERIES CONSULTANTS
101 Rudy's Knob Lane
Arcata, California 95521
(707) 822-8478

April 16, 1985

Mr. Virgil Moore
Idaho Department of Fish & Game
600 South Walnut, Box 25
Boise, Idaho 83707

RE: Reach Weighting Factors and Computer Details for IFG-4 Instream Flow Study, Oxbow Bend Project, Idaho

Dear Virgil:

Enclosed is the information you requested regarding the derivation of transect weighting for the Oxbow Bend IFG-4 study, along with further details of the computer analysis. Since this data is currently not part of the submitted license application and a competitive project development situation still exists, Intermountain Power requests that you treat the materials as confidential proprietary information.

As we described in our letter to you dated September 7, 1984, the five transects measured for the study were selected following an agency site visit and habitat mapping of the entire bypass. All habitat types were included in the study, with the exception of the "white-water/chute-rapids" type, which could physically not be measured. Distances and weighting factors for each transect were taken from aerial photographs on which were marked the habitat types and corresponding transect representation taken from the habitat mapping. Distances were measured with a map wheel and converted into percentages of total bypass. The white-water/chute-rapids habitat type was deleted from the analysis, which removed as habitat about 35 percent of the bypass length. The habitat types and weighting percentages were:

Transect	Description	Percentage
1	Deep channel w/ gravel bar	6.0
2	Fast, shallow riffle	15.5
3	Riffle w/ gravel bar	23.3
4	Shallow glide/pool	12.2
5	Deep glide/pool	43.0
X	Chute/rapids	Deleted

These values were converted into distances and weighting factors for the XSEC cards in the input data decks. Please note that these percentages are slightly different than those for the original analysis and that the resulting weighted usable areas are also slightly different. We have corrected a small error we found in our first determination of habitat distances.

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Figure 1 is a rough sketch of the project area showing transect locations in dashed lines and solid brackets around each habitat type corresponding to the transect number. Areas marked with an "X" are white-water/chute-rapids and are not included in the analysis. Figures 2 and 3 are the revised weighted usable area values for all life stages of rainbow trout and mountain whitefish, followed by the TAPE8 tabular values.

Also included are the velocity adjustment factors for the range of flows from 100 cfs up to 2000 cfs, the velocity calibration errors for all transect cells with three velocity measurements, and copies of the input data decks. The VAFs are within acceptable range for flows between 250 and 2000 cfs for all transects, become marginal for most transects down at 100 cfs, and are poor below 200 cfs for transect 2. Any evaluation of habitat values below 250 cfs should consider the possible effects of velocity modifications of the marginal VAFs. The VCEs are on the borderline for use of IFG-4, but probably have little practical effect on the habitat results.

Please let us know if you would like to see any additional details regarding the study or if you have questions about these materials. We will be happy to assist in any way we can.

Sincerely,

Tom Payne

Thomas R. Payne
Thomas R. Payne & Associates

enclosures

cc: Marc Auth

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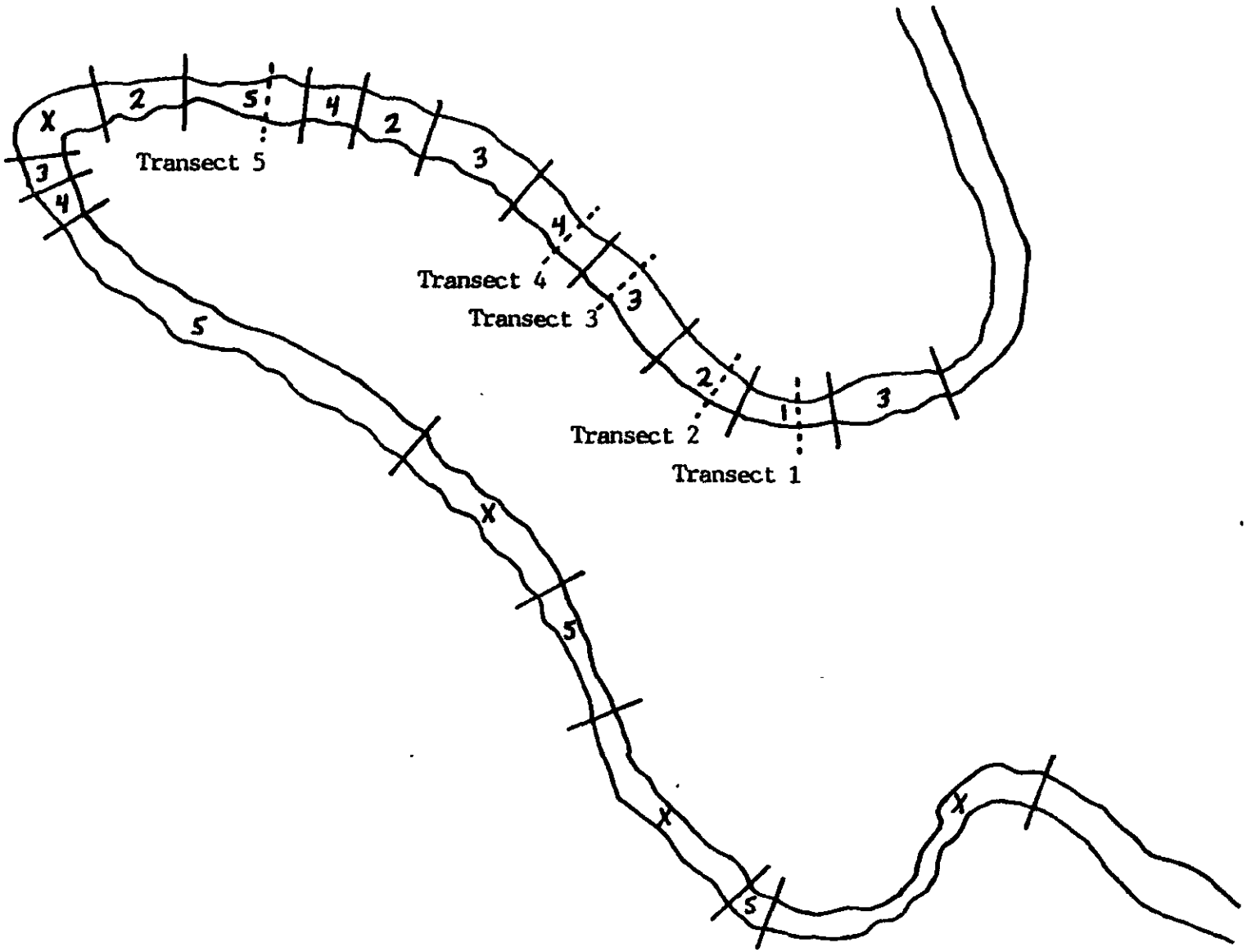


Figure 1. Transect locations and reach weighting by transect type for the Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project, South Fork Payette River, Idaho

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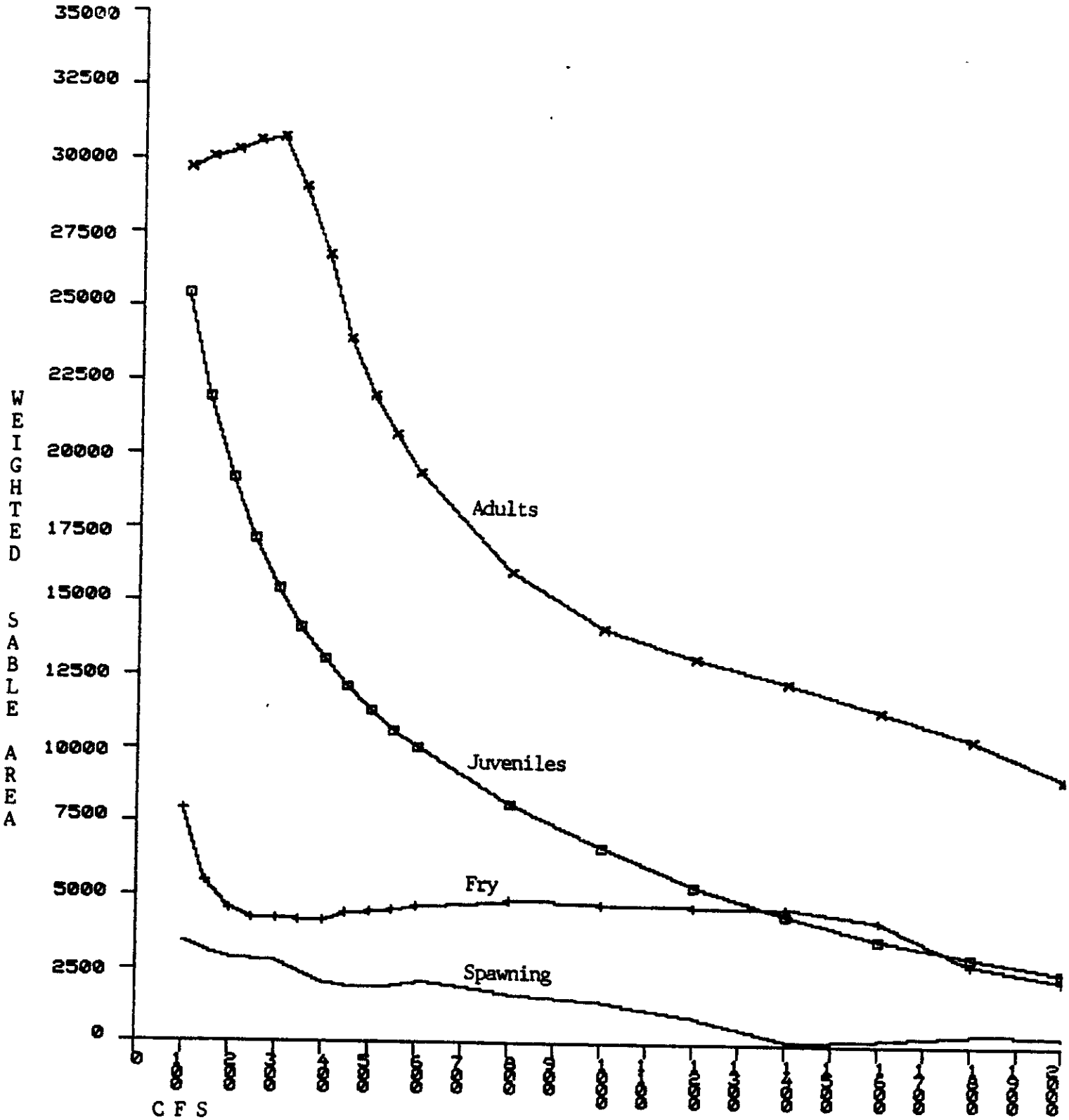


Figure 2. Weighted Usable Area in Square Feet per 1000 Feet of Stream for Rainbow Trout, South Fork Payette River, Oxbow Bend Project, Idaho.

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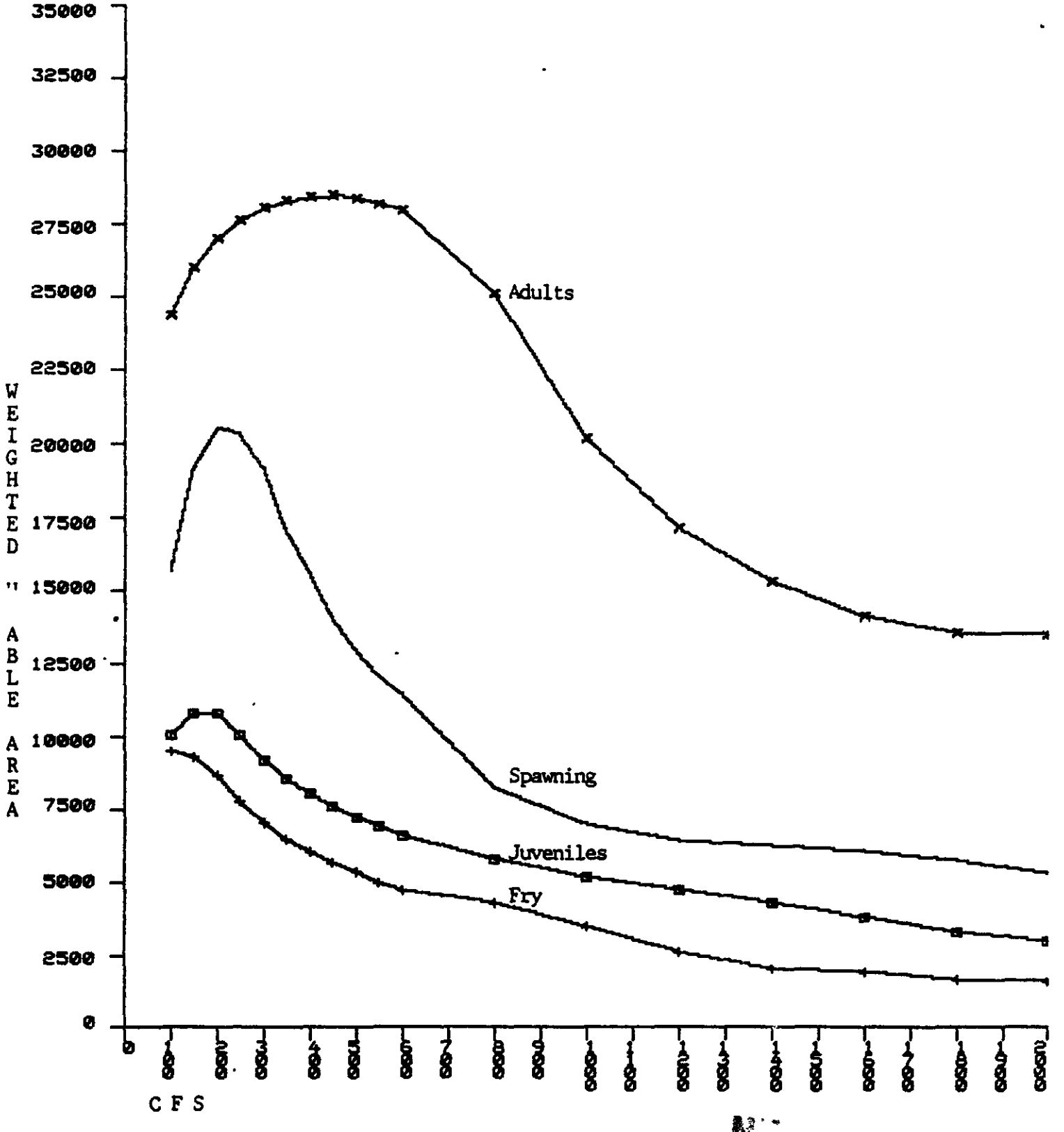


Figure 3. Weighted Usable Area in Square Feet per 1000 Feet of Stream for Mountain Whitefish, South Fork Payette River, Oxbow Bend Project, Idaho

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INTERMOUNTAIN
POWER
CORPORATION

8969 Kiowa
Boise, Idaho 83709

File
Interntn
Powers
Exhibit K

August 30, 1984

Mr. W. Todd Graeff, Coordinator
Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation
2177 Warm Springs Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Mr. Graeff:

Re: Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project
FERC #6329

In light of recent FERC Orders, we intend to resubmit a "conversion" License Application to the FERC for the above-referenced project. We appreciated your presence at the site on July 27, 1984, and take this opportunity to confirm our discussions and agreements in the field.

As you know, we intend to construct a diversion in the stream near the entrance portal of the tunnel. Given the specifics of the site, installing such a diversion is necessary in order to control flows through the tunnel and over/through the diversion for fishery and recreational considerations. As agreed, the main objectives to be met in designing the diversion will be to provide: (1) safe passage of floatcraft over the diversion; and (2) adequate flows in the bypass reach so as not to jeopardize floatcraft by unnecessary exposure to jagged rocks or shallow water depth.

Safety. As our conceptual plans will show, the diversion structure will be designed to the minimum height necessary to take advantage of the head which the tunnel provides. Although the upper reaches of the South Fork provide more restrictive timeframes for floating during the recreation season, we still need to have a structure allowing for safe passage of a novice floater. I'm sure you will agree this portion of the river provides challenges more suited to experienced boaters; nevertheless, it appears the Oxbow reach is a relatively easy stretch for rafters to negotiate, compared to downstream sections. The structure will incorporate the necessary ramps and sills so as to provide for a smooth transition of floatcraft without encountering hydraulic holes, standing walls, etc. In our draft license application, we will look forward to your further comments on the acceptability of our design.

Adequate Flows. As we have stated, we believe the 1,000 cfs requirement for floating access was arrived at as a minimum floatability criteria for the entire upper reach of the South Fork below the mouth of the Deadwood. We are presently doing in-stream flow studies to determine what depths are needed to adequately pass floatcraft through the Oxbow. Water levels are being documented at various constriction points within the Oxbow. Measurement of channel width

JAN 14 1994

will be taken to determine adequate lateral clearance of floatcraft relative to boulders in constrictive spots in the reach. Further, our in-stream flow measurements in the wider, shallower reach just past the "toe" of the Oxbow will determine what those flows should be. Our position is that adequate flows in the first half of the bypass reach should be such that a reduction of flows will not cause exposure of otherwise below-surface boulders. Your thoughts based on field observations of jutting boulders are welcomed. In any event, there shall be adequate channel widths in order to avoid exposed boulders. In the second half of the bypass reach, our position will continue to be that adequate flows should be provided such that any floatcraft will have enough draft so as not to drag on the streambed or otherwise cause floaters to get out of their craft to negotiate shallow depths in the natural channel. Some of these points may be academic, but I am sure you will appreciate our concern for wanting to air the criteria as early on as possible.

Other. If agreeable to the land administrator (Boise National Forest), we could provide appropriate signs at the mouth of the Deadwood indicating other "put-in" points such as our powerhouse access road. Although on-site surveys of fishermen indicate a preference to restrict vehicular access via this road, this preference was based on an "honestly selfish" opinion of anglers who would like to see the road kept in a state of disrepair such that fishing pressure at various spots along the Oxbow would be kept to a minimum. We would appreciate your thoughts on this idea of opening the road to recreational boaters since put-in points are relatively few and far between along this section of river.

Shortly after our last flow measurements are taken, we will be getting our field data, photographs and conceptual designs to you for your comments. We look forward to working with you on this truly interesting project, and would like your preliminary thoughts on these and any other issues which you believe pertinent. Further, we would like to obtain your office's most current use data for this section of river. We understand your staff has been examining the area's recreation potential in light of the extensive road-paving project being carried out above the hydro project.

If you have any questions, I can be reached during the day at 376-7330.

Sincerely,

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER CORPORATION

Marc A. Auth, President

MAA:ss
cc: Virgil Moore, IDFG
Will Reid, IDFG (Region 3)
Tom Payne

APPROVED
JAN 14 1994

THOMAS R. PAYNE & ASSOCIATES
FISHERIES CONSULTANTS
101 Rudy's Knob Lane
Arcata, California 95521
(707) 822-8478

September 7, 1984

Mr. Todd Graeff
Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation
2177 Warm Springs Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83720

RE: Criteria Curves and Species of Concern in IFG-4 Instream Flow Study, Oxbow Bend Hydroelectric Project, FERC #6329, South Fork Payette River, Idaho

Dear Todd:

As you are aware, over the last month the field work on the IFG-4 instream flow study for the Oxbow Bend project has been proceeding. Two flow measurements have been taken across five transects at discharges of approximately 1500 and 800 cfs. The third and final measurement should be obtained by the end of September.

Following the site selection visit with attending agencies on July 27, 1984, we habitat-mapped the entire bypass and selected specific transects through the feasible habitat types. The only type not represented by the five transects can be described as "white-water/chute-rapids", which was beyond our ability to measure in a reasonably safe manner. These areas have been covered as we discussed during the site visit by three transects where the stage-discharge relationships and bottom profiles are being determined for rafting safety purposes. We are assuming that fishery flows adequate for the shallower gradient river sections will also be adequate for the white-water sections, provided that fishery flows are not superseded by recreation flows.

Prior to the final field visit we will need to know which type of substrate and/or cover coding system the agencies prefer us to use in the analysis. The species of concern and which life stages to model for this section of the South Fork Payette River will also need to be known before the computer analysis. We have been using a modified substrate code in Washington and California for spawning and fry life stages, along with a cover code for juvenile and adult fish (description attached). This can be used for trout, but no curves have been made for some life stages such as spawning whitefish (although we could jointly adapt the IFG curves to the new coding system).

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Please look over these materials and let us know if there are additional curves you would like to see processed in the IFG-4. If there are any standards for depth and velocity for rafting or kayaking, it would be no problem to incorporate them in the analysis. Otherwise, we will continue to approach the issue using water surface elevations and bottom profile. I am also suggesting to the project proponents that an experienced river guide float the bypass at the lower flow range to provide a subjective evaluation of conditions.

We would be happy to answer any questions or to provide further explanation regarding what has been accomplished to date. Letters similar to this are also being sent to the Idaho Department of Fish & Game, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to solicit their comments.

Sincerely,

Tom Payne

Thomas R. Payne
Thomas R. Payne & Associates

enclosures

cc: George Harrington

JAN 14 1994

IDAHO DEPARTMENT of PARKS & RECREATION
Statehouse Mail, 2177 Warm Springs Ave, Boise, Idaho 83720 (208) 334-2154

Paul Christiansen, Director
Merl E. Meinen, Deputy Director

John V Evans, Governor

October 17, 1984

Mr. Thomas R. Payne
Thomas R. Payne & Associates
101 Rudy's Knob Lane
Arcata, GA 95521

Dear Tim:

Thank you for your letter concerning the status of your instream flow studies on the South Fork of the Payette River. I still believe that the best method of approaching the issue is by examining the stage-discharge relationships between water surface elevations and the bottom profile at the transects which I pointed out to you and George Harrington.

Assuming the existence of a reasonably straightforward approach to and exit from each of the critical areas at these transects, reasonable width and depth standards for recreational watercraft are as follows:

CRAFT	DEPTH	WIDTH
Canoe, kayak	.5 ft.	4 ft.
Raft/Drift boat	1 ft.	8 ft.

Because these standards do not take into consideration a variety of other factors which affect navigability, we agree with your suggestion to the project proponents that an experienced river runner float the bypass reach at a variety of lower flows for the purpose of determining a minimum recreation flow. Should such site checks indicate a higher minimum flow than does the instream flow study, we would recommend the higher flow to FERC.

Please contact me if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Todd Graeff
State Trails Coordinator

1053d
cc: Kurt Burkholder

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Intermtn Power
Exhibit L

(5) RECREATIONAL USES

Recreation is the key resource of the general area. The South Fork Payette River provides a wide variety of recreational opportunities to the traveling public as well as the local community.

With the planned four-year upgrading of the Forest Highway Route 24, increased recreational use is expected. The major reason for the road upgrading is to provide for easier winter driving conditions than the current route along Idaho Highway 21 across several summits. Year-round traffic flow between Lowman and Boise will be enhanced by completion of the project.

Sight-seeing is the most popular recreational use along Forest Route 24, and this is also expected to increase when the road-paving project is finished. The road project completion will also afford more opportunities for easier access for recreational floatcraft vehicles. The 1973 U.S. Forest Service Survey gives the following breakdowns for recreational use:

Sight-seeing	29.3 percent
Picnicking	20.7 percent
Camping	17.5 percent
Winter activities	15.7 percent

The remainder of use is spread over water recreation, whitewater boating, hiking and resort/recreation residency. Hunting and fishing activities are included in the percentages for picnicking and camping.

Participation in whitewater boating has increased in the last 11 years and is expected to increase even more upon completion of the Federal Highway Administration's road project. Present boating activities occur primarily at the lower end of the South Fork Payette River near its confluence with the Main

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Payette. The majority of put-in points also occur in this lower section. Activities include day trips, whitewater rodeos, and other competitions. Noteworthy use, however, also occurs in the mid-to-upper reaches of the South Fork Payette. Among specific reaches, the canyon corridor between the confluence of the Deadwood and the Little Gallager Creek is becoming more popular for rafting. Three principal factors contribute to this popularity: 1) location of river near the area's population center (i.e., 75 miles from Boise); 2) the regulated flow contributions made by the Deadwood which can be conducive to optimal recreational flows; and 3) the relatively easy "put-in" accessibility at the confluence of the Deadwood, at Big Pine Campground, and at Little Gallager Creek, the put-in points being an important consideration due to the very limited accessibility on the South Fork in this area.

During the summers of 1983 and 1984, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) contracted the University of Idaho to assess the recreational boating use patterns in all the South Fork reaches. In 1984, the upper reach was emphasized but not documented as of yet. As the publication becomes available, copies will be forwarded to the Commission. In the absence of this assessment, field observations indicate that, during the weekends between July and Labor Day, recreational boating does occur, albeit in limited numbers. During this period, a total of less than four kayaks and three eight-man rafts were observed floating the Oxbow Bend reach, this usually occurring in the late morning hours.

Recreational reports, personal field observations and interviews with boaters indicate that the canyon reach of the South Fork Payette River usually provides optimal floating conditions at flows between 1,000 and 1,400 cfs.

Regardless of the calendar timeframe of the Idaho recreation season (i.e., Memorial Day to Labor Day), whitewater boating

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JAN 14 1994

use is limited in time, and specifically limited by the variance of flows on any given stream which are conducive to safe and adequate passage. In the case of the South Fork Payette River and, more specifically, the reach from the mouth of the Deadwood to the Little Gallager Creek (the canyon reach), the boating range is 1,000 to 1,400 cfs, minimum to maximum values. The incidence of hazard to life and property increases dramatically to either side of these limits. Therefore, a range of 1,000 to 1,400 cfs must be critically assessed as to the hydropower project's impact upon recreational boating.

From available water records dating from 1928 to the present, the timeframe corresponding to the aforementioned optimal floating conditions is generally between July 15 and two to three weeks after Labor Day. In 1983, the IDPR indicated the reach could not be floated until late August due to high flow conditions and the associated hazards. However, in 1984, the floating season occurred earlier, and flow conditions became too low for safe boating (900 cfs) by mid-August. In summary, it appears that a normal season, approximately 30 days in length, will normally occur between the period of July 15 to Labor Day.

A discussion of specific channel characteristics as relating to floatability within the Oxbow reach is appropriate. Starting approximately 300 feet upstream of the tunnel's entrance portal, the stream is wide, uniform in channel cross section, and approximately four to six feet in depth during optimal boating flow conditions (1,000 - 1,400 cfs). Near the entrance portal to the tunnel, the river transitions into a narrow, deep channel; this due to the existing vestige of the previously constructed diversion. It is at this point that dredging activity appeared to have been initiated, and a dramatic change in channel depth and width is evident. A reach of approximately 50 yards is considered a rapidly moving constriction with higher than normal velocities.

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Just past the tunnel entrance portal, the river slightly spreads, although still enclosed within the rechanneled streambed.

Entering the "heel" portion of the Oxbow, a stairstep arrangement occurs in the streambed which appears to have been manmade. This provides for a relatively rapid drop over a short distance through a constrictive lateral section and also provides for a genuine whitewater feature approximately 80 yards in length.

Immediately below the chute, the water becomes relatively calm again and flows through a channel approximately 35 to 45 feet wide, with a channel depth at stream's invert of approximately 14 feet. One constrictive point at the "heel" is evident, and the constriction at this point is the narrowest within the entire Oxbow reach. Lateral width at this point is approximately 35 feet at a flow condition of 875 cfs and narrows to approximately 15 feet at a flow condition of 400 cfs; this being due to an exposed boulder at the lower flow condition. All depths observed are in excess of one foot, the minimal floatability depth for rafts and driftboats.

The stream channel past the "heel" and along the "sole" of the bypass reach is generally uniform in character. This section is characterized as a glide. The entire reach has been dredged, and the stream channel has become much more constricted than other portions of the Oxbow or along most of the general reach in the South Fork Payette. Channel width at a low flow condition is approximately 25 to 35 feet, of V-shaped section, and the invert of the trench is between 9 and 14 feet in depth (at approximately 420 cfs condition). For approximately 40 feet along the "sole", another small rapids occurs due to deposition of boulder material, presumably original diversion rock. At a flow condition of approximately 420 cfs, the cross section is approximately 30 feet wide, of irregular channel depth [illegible]

1994

the section and provides a slight drop (less than two feet) in water surface elevation. The remainder of the "sole" is similar to the aforementioned glide description.

Observations of the stream past the "toe" indicate that dredging operations ceased beyond this point. The channel is non-uniform through the section, and the natural channel is established at the outside of the curve with depths ranging from 4 to 9 feet in the natural channel at a 420 cfs flow condition. The inside of the turn in the stream transitions to shallow water surface elevations down to a few inches.

Past the "toe" and entering the "instep", the channel section widens to approximately 120 feet and has a relatively uniform cross section with depth ranging from 4.5 feet at stream invert to .5 foot at the bank. Floatability through this section is manageable at the 420 cfs condition.

Proceeding along the "instep", the channel widths, depths and cross sections are best represented through the data obtained for the IFIM approach in order to determine appropriate maintenance flows for the fishery and recreational floatcraft. Generally, the stream channel (at low flow conditions) was found to be wide (in excess of 90 feet), shallow (ranging from 2.5 feet in the natural low flow channel down to .5 foot at the banks), and with a relatively uniform rate of change from the invert of the stream to the bank.

In summary, floatability without jeopardizing water craft (i.e, appropriate water depth and lateral clearance), is manageable throughout the first portions of the Oxbow Bend reach to a point just past the "toe" during a flow condition of approximately 420 cfs. Further, floatability is manageable based on criteria requiring minimum drafts for rafts and driftboats of one foot in the natural channel during an approximately 420 cfs flow condition.

JAN 14 1994

ROSTER OF ATTENDANCE

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
HEARING - SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER
MINIMUM STREAM FLOW
OCTOBER 8, 1991 - HORSESHOE BEND CITY HALL

Name	Address	Representing
Scott Grunder	1114 N. Dalton Ave. Boise, ID 83704	IDFG
Ellen Jensen		IDWR
Jeff Hennessy	3409 N 39th Boise ID 83703	FOP
David Hale	Emmett Ranger District, USFS 1648 N. Washington, Emmett, ID	USFS
Karen Wattenmaker	Box 148 Garden Valley ID 83622	IRU
JOHN WASSON	HC 77 Box 2860 GARDEN VALLEY ID 83622	IRU

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EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD
SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER
MINIMUM STREAMFLOW APPLICATION
APPLICATION NO. 65-13060

I am Bill Platts and I am a member of, and am here today on behalf of the Idaho Water Resource Board.

On May 16, 1989 the Idaho Water Resource Board made application to the Department of Water Resources to appropriate a minimum streamflow in the South Fork Payette River in what is known as Reach "C" or the Oxbow.. That application--No. 65-13060--was requested by the Board for purposes of maintaining recreational boating flows during the high-use season; the aesthetic resource for persons driving along the river & recreating in the area, and fish and aquatic habitat. Since the time of this application the Idaho Water Resource Board has adopted the Comprehensive State Water Plan for the Payette River Reaches, and that plan's recommendations were subsequently ratified by the legislature. That Plan, and its findings, which will be presented to you today by Bill Graham of the Board's staff, fully supports the purposes and amount of this requested minimum flow. The Department of Water Resources must make its decision in a manner consistent with that plan. Further, the Board adopts the other testimony that you will hear today in support of this minimum flow.

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EXHIBIT 2

SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER
MINIMUM STREAMFLOW APPLICATION DATA

WATER RIGHT NUMBER: 65-13060

SOURCE: SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER

APPLICANT: IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

REQUESTED BY:
IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD

DATE FILED: MAY 16, 1989

MINIMUM STREAMFLOW REACH:

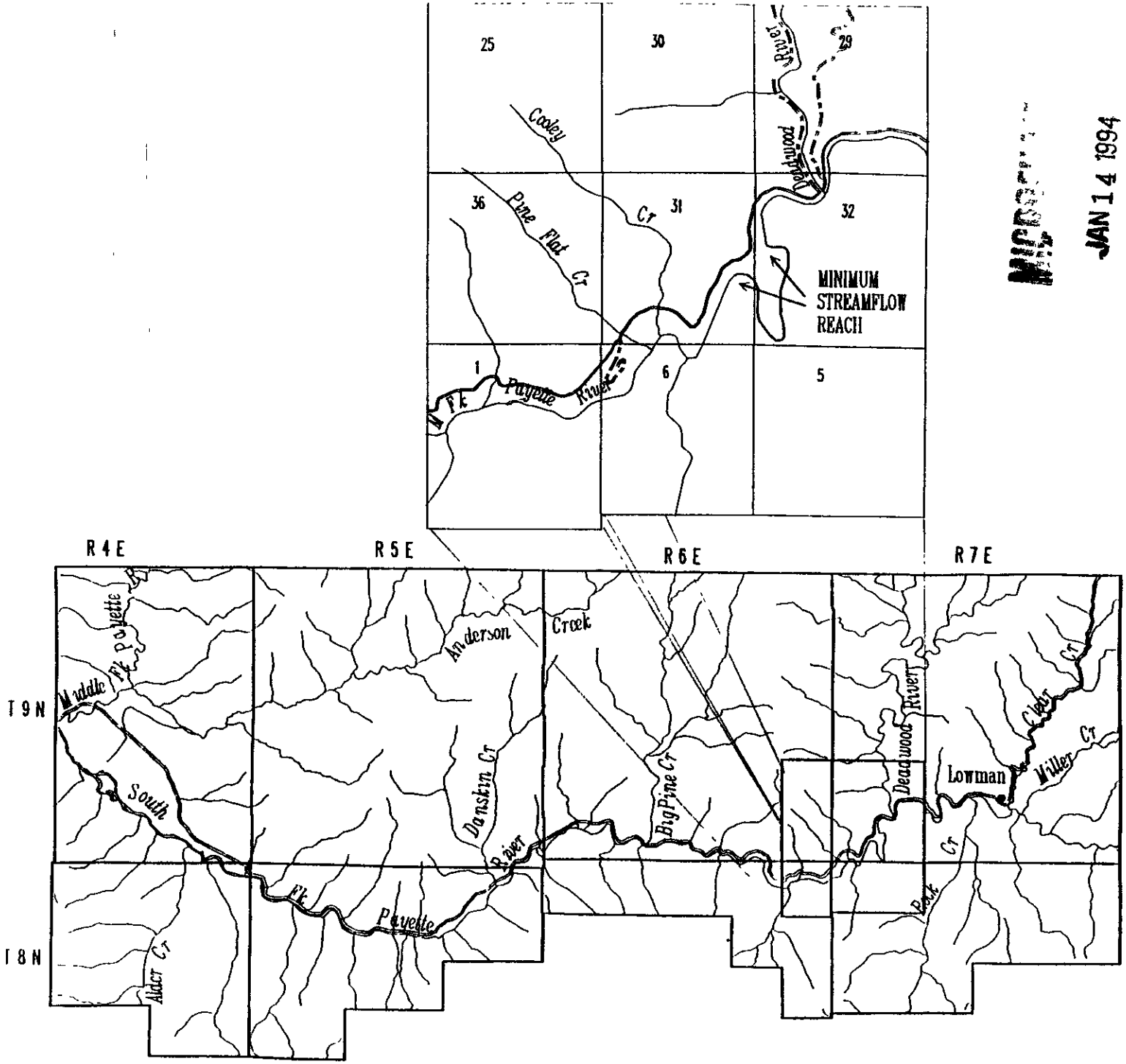
COMMENCES AT THE UPSTREAM END OF THE OXBOW BEND IN LOTS 3 AND 4, SECTION 32, T9N, R7E, AND EXTENDS DOWNSTREAM FOR APPROXIMATELY 1.25 MILES TO A POINT 200 YARDS DOWNSTREAM OF THE SECTION LINE COMMON TO SECTION 31 AND 32, T9N, R7E, BOISE COUNTY.

PERIOD OF USE: APRIL 15 - AUGUST 31

RATES OF FLOW:
MONDAY THROUGH THURSDAY - 763 CFS
FRIDAY THROUGH SUNDAY - 700 CFS

PURPOSES:
MAINTAIN RECREATIONAL BOATING FLOWS, AESTHETICS, AND FISH AND AQUATIC HABITAT.

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25
30
29
Cooley
Deadwood River
36
Pine Flat Cr
31
32
MINIMUM STREAMFLOW REACH
1
6
5
N Fk Payette River
R4E
R5E
R6E
R7E
T9N
T8N
Middle Fk Payette
Anderson
Creek
Dunstin Cr
South Fk Payette River
Big Pine Cr
Deadwood River
Cedar Cr
Miller Cr
Lowman
Bear Cr
Alder Cr

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SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER
SNRA THROUGH OXBOW BEND
SUMMARY OF WATER RIGHTS

TOTAL NUMBER OF WATER RIGHTS - 130

DECREES - 24.95 CFS and 1.0 AFA

Includes irrigation, domestic, commercial, power, mining and stockwater.

LICENSES - 1.27 CFS

Includes irrigation, domestic and power.

PERMITS - 4.26 CFS

Includes irrigation and domestic.

APPLICATION - 50.00 CFS

One application for power.

MINIMUM STREAMFLOWS (65-12733)

(1) SNRA TO DEADWOOD RIVER

1100 CFS - APRIL 19 TO JULY 15
212 CFS - JULY 16 TO APRIL 18

(2) DEADWOOD RIVER TO OXBOW BEND

1100 CFS - APRIL 15 TO AUGUST 31
337 CFS - SEPTEMBER 1 TO APRIL 14

(3) OXBOW BEND

337/400 CFS - APRIL 15 TO AUGUST 31
337 CFS - SEPTEMBER 1 TO APRIL 14

(4) OXBOW BEND TO MIDDLE FORK

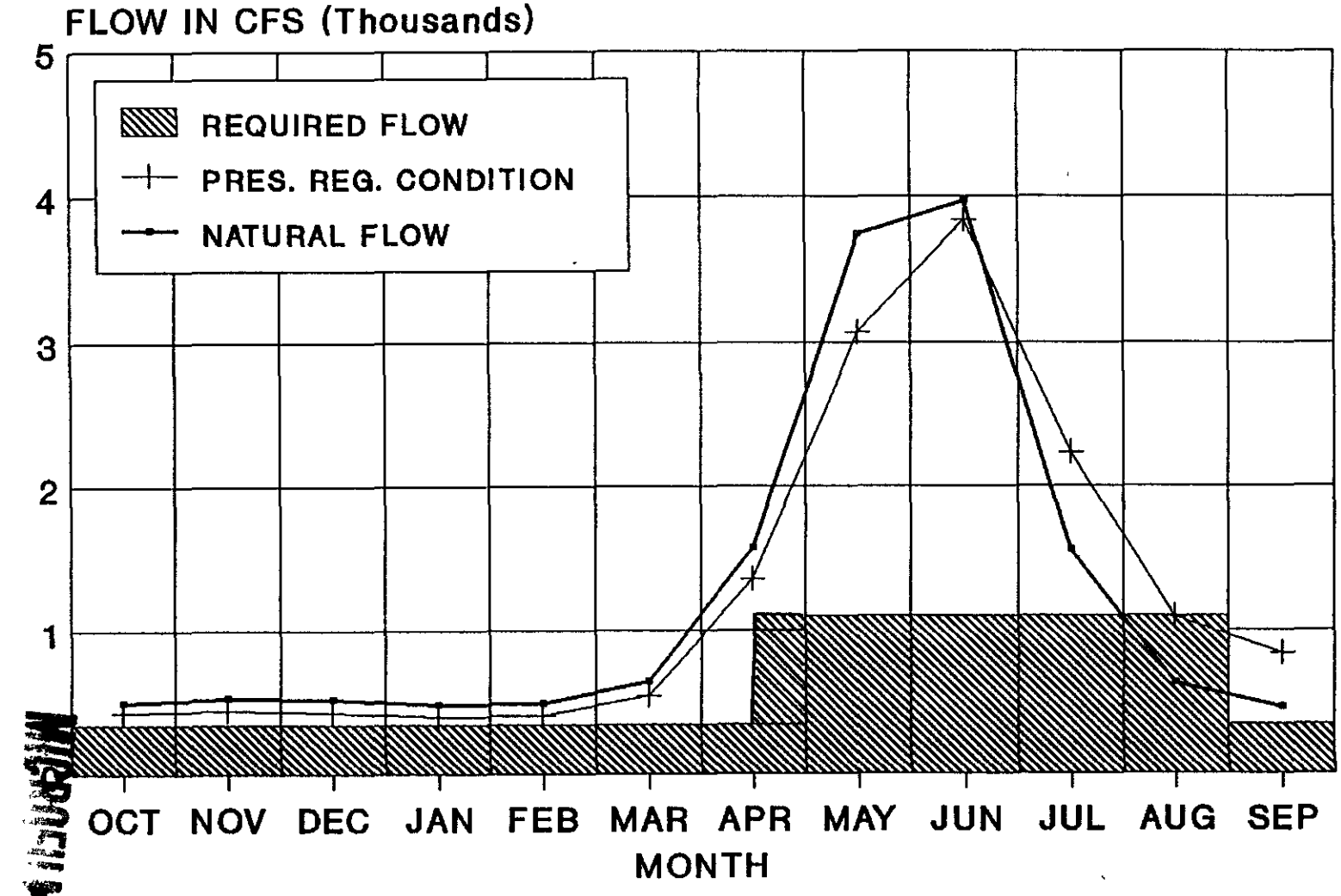
1100 CFS - APRIL 15 TO AUGUST 31
337 CFS - SEPTEMBER 1 TO APRIL 14

(5) MIDDLE FORK TO NORTH FORK

1350 CFS - APRIL 15 TO AUGUST 31
407 CFS - SEPTEMBER 1 TO APRIL 14

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AVERAGE MONTHLY FLOW
SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER BEL. DEADWOOD R



1928 TO 1989 AVERAGE.

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FLOW DURATION

SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER BELOW DEADWOOD RIVER

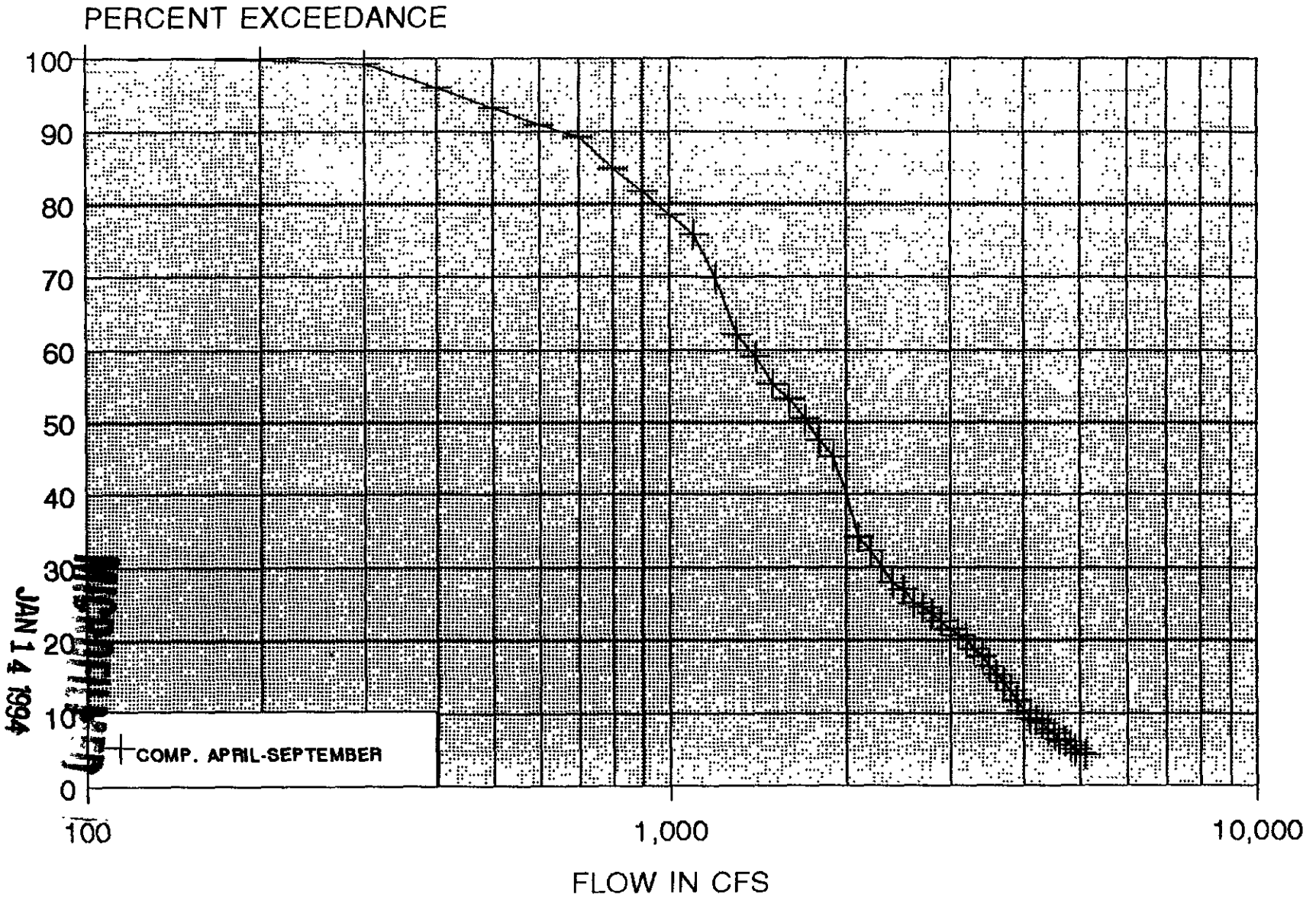


EXHIBIT 3

BEFORE THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
STATE OF IDAHO

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION FOR FOR PERMIT NO. 65-12733 (SOUTH FORK AND MAIN STEM, PAYETTE RIVER) TO ESTABLISH A MINIMUM STREAMFLOW IN THE NAME OF THE IDAHO WATER RESOURCE BOARD	MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER

On April 26, 1985, the Idaho Water Resource Board (Board) filed with the Department of Water Resources (Department) an application for permit to appropriate water to preserve a minimum streamflow on the South Fork and Main Stem of the Payette River which is tributary to the Snake River. The application was filed by the Board upon the request of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Fish and Game), pursuant to chapter 15, title 42, Idaho Code. The application was assigned water right filing number 65-12733. The application proposes the appropriation of a variable minimum streamflow beginning at the Sawtooth Wilderness boundary and extending downstream to the confluence of the North Fork and Main Stem of the Payette River.

The purpose of the proposed minimum streamflow is to preserve scenic, recreational, and aesthetic values and also to preserve fish and wildlife habitat.

Notice of the time and place of hearing was properly published and a public hearing was held in Horseshoe Bend, Idaho, on September 27, 1987.

Parties appearing in a formal capacity at the hearing

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included the Board, Fish and Game, and Parks. Other individuals and representatives of organizations also appeared and presented their views and comments as public witnesses.

After the close of the hearing, the record remained open for ten (10) days to provide for the submittal of additional written materials. Additional comments and technical data were submitted to the Department, including a petition for late intervention by Intermountain Power Company (Intermountain). By letter dated November 25, 1987, the parties were given ten days from the date of the letter to request cross-examination of those submitting comments after the hearing, or twenty-one (21) days to submit rebuttal data or argument to the comments submitted after the hearing. Fish and Game timely submitted rebuttal comment in response to Intermountain's petition and related material.

ANALYSIS

Rule 6,3 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Department of Water Resources states:

> Filing of Petitions. Petitions to intervene and proof of service of copy thereof on all other parties of record shall be filed within five (5) days after receiving notice of the proceeding, or if no notice is received, not less than five (5) days prior to the date set for hearing and, if filed thereafter, shall state a substantial reason for such delay, otherwise such petition shall not be considered.

The notice of hearing, which was published in the Idaho Statesman, the Lewiston Morning Tribune, the Times News, and the Post Register on October 1 and October 8, and published in the Idaho World on October 7 and October 14, stated that any party who wished to formally appear must file a notice of appearance with the Director of the Department five (5) days prior to the

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hearing.

Intermountain also received personal notice of the hearing by letter addressed to Mark Auth, President, Intermountain Power Company, dated October 5, 1987. The letter notified Intermountain of the notice of appearance requirement.

The request for late intervention was not filed with the Department until ten (10) days following the hearing. No reasons were proposed as cause for the late filing. Furthermore, the granting of a petition for late intervention filed after the hearing would reopen this matter for further hearing. The petition was not timely filed and is denied.

The data and argument incorporated into the petition, however, will be considered by the Department because it was filed within the ten day comment period.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Application for Permit No. 65-12733 proposes a minimum streamflow from the confluence with the North Fork Payette River within Section 28, T9N, R3E, upstream about 68 miles to the boundary with the Sawtooth Wilderness Area in unsurveyed Section 2, T9N, R11E, B.M. The reach is divided into five subreaches:

Reach A - 212 cfs beginning January 1 through April 18, 1,100 cfs beginning April 19 through July 15, and 212 cfs beginning July 16 through December 31. Reach A extends from the boundary of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area in the unsurveyed Section 2 of T9N, R11E, Custer County, Idaho, to the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers in the NE1/4 NW1/4, Section 32 of T9N, R7E, Boise County, Idaho.

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Reach B - 337 cfs beginning January 1 through April 14, 1,100 cfs beginning April 15 through August 31, and 337 cfs beginning September 1 through December 31. Reach B extends from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers to the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend, approximately 1,056 yards downstream from the confluence of the Deadwood and South Fork Payette Rivers in the SW1/4 NW1/4, Section 32, T9N, R7E, Boise County, Idaho.

Reach C - 337 cfs beginning January 1 through April 14, 337 cfs Monday through Thursday and 400 cfs, Friday through Sunday, beginning April 15 through August 31; and 337 cfs beginning September 1 through December 31. Reach C extends from the upstream end of the Oxbow Bend to a point in the NE1/4 SE1/4, Section 31, approximately 200 yards downstream from the section line between Section 31 and Section 32 in T9N, R7E, Boise County, Idaho.

Reach D - 337 cfs beginning January 1 through April 14, 1,100 cfs beginning April 15 through August 31, and 337 cfs beginning September 1 through December 31. Reach D extends from a point 200 yards downstream from the section line between Section 31 and Section 32 to T9N, R7E, Boise County, to the confluence of the South Fork Payette River and the Middle Fork Payette River in the NE1/4 NE1/4, Section 20, T9N, R4E, Boise County, Idaho.

Reach E - 407 cfs beginning January 1 through April 14, 1,350 cfs beginning April 15 through August 31, and 407 cfs beginning September 1 through December 31. Reach E extends from

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the confluence of the South Fork Payette River and the Middle Fork Payette River to the confluence of the Payette River and the North Fork Payette River in the SW1/4 SW1/4, Section 28, T9N, R3E, Boise County, Idaho.

2. The flow rates proposed by the minimum streamflow filing in the various subreaches are exceeded 90% of the time throughout all of the subreaches except during the late summer and occasionally early in the spring, when the flows may only be able to be maintained approximately 50% of the time.

3. Modeling of minimum flows performed by Fish and Game concludes that the base or lowest minimum flows listed in Finding of Fact No. 1 for each subreach are actual minimum flows necessary to preserve fish habitat.

4. Intermountain established that its studies were site specific to the Oxbow area where it proposes a hydropower facility. The fishery is composed of both whitefish and rainbow trout, and both must be considered in determining a minimum streamflow. Intermountain's studies show that, at a flow of approximately 350 cfs, available usable area for mountain whitefish begins to decline substantially with incremental reductions in flow. The studies of Intermountain corroborate that a flow rate of 337 cfs is a minimum flow for maintenance of the fishery in the Oxbow subreach.

5. Parks interviewed recreational boaters who use the proposed minimum flow reach to determine the earliest day and the latest day in the boating season when boaters could use the river. Water enthusiasts floating in several types of rafts

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were questioned. Minimum recreational boating flows were established at levels in the various subreaches below which the public would cease floating the river because of low water. The period of use and flows for recreation proposed by the application are compatible with Parks' survey results.

6. Use of the minimum streamflow reach by recreational boaters, fishermen, tourists, and campers is increasing annually. The minimum flow reach is used by the general public.

7. According to water right records, water withdrawal from the minimum flow reach is negligible. Application to Appropriate Water No. 65-12507, located in the Oxbow (Subreach C), proposes diversion of 50 cfs, and is prior in time to the minimum flow filing. The application is filed in the name of Intermountain West, Inc., but Intermountain Power Company appears to be the successor in interest to Intermountain West, Inc.

8. Communities and recreational developments within the hydrologic basin draining to the minimum flow reach on the South Fork and Main Stem of the Payette River need a source of water for municipal and domestic purposes. Reservation of sufficient water from the Payette River and its tributaries for future municipal and domestic use within the minimum flow reach drainage is in the public interest.

9. Although public sentiment expressed at the hearing and in the comments generally favored the minimum streamflow, concern was expressed regarding the future use of the water for both small domestic uses and large hydropower production

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CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Idaho Code § 42-1501 provides that streamflow preservation for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, recreation, aesthetic beauty, navigation, and water quality when made pursuant to the minimum streamflow statutes, is in the public interest and is declared to be a beneficial use of such water.

2. Idaho Code § 42-1503 sets forth the criteria to be considered by the Department in reviewing an application for minimum streamflow:

> Upon the conclusion of the hearings and completion of any investigation conducted by the director, he shall enter his findings in writing approving the application in full, or in part, or upon conditions or rejecting said application. Approval of any such application must based upon the finding that such appropriation of minimum streamflow:
>
> > (a) will not interfere with any vested water right, permit, or water right application with priority of right date earlier than the date of receipt in the office of the director of a complete application for appropriation of minimum streamflow filed under the provisions of this act;
> >
> > (b) is in the public, as opposed to private, interest;
> >
> > (c) is necessary for the preservation of fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, recreation, aesthetic beauty, navigation, transportation, or water quality of the stream;
> >
> > (d) is the minimum flow or lake level and not the ideal or most desirable flow or lake level; and
> >
> > (e) is capable of being maintained as evidenced by records of streamflows and water levels and the existing or future establishment of necessary gauging stations and bench marks.

3. Any right to be acquired under the application is for instream nonconsumptive use and is subject to all vested water

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rights, permits, or water right applications having dates of priority earlier than April 26, 1985.

4. The requested variable minimum stream flows are capable of being maintained.

5. The proposed minimum streamflow appropriation is necessary to preserve scenic, recreational, and aesthetic values, and to protect fish and wildlife habitat.

6. The minimum streamflows proposed are in the public, as opposed to the private, interest.

7. The variable minimum flows sought are the minimum flows and not the most desirable flows.

8. The Director of the Department of Water Resources has considerable flexibility to grant appropriations subject to future appropriation for uses of greater importance; in effect prioritizing among uses according to the public interest. Shokal v. Dunn, 109 Idaho 330, 337, 707 P.2d 441 (1985).

9. The Director should retain sufficient flexibility that the parameters of a minimum stream flow may be changed to respond to proven public interest. Municipal or domestic uses within the watershed should not be stifled by a minimum streamflow. The recreational value of the area may be enhanced by communities and recreational property owners along the river. Communities and recreational property owners should have access to an easily available source of water for municipal and domestic use.

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Application for Permit No. 65-12733 is APPROVED subject to the following conditio

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1. Use of water under this permit is subject to all prior rights.

2. Use of water under this permit shall recognize and allow the continued beneficial diversion of water for irrigation or other purposes under any prior existing water right established by diversion and application to beneficial use or by an application, permit, or license on file or issued by the Director under the provisions of chapter 2, title 42, Idaho Code, with a priority of water right date earlier than April 26, 1985, the priority date of this permit.

3. Use of water under this permit shall be nonconsumptive.

4. Upon a future finding and order of the Director that gauging stations are required to maintain the approved minimum flow on the South Fork and Main Stem, Payette River, such measuring devices shall be permanently installed and maintained as specified by the Department.

5. The Director retains jurisdiction to review and amend any and all parameters of this permit and subsequent license. Prior to undertaking a review of the water right, the Director shall identify the reasons for exercising retained jurisdiction under this condition, and give notice thereof to the public generally and to specific persons or parties known by the Director to be interested. The Director shall thereafter conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining whether the minimum streamflow should be modified or amended in the public interest. Burden of proof at the hearing shall be upon the person or party seeking to establish that a particular parameter of the water

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right should be modified or amended to satisfy the public interest.

6. The minimum streamflow is subordinate and subject to future appropriations of water from the South Fork and Main Stem of the Payette Rivers for municipal and domestic purposes within the minimum flow watershed.

7. Proof of instream beneficial use of the minimum streamflow appropriated shall be submitted to the Department within five (5) years after the permit approval is finally effective. Proof may be submitted immediately following legislative approval of the permit.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1988.

R. KEITH HIGGINSON, Director
Department of Water Resources

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on the 14th day of January, 1988, I mailed a true and correct copy, postage prepaid, of the Memorandum Decision and Order to:

Steve Goddard
Statehouse
Department of Fish and Game

Rinda Ray Just
Statehouse
Department of Parks and Recreation

Gene Gray
Route 1, Box 46-A
Payette, ID 83661

Dave Rydalch
Route 2, Box 108
St. Anthony, ID 83445

Mark Auth
Intermountain Power Corporation
8969 Kiowa Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

Darla J. Block

DARLA J. BLOCK

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Exhibit 4

United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Emmett Ranger District | 1048 N. Washington Emmett, ID 83617

Date: October 8, 1991

Reply to: 2500

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The enclosed written material from the Boise National Forest is requested to be entered as an exhibit relative to the hearing on minimum stream flows on the South Fork Payette River on October 8, 1991 at Horseshoe Bend, Idaho.

Delivered by David Hale, Emmett Ranger District, Boise National Forest

dfh

JAN 14 1994

OCT 07 '91 14:47 BOISE NF

United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Boise National Forest | 1750 Front Street Boise, ID 83702

Reply to: 1920/2354

Date: June 28, 1991

Dear Forest Planning Participant:

Enclosed is a correction to the Boise National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. You are being notified because of your stated interest in the Forest Plan or your actual participation in the planning process.

The following changes should be made in your Forest Plan on page II-7:

1. Under the river segments classified "Wild" change the existing wording for the two segments to:

   - Middle Fork Payette: Middle Fork Bridge (10409-18.6) to Boiling Springs
   - Bear River: North Fork Boise River to confluence of Bear Cr. and crossing of FR 348 to headwaters

2. Under the river segments classified "Scenic" add:

   - Bear River: Confluence of Bear Cr. to crossing of FR 348

3. Under the river segments classified "Recreation" change the existing wording to:

   - Middle Fork Payette River: Railroad Pass to Middle Fork Bridge (10409-18.6) and Boiling Springs to Forest Boundary

In addition, the two segments should be changed on the map titled Boise National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, which accompanies the Plan. For those who have the Appendices of the Environmental Impact Statement, these river segments can be found on page D-6 for the Middle Fork Payette, and page D-7 for Bear River.

Should you have any questions regarding this correction, please contact Ronn Julian, District Ranger, Cascade R.D., P.O. Box 696, Cascade, ID, 83611, 208-382-4271, concerning Middle Fork Payette River; or Kathy Lucich, District Ranger, Idaho City R.D., P.O. Box 129, Idaho City, ID, 83631, 208-364-4330, concerning Bear River.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. MOLTZEN
Acting Forest Supervisor

Caring for the Land and Serving People

JAN 14 1994

CORRECTION NUMBER 2 TO THE FOREST PLAN

As a result of normal management activities it was discovered that a two mile segment of the Middle Fork of the Payette River and an eight-tenths of a mile segment of the Bear River were incorrectly classified in their nomination for study for inclusion into the Wild and Scenic River System.

As required by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 as amended the Boise National Forest identified certain segments of the rivers located on the Forest to be eligible for study for inclusion into the Wild and Scenic River System. Classification of the segments followed guidelines set out in the Act and further clarified in the Forest Service Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resource Manual. Management activities within the identified corridors have been limited to protect those segments from degradation until the suitability studies can be completed for each river segment.

The Act defines a Wild river area as "Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America." These two river segments do not meet this definition.

The 2.0 mile segment of the Middle Fork Payette River (MFPR) classified incorrectly in the Plan is that portion of the river on the Cascade R.D. from its source near Railroad Pass to the Middle Fork bridge (10409-18.6) where Forest Road 409 (FR 409) crosses the River. This segment was classified as eligible for inclusion as a Wild River, but does not meet the criteria for this designation as stated in the Act. Throughout this entire segment FR 409 parallels the river, in parts forming a portion of the bank of the river, and is not screened from view from the river. A commercial timber sale and cutting of green trees for houselogs was completed several years before this segment was identified and the cutting area borders the river. There are also several pioneered, two-tracked roads which ford the river. The next level of classification after that of Wild river is that of a Scenic river. According to Forest Service Manual 2354.42g, paragraph 2, "A scenic river may be accessible in places by road. However, scenic rivers should not include long stretches of conspicuous and well-travelled roads closely paralleling the riverbank." The 2.0 mile segment of the Middle Fork Payette River does not meet this criteria. Based on physical reconnaisance of this river segment and applying the classification standards in the Forest Service Manual, the level of classification which this river segment fulfills is that of a Recreation river.

The 0.8 mile segment of the Bear River incorrectly classified is that segment from the junction where Bear Creek enters the river to where FR 348 crosses the river. Throughout this segment the road parallels the river. The vegetation in this segment has not been disturbed. The appropriate classification for this segment is a Scenic river.

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This correction of the Forest Plan is a change in the inventory for eligibility for study for inclusion into the Wild and Scenic River System. The two segments are located in Management Areas 53 and 27, both of which are managed under Prescription L. This prescription protects visual quality in sensitive areas, but favors timber growth and harvest, and range improvement and utilization on lands suitable for those activities. Neither the goals, objectives, outputs, management prescriptions, nor the standards and guidelines for those areas and the Forest as a whole will be altered by this correction. These two segments will continue to be managed to protect their outstanding and remarkable characteristics, appropriate to their corrected classifications as outlined in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, pages 50-51.

The correction reduces those river segments eligible for Wild classification from 103.2 to 100.4 miles. It increases those eligible for Scenic classification from 22.9 to 23.7 miles, and those eligible for Recreation from 277.1 to 279.1 miles.

The correction does not cause a change in the management direction nor the goals, objectives, and outputs of the Forest Plan. It also does not alter the intent of the decisions made by the Plan, nor does it have a significant environmental impact. Any management activities which will occur within the corrected river segments have been or will be analyzed with a site-specific interdisciplinary process.

This correction of the inventory of eligible river segments for study for inclusion into the Wild and Scenic River System is not a significant change to the Boise National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. This is an administrative action and not subject to appeal.

Roberta A. Moltzen
for Acting Forest Supervisor

June 28, 1991
Date

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River Management (Eligible Wild and Scenic River Segments)

Desired Future Condition

River segments determined as suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System are managed to retain their free-flowing and outstandingly remarkable characteristics. Protection of river segments is achieved by limiting some consumptive uses and construction activities within river corridors.

Goals

Protect river segments, eligible for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System pending a suitability determination, from activities which could diminish or change the free-flowing character, water quality, or scenic, recreational, cultural, wildlife, or fishery values which make the segments eligible for designation (i.e., potential classification cannot be degraded from wild to scenic nor scenic to recreational). Additionally, this protection shall apply to river segments found suitable for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River system.

Objectives

Within 5 years, complete suitability studies of 32 eligible river segments to determine their suitability for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. Conduct studies in following priority:

1. Payette River System
2. Boise River System
3. South Fork Salmon River System

Formulate and adopt river management plans, and map boundaries within one year of designation.

Within one year of release from Federal and State consideration for protection, review current management area direction appropriateness. Amend Forest Plan if necessary.

Standards

Coordinate suitability studies with other adjacent Forests and responsible Federal and State agencies and private landowners.

Manage riparian areas of eligible segments as Riparian Value Class I areas (see Riparian Value Class 1, page IV-10).

Management of segments before being designated or released from consideration for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System will be called "interim management". Interim management of eligible river segments pending a suitability determination, and of those rivers determined to be suitable, shall adhere to the following standards based upon classification eligibility, to the extent of Forest Service jurisdiction and authority. These standards apply to resource impacts occurring within the river channel or corridor (approximately one-quarter mile from each bank). Interim management direction was adapted from FSH 1909.12 (Land and Resource Management Planning Handbook) Chapter 8.

Wild Rivers

Timber Production - Cutting of trees is not permitted within one-quarter mile of the river except when needed in association with a primitive recreation experience, or to minimize risks to users, or to protect the environment. Timber within the visual corridor is managed to provide emphasis on visual quality.

Water Supply - All dams and major diversions are prohibited.

Hydroelectric Power - No development of hydroelectric power facilities is permitted.

Flood Control - No flood control dams, levees, or other works are allowed in the channel or river corridor.

Mining - Mineral leases are prohibited within one-quarter mile of the river. Mineral activity must minimize surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment.

Road Construction - No roads or other provisions for overland motorized travel are permitted within a narrow, incised river valley or, if the river valley is broad, within one-quarter mile of the river bank.

Agriculture - Existing domestic livestock grazing can continue, consistent with riparian management standards and other grazing standards contained in the Forest Plan.

Recreation Development - Simple comfort or convenience facilities, such as fireplaces or shelters, may be permitted if they harmonize with the surroundings.

Structures - Existing structures may be permitted. New structures are not allowed, except in rare instances to achieve compatible management objectives.

Utilities - New transmission, gas, and water lines are discouraged.

Motorized Travel - Motorized travel on land or water is generally not compatible.

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Visual Quality Objective - Management activities meet a VQO of preservation.

Scenic Rivers

Timber Production - Silvicultural practices may be allowed provided that there is no substantial adverse impact on the river and its immediate environment. Timber within the visual corridor is managed to provide emphasis on visual quality.

Water Supply - All dams and major diversions are prohibited.

Hydroelectric Power - No development of hydroelectric power facilities is permitted.

Flood Control - No flood control dams, levees, or other works are allowed in the channel or river corridor.

Mining - New mining claims, new mineral leases, and existing claims must minimize surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment that would affect suitability for designation.

Road Construction - Roads may occasionally bridge the river area and short stretches of screened roads may be permitted.

Agriculture - Domestic livestock grazing is permitted to the extent currently occurring.

Recreation Development - Public use facilities are permitted within the river corridor if screened from the river.

Structures - Short reaches of the river corridor may have concentrations of habitations.

Utilities - New transmission, gas, and water lines are discouraged.

Motorized Travel - Motorized travel on land or water may be permitted, restricted, or prohibited to protect river values.

Visual Quality Objective - Management activities meet a VQO of retention.

Recreational Rivers

Timber Production - Timber harvesting is permitted; the immediate river environment will be protected. Timber within the visual corridor is managed to provide emphasis on visual quality.

Water Supply - Existing minor diversion structures are permitted provided the waterway remains generally natural in appearance. No new structures are permitted.

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Hydroelectric Power - No development of hydroelectric power facilities is permitted.

Flood Control - Existing flood control works may be maintained; no new structures are permitted.

Mining - New mining claims, new mineral leases, and existing claims must minimize surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment that may affect suitability for designation.

Road Construction - Paralleling roads may be constructed along the river; there may be several bridge crossings and numerous river access points.

Agriculture - Land may be managed for a full range of agricultural uses, to the extent currently practiced.

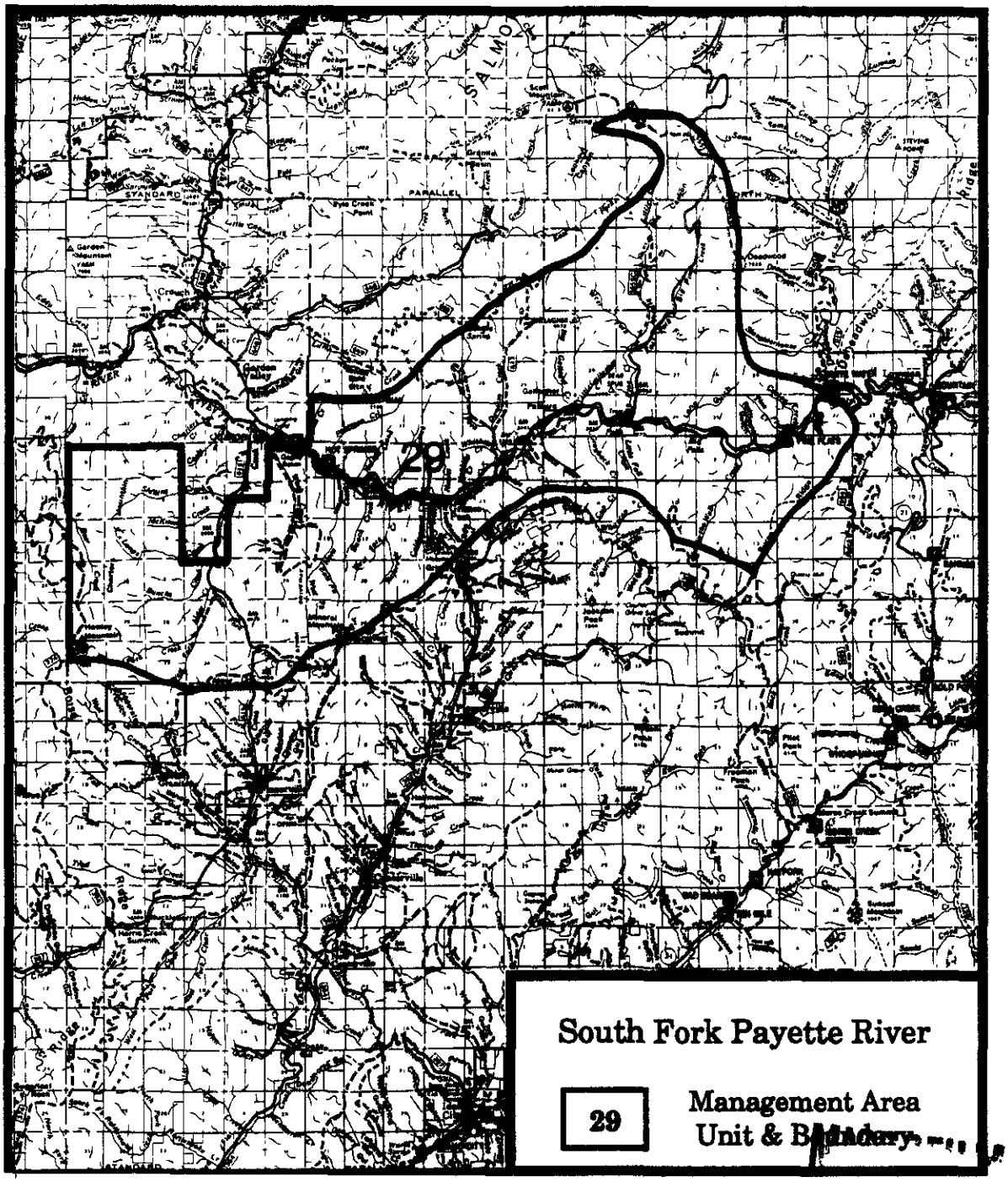
Recreation Development - Campgrounds and picnic areas may be established near rivers.
Structures. New or existing structures for habitation or recreation use are permitted.

Utilities - New transmission, gas, and water lines are discouraged.

Motorized Travel - Motorized travel on land or water may be permitted at existing levels, restricted, or prohibited to protect river values.

Visual Quality Objective - Management activities generally meet a VQO of retention.

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Management Area 29: South Fork Payette River

Description of Area

The South Fork Payette River area, located south and east of Garden Valley along the river, encompasses 66,333 acres of National Forest land, 1,856 acres of private lands, 1,348 acres of State of Idaho land, and 154 acres of other federal land. Wildlife, recreation, visual quality, timber, and mining are the primary resources and uses.

Significant fish streams are the South Fork Payette River and Pine Creek.

This area contains 29,180 acres of wildlife winter range. Bald eagle winter habitat occurs along the South Fork Payette River.

Approximately 12,720 acres are suitable rangeland covered predominantly by a coniferous-timber range type.

The South Fork Payette River is popular for kayaking, rafting, and trout fishing.

A portion of the South Fork Payette River is eligible for further study as a potential Wild and Scenic River.

Approximately 37,920 acres are physically suited timberland covered primarily with mixed conifer trees.

The area is open to mineral activities and prospecting. Operating plans include appropriate mitigation measures to minimize, mitigate, or where practical, eliminate impacts on surface resources. Bonding of activities is commensurate with anticipated site reclamation. The locatable mineral potential is moderate to high. The leasable mineral potential for geothermal resources is moderate to high. The potential for other leasable minerals, and for common variety mineral materials is unknown.

The land is characterized by moderately steep to steep slopes which are moderately to strongly dissected by streams. Elevations range from 3,100 to 8,000 feet, and the mean annual precipitation varies between 15 and 35 inches. The potential for erosion is moderate to high.

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Desired Future Condition

Management direction is based on Management Prescription L (described on page IV-94) emphasizing visuals, timber, range, and wildlife resources. Scenic quality meets the visual quality objectives of retention (at least 13 percent), partial retention (at least 29 percent) and modification (at most 58 percent). Visitors will have opportunities for cultural experiences through interpretive signs and exhibits at each of the campgrounds. Timber growth is increased outside visually sensitive areas along the South Fork Payette River, Garden Valley, and Forest Highway 24. Forage production is increased on suitable rangelands. Wildlife improvements focus on the South Fork Payette River wildlife winter range. Bald eagle wintering areas are protected. River-oriented recreation activities are promoted, with emphasis on public service, safety, resource protection, and private sector development. Threats from wildfire to public safety, rural developments and high investment areas are reduced.

Goals

Manage the watershed to reduce sedimentation in the South Fork Payette River.

Improve fish habitat in the South Fork Payette River and maintain the current habitat condition in Big Pine Creek.

Stream	Riparian Value Class	Fish Habitat Condition Index Current	Desired	Optimum
S. Fk. Payette River	1	77	85	90
Big Pine Creek	3	77	75	90

Manage to achieve at least a 35 Elk Habitat Effectiveness rating and maintain security areas during critical periods.

Emphasize timber and fire management practices on and adjacent to wildlife winter range to enhance cover and forage production.

Manage access, and minimize disturbance on wildlife winter ranges.

Protect bald eagle wintering habitat along the South Fork Payette River.

Maintain or improve the quality and quantity of forage where livestock grazing is permitted.

Continue noxious weed control in the Garden Valley Basin area.

Explore opportunities to select campsites for river users to limit sanitation problems, and to relieve pressure on undeveloped recreation sites.

Continue to provide interpretive services during heavy recreation use periods. Coordinate interpretive services with adjacent Ranger Districts.

Develop access sites for river-oriented recreation opportunities along the South Fork Payette River.

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Develop improved barrier-free facilities, a trail to the hot springs, and an interpretive site at Pine Flats Campground.

Recommend the Banks-Garden Valley-Lowman Highway for National Forest Scenic Byway designation when road construction is completed.

Provide visitors with historical cultural experiences through interpretive signs, exhibits, or kiosks at each of the campgrounds in this area.

Protect the appropriate values of the South Fork Payette River to maintain its eligibility for Wild and Scenic River status.

Manage suited lands to increase timber growth and yield. Intensify regeneration activities to assure fully stocked stands in areas damaged by catastrophic events.

Manage insects and disease to maintain long term visual quality objectives in visually sensitive areas.

Reduce fuel hazards along National Forest property boundaries that border rural subdivisions and rural developments.

Promote partnership between local subdivisions and cooperating fire protection agencies to develop rural wildfire prevention and hazard reduction programs.

Objectives

Improve watershed condition by treating five acres by the year 2000.

Conduct a fish survey on the South Fork Payette River by the year 2000.

Improve the Elk Habitat Effectiveness rating from 25 to 28, and reduce the maximum open road density in each compartment to 2.5 miles per square mile by the year 2000.

Improve wildlife habitat by planting 100 acres, by applying prescribed fire to 1000 acres, and by constructing four water developments by the year 2000.

Prepare and implement three range allotment management plans by the year 1995. Improve livestock distribution and control by building five structures by the year 2000.

Develop a river management plan for the South Fork Payette River by the year 1995.

Develop a river access facility at Danskin by the year 1995.

Complete a vegetation management plan for the Hot Springs and Pine Flat Campgrounds by the year 1995.

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Evaluate the Deadwood Lookout for historical significance and determine disposition by the year 1995.

Evaluate the significance of the historic and prehistoric resources of Pine Flat and Gallagher Flat by the year 2000. Complete a cultural resource inventory in the Basque Spring and Danskin Creek areas to determine archaeological sensitivity by the year 2005. Excavate at least one site and prepare an interpretive exhibit for the Garden Valley Work Center by the year 1995.

Complete the Wild and Scenic River Study for all eligible segments of the South Fork Payette River by the year 1995.

Initiate timber management activity on approximately 2,600 acres by the year 2000, using a mixture of large, small, and salvage sales.

Prepare a wildfire pre-attack plan for the South Fork drainage and rural developments by the year 1995.

Inventory and analyze natural fuel condition by the year 1995, and then complete fuel management treatment by the year 2000.

Standards

Manage a total of 998 acres as dedicated old growth habitat in compartments 6801, 6811, and 6823 to provide for species diversity.

Protect snags and roost trees that are used by wintering bald eagles.

Maintain those wildlife exclosures in the South Fork Payette River drainage that provide useful data at a reasonable cost.

Where indicated below, meet the visual quality objectives of Retention (R) or Partial Retention (PR) in the Foreground (Fg) or Middleground (Mg) distance zones as viewed from the following areas/corridors:

	FgR	FgPR	MgR	MgPR
Forest Highway 17 corridor	X		X	X
Deadwood River Road #492		X		
Grimes Pass Road #382	X			X
Scott Mt. Deadwood Road #555		X		X
Scott Mt. Lookout Road #557		X		X
S. Fk. Payette River	X		X	X

Maintain the Pine Flats and Hot Springs Campgrounds.

Manage the Pine Flats Campground as a full service site.

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Maintain the following roads (FS jurisdiction) for motorized traffic during the snow-free season:

Scott Mtn.-Deadwood, #555

Provide priority wildfire suppression action that will protect the South Fork, and Alder Creek drainages, and other rural developments. On the remainder of the area, balance the cost of fire suppression with the resource values at risk.

Support the Idaho Department of Lands in maintaining Hawley Mountain as a primary interagency wildfire detection facility.

Provide information services at the Garden Valley Work Center seven days a week.

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Management Area 29

Recreational Travel Management Direction

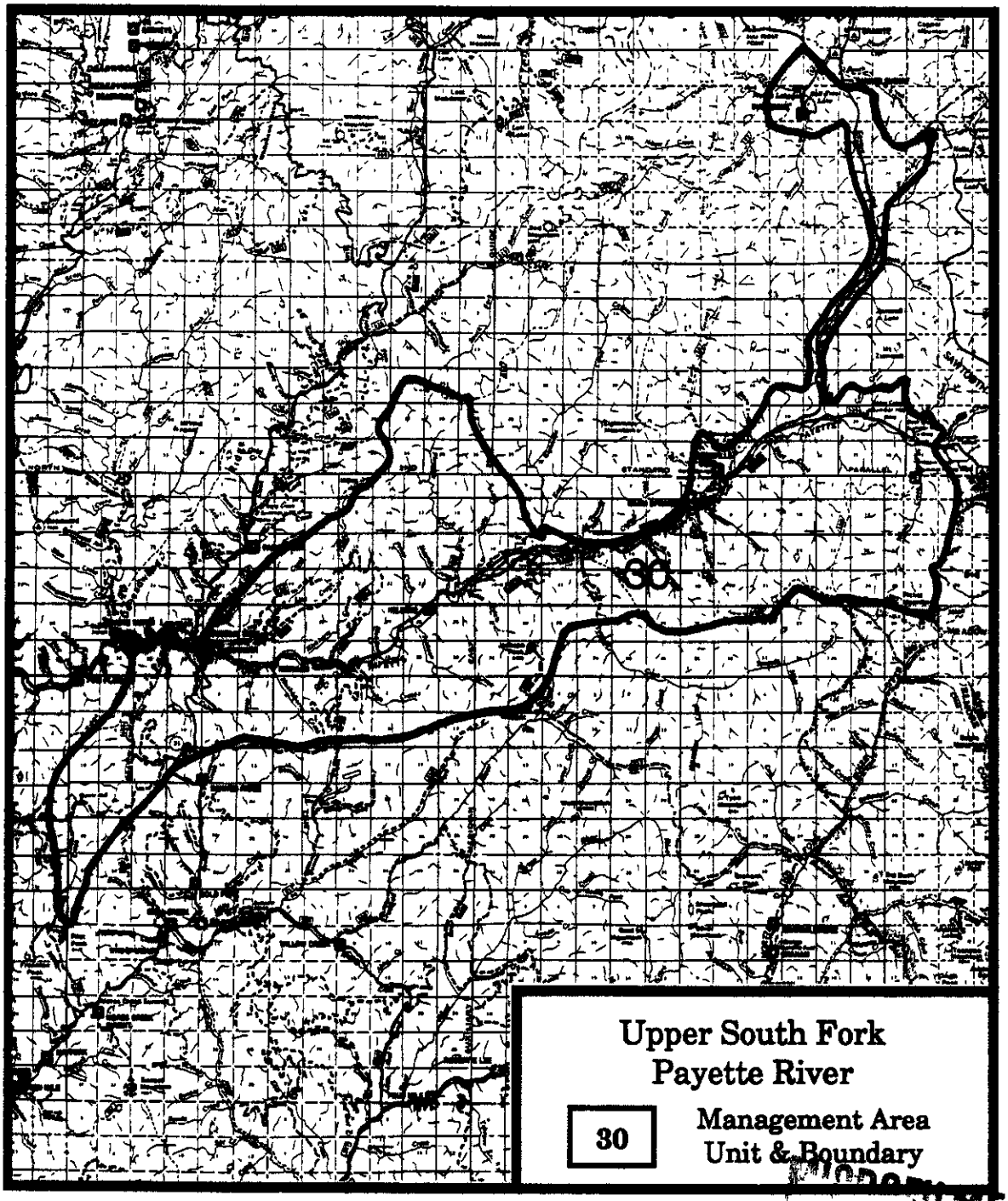
MOTORIZED USES	Encourage	Accept	Discourage
Passenger cars on designated roads.	●		
High clearance vehicles on unrestricted roads.		●	
Snowmobiles ON designated routes.		●	
Snowmobiles OFF designated routes.		●	
ATVs, 3- and 4-wheeled vehicles, ON designated routes.		●	
ATVs, 3- and 4-wheeled vehicles, OFF designated routes.			●
Trail bikes, 2-wheeled vehicles, ON designated trails.		●	
Trail bikes, 2-wheeled vehicles, OFF designated trails.			●

NONMOTORIZED USES	Encourage	Accept	Discourage
Mountain bikes, 2-wheeled mechanized, ON designated trails.		●	
Mountain bikes, 2-wheeled mechanized, OFF designated trails.			●
Pack or saddle animals ON designated trails.		●	
Pack or saddle animals OFF designated trails.		●	
Cross country skiing		●	
Hiking/Backpacking		●	

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Notes:

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30
Upper South Fork
Payette River
30
Management Area
Unit & Boundary

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Management Area 30: Upper South Fork Payette River

Description of Area

The Upper South Fork Payette River area, located primarily to the east of Lowman along the river, encompasses 93,959 acres of National Forest land, 994 acres of private lands, and 210 acres of State of Idaho land. Recreation, timber, wildlife, visual quality along Highway 21, and water are the primary resources and uses.

Significant fish streams are Rock, Five Mile, and Canyon Creeks, and the upper South Fork Payette River.

This area contains 14,850 acres of wildlife winter range, 3,010 acres of key wildlife summer range, 1,280 acres of goat winter range, and 290 acres of goat summer range. Bald eagle wintering also occurs along the South Fork Payette River.

Approximately 31,720 acres are suitable rangeland covered predominantly by a coniferous-timber range type.

Highway 21 is designated the Ponderosa Pine Scenic Route and has been nominated as a National Scenic Byway.

A portion of the South Fork Payette River is eligible for further study as a potential Wild and Scenic River.

The established 380-acre Lowman Research Natural Area, located one mile southwest of Lowman, was selected to preserve the natural features of a ponderosa pine vegetative cover type. Part of this area burned during the July-August 1989 Lowman Fire. Forest-wide Direction for Research Natural Areas, pages IV-54 through IV-56 describes the Desired Future Condition, Goals, Objectives, and Standards common to all RNAs.

Approximately 60,560 acres are physically suited timberland covered primarily with mixed conifer trees.

During the summer of 1989, a major wildfire occurred in the western portion of this area, and in 1988 a wildfire occurred in the southern portion around the Willis Gulch area. These two wildfires caused major damage. Five percent of the area experienced a high intentsity fire which destroyed most of the vegetation, while 15 percent experienced a moderate to low intensity burn leaving a mosaic of vegetation with heavy to light damage. Damage to the area will be evident for many decades.

The area is open to mineral activities and prospecting. Operating plans include appropriate mitigation measures to minimize, mitigate, or where practical, eliminate impacts on surface resources. Bonding of activities is commensurate with anticipated site reclamation. The locatable mineral potential is high. The leasable mineral potential for geothermal resources is high. The potential for other leasable minerals, and for common variety mineral materials is unknown.

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The land is characterized by gentle to steep slopes which are weakly to strongly dissected by streams. Elevations range from 3,100 to 8,500 feet, and the mean annual precipitation varies between 15 and 50 inches. The potential for erosion is low to high.

Desired Future Condition

Management direction is based on Management Prescription D (described on page IV-93) emphasizing maintenance of the scenic quality of the visually sensitive corridor of State Highway 21. Scenic quality meets the visual quality objectives of retention (at least 22 percent), partial retention (at least 31 percent), and modification (at most 47 percent). Commercial and non-commercial recreation opportunities are provided while protecting the existing scenic qualities in the South Fork Payette River corridor. Visitors will have opportunities for cultural experiences through interpretive signs and exhibits at each of the campgrounds. On suited lands, timber and range activities take place throughout the area, but activities may be modified to meet the water quality, wildlife, and visual quality objectives. Timber and range management activities are intensified to maintain or increase the production and harvest of these resources where not in conflict with visuals, wildlife, or recreation. Critical wildlife winter range is maintained. Developed sites within the Highway 21 corridor are maintained, and dispersed recreation opportunities are provided. Wildfires are suppressed to protect the resource values involved, utilizing strategies responsive to fire behavior conditions. Recovery projects for the 1989 fire are evident. Numerous plantations of tree seedlings, brush planting for wildlife winter range, fallen trees for soil stabilization, and other projects can be easily seen from various travel routes.

Goals

Recognize the high quality fishery in the South Fork Payette River, and manage activities to maintain or improve the fish habitat. Enhance the Rock Creek fisheries resource by installing pool forming structures, and by increasing instream cover.

Improve fish habitat in Canyon Creek and the South Fork Payette River, and maintain fish habitat in Rock Creek and Five Mile Creek.

Stream	Riparian Value Class	Fish Habitat Condition Index		
		Current	Desired	Optimum
Canyon Creek	3	70	75	90
S.F. Payette River (upper)	1	77	85	90
Rock Creek	3	75	75	90
Five Mile Creek	3	75	75	90

Protect bald eagle wintering habitat.

Manage to achieve at least a 50 Elk Habitat Effectiveness rating and provide for security areas during critical periods. Improve the quality and quantity of wildlife winter forage.

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Improve the quantity and quality of livestock forage.

Manage dispersed recreation use along the South Fork Payette River to mitigate impacts within the river corridor.

Maintain and increase the developed sites within the Highway 21 corridor, and provide dispersed recreation opportunities.

Emphasize river-oriented recreation opportunities, including activities such as kayaking, rafting, and canoeing.

Develop motorized trails in the Rock Creek area.

Provide opportunities for groomed snowmobile and cross-country ski trails.

Provide visitors with historical cultural experiences through interpretive signs, exhibits, or kiosks at each of the campgrounds in the area.

Protect the appropriate values of the South Fork Payette River to maintain its eligibility for Wild and Scenic River status.

Manage suited lands to increase timber growth and yield consistent with visuals and wildlife.

Utilize timber management practices on and adjacent to winter range to enhance cover and forage production. Timber harvest will be designed to maintain and improve desirable habitat characteristics.

Manage lodgepole stands for fuelwood, posts, and poles. Weigh the potential impacts of spruce budworm and other destructive agents in the visually sensitive areas in determining control or management techniques.

Manage insects and disease to maintain long-term visual quality objectives in visually sensitive areas.

Provide for recovery of the 1989 fire damaged areas.

Reduce fuel hazards along National Forest property boundaries that border rural subdivisions and rural developments.

Promote partnership between local subdivisions and cooperating fire protection agencies to develop rural wildfire prevention and hazard reduction programs.

Objectives

Conduct a fish habitat inventory to document current condition and opportunities for enhancement in Eightmile, Ten Mile, Warm Springs, and Carmen Creeks by the year 1995. Conduct a fish habitat inventory of the South Fork Payette River by the year 2000.

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Improve wildlife habitat by planting 260 acres by the year 2000.

Improve the Elk Habitat Effectiveness rating from 37 to 41, and reduce the open road density to 2.5 miles per square mile by the year 2000.

Prepare or revise, and implement four range allotment management plans by the year 2000.

Improve livestock distribution and control by building one structure by the year 1995.

Develop a river management plan for the South Fork Payette River by the year 1995.

Reconstruct portions of the following sites:

Bull Trout Lake Campground, by the year 1995
Kirkham Hot Springs Campground, by the year 2000
Bonneville Campground, by the year 2000

Reconstruct portions of the Warm Springs Trail #5147 by the year 2000.

Reconstruct trailhead at Bull Trout by the year 1995.

Develop a barrier-free fishing opportunity in the Mountain View Campground by the year 1995.

Complete a cultural resource inventory of each full service campground to determine archaeological sensitivity by the year 1995. Excavate at least one site, and prepare an interpretive exhibit for the Lowman Ranger District by the year 2005.

Complete the Wild and Scenic River Study for all eligible segments of the South Fork Payette River by the year 1995.

Initiate timber activity on approximately 15,900 acres by the year 2000, using mostly salvage and small sales.

Complete site specific NEPA documents and project plans for the 1989 fires by the year 1991.

Prepare a wildfire pre-attack plan for the numerous subdivisions and other rural developments by the year 1995.

Inventory and analyze natural fuel condition by the year 1995, and then complete fuel management treatment by the year 2000.

Standards

Provide snags and roost trees for wintering bald eagles.

Manage a total of 289 acres as dedicated old growth habitat in compartments 5422, and 5339 to provide for species diversity.

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On key wildlife winter ranges permit livestock use only when beneficial to the winter range.

Where indicated below, meet the visual quality objectives of Retention (R) or Partial Retention (PR) in the Foreground (Fg) or Middleground (Mg) distance zones as viewed from the following areas/corridors:

	FgR	FgPR	MgR	MgPR
State Highway 21 corridor	X	X	X	X
State Highway 17	X			X
Bonneville Road #025RB		X		
Bull Trout Road #520	X		X	X
Grandjean Road #524	X			X
Ten Mile Road #531	X			X
Blue Jay Trail #5146	X		X	X
Bonneville Trail #5146		X		
Kirkham Ridge Trail #5144		X		
Link Trail #5148		X		
Ten Mile Ridge Trail #5157	X		X	X
Wapiti Creek Trail #5160	X		X	X
Warm Springs Trail #5147		X		
South Fork Payette River	X	X		X
Bull Trout Lake Campground	X			X
Grandjean area	X			X

Maintain the following developed recreation sites as full service fee sites:

Bonneville Campground
Bull Trout Lake Campground
Helende Campground
Kirkham Hot Springs Campground
Mountain View Campground

Continue to allow authorized recreation residences consistent with special use permits and public need.

Protect the river corridor through an area or dispersed camping closure to discourage off-highway use and associated resource damage.

Maintain the following multiple use trails to at least Level 1, funding priority 3:

Kirkham Ridge, #5144
Link, #5148
Long Creek, #5113
Ten Mile, #5157
Wapiti Creek, #5160
Warm Springs, #5147

Maintain the nonmotorized Blue Jay Trail, #5149, and Bonneville Trail, #5146, to at least Level 1, funding priority 3.

Provide an opportunity for a groomed snowmobile trail in the Rock Creek drainage.

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Maintain the following roads (FS jurisdiction) for motorized traffic during the snow-free season:

Ten Mile, #531
Bonneville Cg, #025UB
Rock Creek, #594
Old Hwy 21, #025RC
Grandjean, #524
Jim Chapman, #025GD
Lick Creek, #558
Camp Creek, #524B
Wapiti Creek, #524F
Warm Springs G.S., #025RB
Mtn. View CG, #025CB
Richards Creek, #530
Willis Gulch, #025NB
Jenne Creek, #025VB
Kirkham CG, #025GB
Miller Creek Main, #592
Bull Trout Lake, #520
Bear Creek No. 1, #524D
Bear Creek No. 2, #524E
Wapiti Flat Spur, #525A
Helende CG, #025JB

Protect and maintain the Warm Springs Guard Station as a significant historic cultural resource.

Protect the Lowman Research Natural Area to maintain its current characteristics and to accomplish its research objectives.

Maintain Jackson Peak Lookout as a primary Forest wildfire detection and communications facility.

Provide priority wildfire suppression action that will protect the South Fork drainage's numerous subdivisions and other rural developments. On the remainder of the area, balance the cost of fire suppression with the resource values at risk.

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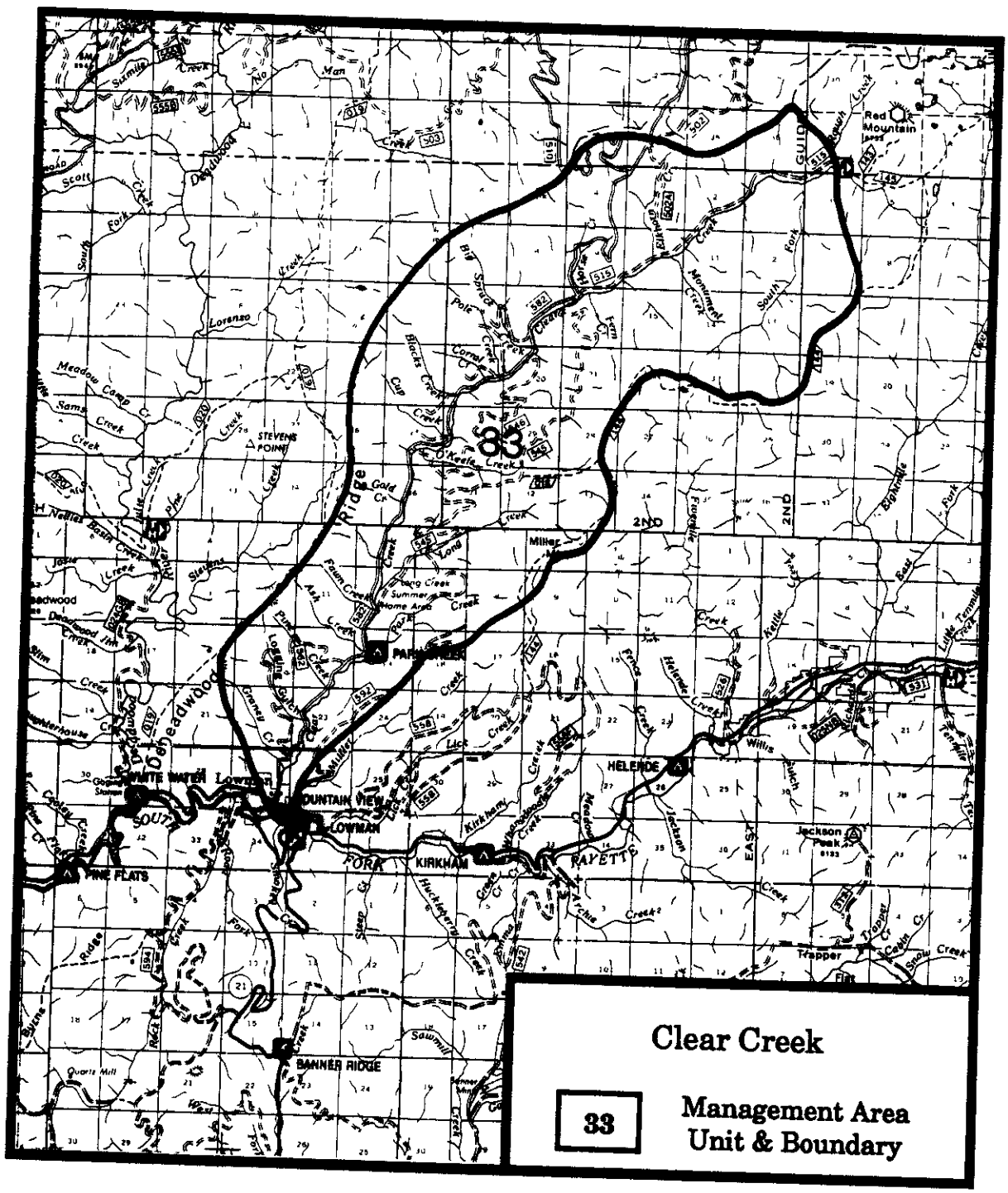
Management Area 30

Recreational Travel Management Direction

MOTORIZED USES	Encourage	Accept	Discourage
Passenger cars on designated roads.	●		
High clearance vehicles on unrestricted roads.		●	
Snowmobiles ON designated routes.	●		
Snowmobiles OFF designated routes.		●	
ATVs, 3- and 4-wheeled vehicles, ON designated routes.	●		
ATVs, 3- and 4-wheeled vehicles, OFF designated routes.			●
Trail bikes, 2-wheeled vehicles, ON designated trails.	●		
Trail bikes, 2-wheeled vehicles, OFF designated trails.			●

NONMOTORIZED USES	Encourage	Accept	Discourage
Mountain bikes, 2-wheeled mechanized, ON designated trails.	●		
Mountain bikes, 2-wheeled mechanized, OFF designated trails.			●
Pack or saddle animals ON designated trails.	●		
Pack or saddle animals OFF designated trails.		●	
Cross country skiing	●		
Hiking/Backpacking	●		

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Management Area 33: Clear Creek

Description of Area

The Clear Creek area, located north of Lowman along the Clear Creek drainage, encompasses 31,073 acres of National Forest land, and 53 acres of private lands. Parts of the area are developed and provide access to Bear Valley. Timber, visual quality, and wildlife are the primary resources and uses.

This area contains 10,970 acres of key wildlife summer range, and 830 acres of wildlife winter range. Bald eagle winter habitat exists in the southern portion.

About 11,500 acres are suitable rangeland covered predominantly by a coniferous-timber range type.

Highway 21 passes through the southern part of this area and is designated the Ponderosa Pine Scenic Route. It is also nominated as a National Scenic Byway.

Approximately 20,370 acres are physically suited timberland covered primarily with mixed conifer trees.

During the summer of 1989 a major wildfire in the southern portion of this area caused major damage. Seventeen percent of the area experienced a high intensity fire which destroyed most of the vegetation, while 24 percent experienced a moderate or low intensity burn leaving a mosaic of vegetation with heavy to light damage. This damage will be evident for many decades.

The area is open to mineral activities and prospecting. Operating plans include appropriate mitigation measures to minimize, mitigate, or where practical, eliminate impacts on surface resources. Bonding of activities is commensurate with anticipated site reclamation. The locatable mineral potential is high. The leasable mineral potential for geothermal resources is moderate. The potential for other leasable minerals, and for common variety mineral materials is unknown.

The land is characterized by moderately steep to steep slopes which are moderately to strongly dissected by streams. Elevations range from 4,000 to 8,000 feet, and the mean annual precipitation varies between 15 and 35 inches. The potential for erosion is moderate to high.

Desired Future Condition

Management direction is based on Management Prescription C (described on page IV-93) emphasizing maintenance of the scenic quality as viewed from the Lowman-Bear Valley Road 582. On other areas, timber and range activities are intensified to maintain or increase the production and harvest of these resources. Timber and range activities take place in visually significant areas; however, the activities may be modified to protect or enhance these resources.

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Park Creek Campground is maintained, snowmobile access to Bear Valley is provided, and dispersed recreation opportunities are promoted. Scenic quality meets the visual quality objectives of retention (at least 19 percent), partial retention (at least 45 percent), and modification (at most 36 percent).

Threats from wildfire to rural developments, public safety, and high investment areas are reduced. Recovery projects for the 1988 and 1989 fires are evident. Numerous plantations of tree seedlings, brush planting for wildlife winter range, fallen trees for soil stabilization, and other projects can be easily seen from various travel routes.

Goals

Improve fish habitat in Clear Creek.

Stream	Riparian Value Class	Fish Habitat Condition Index Current	Desired	Optimum
Clear Creek	2	78	80	90

Manage to achieve at least a 35 Elk Habitat Effectiveness rating and provide for security areas during critical periods. Protect identified elk wallows and calving areas.

Utilize timber management practices on and adjacent to winter range to enhance cover and forage production.

Improve wildlife winter forage quality and quantity. Manage access on wildlife winter ranges to prevent disturbance of wildlife.

Protect bald eagle wintering habitat.

Achieve a stable or upward trend in the long-term condition of the range resource.

Provide opportunities for groomed snowmobile trails.

Provide opportunity for off highway vehicle (OHV) use on existing roads.

Protect the Lowman-Bear Valley road surface during critical seasonal periods.

Manage suited lands to increase timber growth and yield.

Provide for recovery of the 1988 and 1989 fire damaged areas.

Reduce fuel hazards along National Forest property boundaries that border rural subdivisions and rural developments.

Promote partnership between local subdivisions and cooperating fire protection agencies to develop rural wildfire prevention and hazard reduction programs.

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Objectives

Improve watershed condition by treating 63 acres by the year 2000.

Increase pool habitat and improve instream cover on Clear Creek by installing 60 pool forming structures by the year 2000. Stabilize eroding stream banks on Clear Creek by constructing 20 channel stabilization structures by the year 2000.

Improve the Elk Habitat Effectiveness rating to 35, and reduce the maximum open road density in each compartment to 3.0 miles per square mile, by the year 2000.

Improve wildlife habitat by planting and seeding two acres by the year 2000.

Prepare and implement one range allotment management plan by the year 2000.

Inventory and analyze recreation opportunities along Clear Creek to determine future management needs. Prepare a project level action plan for management of the area by the year 2000.

Develop a trail connecting the Kirkham Ridge Trail and the Long Creek Trail to create a loop trail for trail machines by the year 2000.

Construct trailhead facilities for Red Mountain by the year 2010.

Hard surface the Lowman-Bear Valley Road #582 to protect water quality and to improve access by the year 2000.

Complete a cultural resource inventory along each of the major trails in the area by the year 2005. The Kirkham Ridge Trail, Long Creek Trail, and the proposed connector trail will be inventoried by the year 2000.

Initiate timber management activities on approximately 5,000 acres, by the year 2000, utilizing mainly salvage and small sales.

Complete site specific NEPA documents and project plans for the 1989 fire area by the year 1991.

Prepare a wildfire pre-attack plan for the Lowman area, summer home sites, and other rural developments by the year 1995.

Inventory and analyze natural fuel condition by the year 1995, and then complete fuel management treatment by the year 2000.

Standards

Manage a total of 104 acres as dedicated old growth habitat in compartment 5327 to provide for species diversity.

Provide snags and roost trees for wintering bald eagles.

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Where indicated below, meet the visual quality objectives of Retention (R) or Partial Retention (PR) in the Foreground (Fg) or Middleground (Mg) distance zones as viewed from the following areas/corridors:

	FgR	FgPR	MgR	MgPR
State Highway 21	X			
Lowman-Bear Valley Road #582	X	X		X
Clear Creek Trail #5145		X		X
Long Creek Trail #5018		X		
Long Creek Summer Home Area	X			X
Park Creek Campground	X			X
Red Mountain	X			

Maintain the Park Creek Group Campground as a full service fee site.

Maintain the Long Creek summer home special use area.

Maintain the following multiple use trails to at least Level 1, funding priority 3:.

Clear Creek, #1145
Kirkham Ridge, #1144
Deadwood Ridge, #1019
Long Creek, #1113

Maintain the following roads (FS jurisdiction) for motorized traffic during the snow-free season:

Lowman-Bear Valley, #582
Summer Home Spur, #545A
Park Creek CG, #582A
Red Mtn, #515
Long Creek, #545

The Lowman-Bear Valley Road #582 will be subject to a seasonal closure to protect the road surface.

Provide priority wildfire suppression action that will protect the area near Lowman, Long Creek summer home sites, and other rural developments. On the remainder of the area, balance the cost of fire suppression with the resource values at risk.

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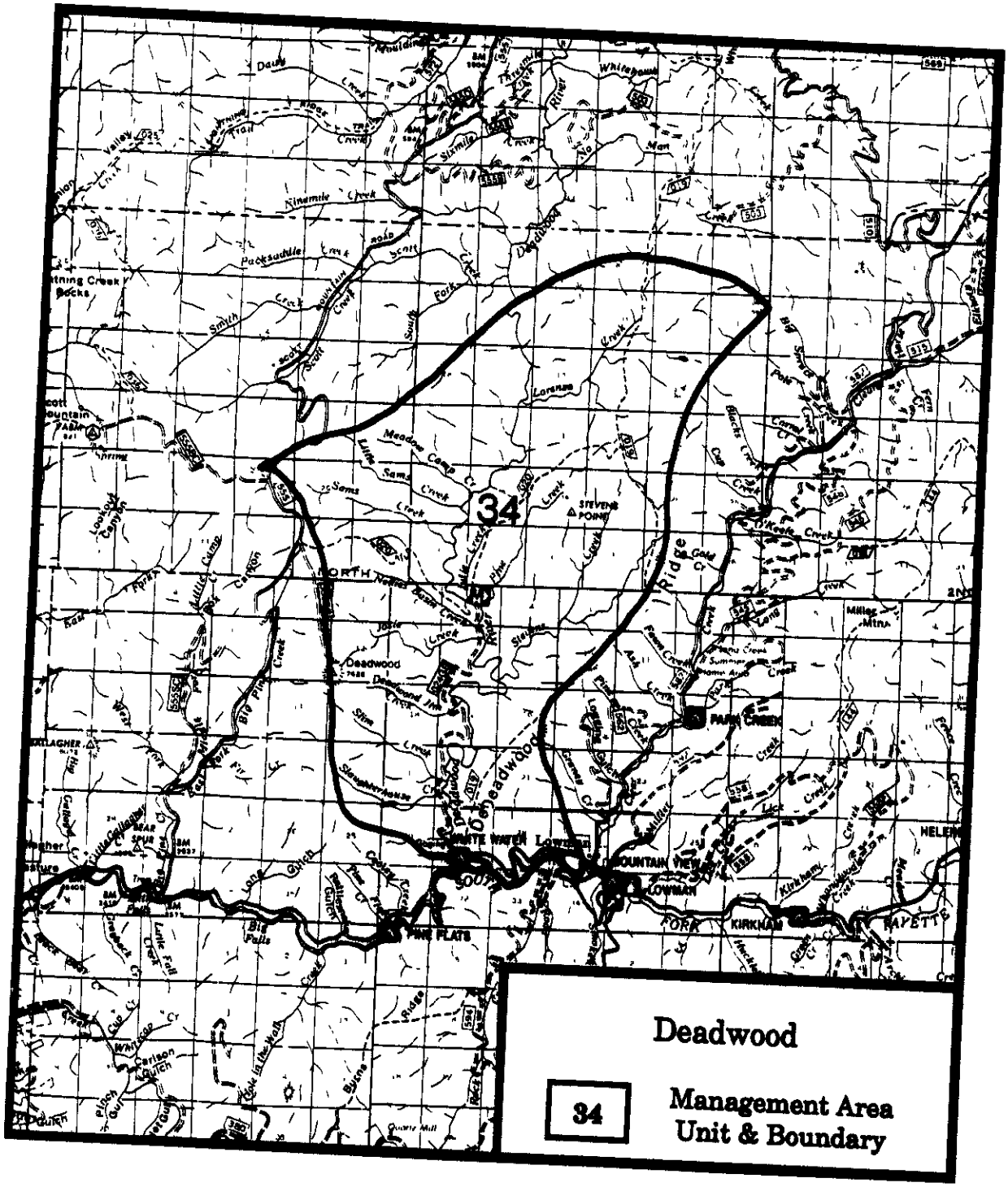
Management Area 33

Recreational Travel Management Direction

MOTORIZED USES	Encourage	Accept	Discourage
Passenger cars on designated roads.			
High clearance vehicles on unrestricted roads.			
Snowmobiles ON designated routes.			
Snowmobiles OFF designated routes.			
ATVs, 3- and 4-wheeled vehicles, ON designated routes.			
ATVs, 3- and 4-wheeled vehicles, OFF designated routes.			
Trail bikes, 2-wheeled vehicles, ON designated trails.			
Trail bikes, 2-wheeled vehicles, OFF designated trails.			

NONMOTORIZED USES	Encourage	Accept	Discourage
Mountain bikes, 2-wheeled mechanized, ON designated trails.			
Mountain bikes, 2-wheeled mechanized, OFF designated trails.			
Pack or saddle animals ON designated trails.			
Pack or saddle animals OFF designated trails.			
Cross country skiiing			
Hiking/Backpacking			

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Management Area 34: Deadwood River

Description of Area

The Deadwood River area, located northwest of Lowman along the Deadwood River drainage, encompasses 30,573 acres of National Forest land, and 148 acres of private lands. Timber, wildlife winter range, and sensitive soils are the primary resources and uses.

Significant fish streams are the lower Deadwood River and Stevens Creek.

The Deadwood River area contains 5,100 acres of wildlife winter range. Bald eagle winter habitat exists in the southern portion of this area.

Approximately 4,400 acres are suitable rangeland covered predominantly by a coniferous-timber range type.

A portion of the Deadwood River is eligible for further study as a potential Wild and Scenic River.

The proposed 678-acre Monumental Creek Research Natural Area provides a good example of ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir habitat with bitterbrush understory. Monumental Creek lies about one and one-half miles west of Lowman. Forest-wide Direction for Research Natural Areas, pages IV-54 through IV-56, describes the Desired Future Condition, Goals, Objectives, and Standards common to all RNAs.

Approximately 13,820 acres are physically suited timberland covered primarily with mixed conifer trees.

The area is open to mineral activities and prospecting. Operating plans include appropriate mitigation measures to minimize, mitigate, or where practical, eliminate impacts on surface resources. Bonding of activities is commensurate with anticipated site reclamation. The locatable mineral potential is moderate to high. The leasable mineral potential for geothermal resources is high. The potential for other leasable minerals is unknown. The potential for common variety mineral materials is moderate.

The land is characterized by moderately steep to steep slopes which are moderately to strongly dissected by streams. Elevations range from 4,000 to 8,500 feet, and the mean annual precipitation varies between 15 and 50 inches. The potential for erosion is moderate to high.

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Desired Future Condition

Management direction is based on Management Prescription D (described on page IV-93) emphasizing maintenance of the scenic quality along the Deadwood River, and wildlife ranges. Management activities such as timber harvest and range improvements are modified where needed to protect or enhance the visual and wildlife resource. On the non-sensitive areas, timber and range management activities are intensified to maintain or increase the production of these resources. Dispersed recreation opportunities are provided. Scenic quality meets the visual quality objectives of retention (at least 3 percent), partial retention (at least 7 percent), and modification (at most 90 percent). Visitors will have opportunities for cultural experiences through interpretive signs and exhibits at the Whitewater Campground. Wildfires are suppressed to protect the resource values involved, utilizing strategies responsive to fire behavior conditions.

Goals

Recognize the high quality fishery of the South Fork Payette River, and manage activities to maintain or improve the fish habitat.

Improve fish habitat in the Deadwood River, and maintain habitat condition in Stevens Creek.

Stream	Riparian Value Class	Fish Habitat Condition Index Current	Desired	Optimum
Deadwood River	1	58	85	90
Stevens Creek	3	80	75	90

Stabilize the large eroding banks on lower Deadwood River. Increase pool habitat and improve instream cover in Deadwood River.

Protect bald eagle wintering habitat.

Manage to achieve at least a 45 Elk Habitat Effectiveness rating and provide for security areas during critical periods. Protect identified elk wallows and calving areas.

Improve livestock and wildlife winter forage quality and quantity. Manage access on wildlife winter ranges to prevent disturbance of wildlife.

Recommend Banks-Garden Valley-Lowman highway for National Scenic Byway designation after completion of reconstruction.

Provide visitors with historical cultural experiences through interpretive signs, exhibits, or kiosks at the Whitewater Campground.

Protect the appropriate values of the Deadwood River to maintain its eligibility for Wild and Scenic River status.

Manage suited lands to increase timber growth and yield where consistent with visuals and wildlife.

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Utilize timber management practices on and adjacent to winter range to enhance cover and forage production. Timber harvest will be designed to maintain and improve desirable habitat characteristics.

Objectives

Improve wildlife habitat by planting and seeding three acres, and by applying prescribed fire to 50 acres by the year 2000. Improve deer and elk summer range through treating five acres of aspen by the year 2000.

Reconstruct portions of the Whitewater Campground and Trailhead, and the Julie Creek Trail #5020 by 1995.

Evaluate the significance of the historic and prehistoric resources of the Whitewater Campground, and prepare an interpretive exhibit by the year 1995. Complete a cultural resource inventory along the Deadwood Ridge and Julie Creek Trails by the year 2000.

Complete the Wild and Scenic River Study for all eligible segments of the Deadwood River by the year 1995.

Encourage the Bureau of Reclamation to implement an instream flow program to replace Deadwood Reservoir outlet valves by 1995 to provide for a conservation pool and minimum instream flows below the reservoir.

Initiate timber activity on 500 acres by the year 2000 using mainly large sales.

Standards

Maintain an Elk Habitat Effectiveness rating of at least 45 and limit the maximum open road density in each compartment to 2.0 miles per square mile.

Manage a total of 63 acres as dedicated old growth habitat in compartment 5133 to provide for species diversity.

Regulate access on wildlife winter ranges to prevent disturbance to wildlife.

Provide snags and roost trees for wintering bald eagles.

Livestock use should not be permitted in key wildlife winter ranges except when beneficial to wildlife.

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Where indicated below, meet the visual quality objectives of Retention (R) or Partial Retention (PR) in the Foreground (Fg) or Middleground (Mg) distance zones as viewed from the following areas/corridors:

	FgR	FgPR	MgR	MgPR
State Highway 21	X			
Scott Mt. Deadwood Road #555		X		
Deadwood Ridge Trail #5019		X		
Julie Creek Trail #5020		X		
South Fork Payette River	X			X
Deadwood River		X		
Forest Highway 24	X			

Maintain the Whitewater Campground and Trailhead.

Maintain the following multiple use trails to at least Level 1, funding priority 3:

Deadwood Ridge, #5019 Julie Creek , #5020

Maintain the multiple use Nellie's Basin Trail #5022 until future management direction is determined.

Maintain the Whitewater Campground Road #024HB (FS jurisdiction) for motorized traffic during the snow-free season.

Protect the proposed Monumental Research Natural Area to maintain its current characteristics.

Provide wildfire suppression action that will protect high timber and watershed values.

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Management Area 34

Recreational Travel Management Direction

MOTORIZED USES	Encourage	Accept	Discourage
Passenger cars on designated roads.			
High clearance vehicles on unrestricted roads.			
Snowmobiles ON designated routes.			
Snowmobiles OFF designated routes.			
ATVs, 3- and 4-wheeled vehicles, ON designated routes.			
ATVs, 3- and 4-wheeled vehicles, OFF designated routes.			
Trail bikes, 2-wheeled vehicles, ON designated trails.			
Trail bikes, 2-wheeled vehicles, OFF designated trails.			

NONMOTORIZED USES	Encourage	Accept	Discourage
Mountain bikes, 2-wheeled mechanized, ON designated trails.			
Mountain bikes, 2-wheeled mechanized, OFF designated trails.			
Pack or saddle animals ON designated trails.			
Pack or saddle animals OFF designated trails.			
Cross country skiiing			
Hiking/Backpacking			

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APPENDIX D
Wild and Scenic River Eligibility

Introduction

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, passed by Congress on October 2, 1968, assures that: "... certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenery, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations." [Section 1(b)]

Recommending a river for Wild and Scenic designation requires detailed and extensive evaluation of the river's qualities. Because this evaluation cannot be completed within the timeframe of the Forest Planning process, the Boise National Forest has instead determined which rivers appear to meet the basic characteristics of Wild and Scenic Rivers, and has recommended that these rivers be further studied for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. A more detailed evaluation will be undertaken after the Forest Plan is completed. The Wild and Scenic values of the rivers recommended for study will be protected until the detailed suitability study is completed, and designation or release from consideration for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System occurs.

User's Guide to Appendix D

Section	Page
Introduction	1
Eligibility Criteria	2
Evaluation Process	2
Classification	3
Interim Management and Suitability Studies	4
Evaluated River Segments Recommended for Further Study	4

Eligibility Criteria

The two screening criteria established by Congress which define a river segment as eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System are:

- it must be free-flowing
- it must possess one or more outstandingly remarkable values

The Draft Forest Plan examined river segments on the Forest and found 118 miles of segments eligible for further study. Public comments on the Draft suggested that this examination may have excluded some eligible segments because:

- the evaluation process went beyond eligibility, and actually addressed the issues of suitability
- then-existing plans for diversion or impoundment on certain segments were considered
- varying degrees of protection already assigned to certain segments under various planning alternatives were considered

Evaluation Process

To address these comments, the Boise National Forest, with the help of an external Steering Group composed of commentors, established a Task Force to re-examine eligible river segments. The process endorsed by the Task Force and Steering Group involved an assessment and application of a combination of river inventories and studies, and written public comments.

One such inventory used by the Task Force was the Nationwide Rivers Inventory. It was undertaken in 1970 by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) to examine and inventory the Nation's river resources. This Inventory identified 13 river segments on the Boise National Forest as "outstanding rivers and river segments still remaining in a relatively natural, undeveloped condition, which could serve as the principal elements of a nationwide system of protected rivers."

Another river study utilized by the Task Force was the Pacific Northwest Rivers Study. This Study was undertaken in 1985-86 through a cooperative effort headed by the Idaho State Department of Fish and Game, funded by a grant from the Bonneville Power Administration. The stated purpose of the Study was to identify environmental considerations which might have a bearing on hydropower development in the Northwest. The resource categories assessed included resident fish, wildlife, natural features, cultural features, and recreation. A range of value class rankings were assigned to each segment relative to each of the resource categories. Only the segments assigned a value class rating of "1", corresponding to a unique or "outstanding" resource, were considered in this re-examination of eligibility.

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Thirdly, Idaho's Comprehensive State Water Plan (HB-780) designates Interim Protected Rivers. Protected rivers are defined as "waterways which possess outstanding fish and wildlife, recreation, geologic, or aesthetic values..." Rivers designated for interim protection under HB-780 were included in this re-examination of eligibility.

Lastly, written comments received by the Boise National Forest during the public review period of the Draft Forest Plan addressed "outstandingly remarkable" values of specific river segments. These segments were included in this re-examination of eligibility.

The 400 miles of river segments that were found eligible are free-flowing, and possess at least two outstandingly remarkable values, as cited in at least two studies, or referenced by written public comments. Those segments that were found ineligible are not free-flowing or do not exhibit outstandingly remarkable values based on the criteria described above. (A complete discussion of this process is on file in the planning record at the Supervisor's Office.)

Classification

Wild, scenic, and recreational classification reflect a three-tiered description of the degree of existing development. "Wild" means very undeveloped; "Scenic", however does not necessarily mean that the river has outstanding scenery, but that the river segment is more developed than wild, and less developed than "recreational". The exact language of the act (Section 2(b)) is:

- WILD: those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds and shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted. They represent vestiges of primitive America.

- SCENIC: those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

- RECREATIONAL: those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Based on this system, we found:

- 99 miles of segments eligible for Wild classification

- 23 miles of segments eligible for Scenic classification

- 277 miles of segments eligible for Recreational classification

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Interim Management and Suitability Studies

Interim management, occurring after Final Forest Plan approval and prior to designation or release from consideration for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, will follow the standards outlined in Forest-wide Direction, Chapter 4 of the Forest Plan. These standards will apply to resource impacts occurring within the river channel or corridor, approximately one-quarter mile from each bank.

The recommended sequence of suitability studies to be conducted during the next five years is:

- Payette River System
- Boise River System
- South Fork Salmon River System

Evaluated River Segments

The following table summarizes the river segments considered for eligibility, their outstandingly remarkable values, their mileage, and their highest level of potential classification (wild, scenic, or recreational) along the river corridor.

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River Segments	Cited In Nationwide Rivers Inventory	Resources cited in Pacific Northwest River Study *				Comprehensive State Water Plan - Interim Protected River	Public Comments	Mileage	Classification Based On Development
SOUTH FORK SALMON - Headwaters to BNF Boundary	Scenic qualities, landscape diversity, recreation, anadromous fishery, geological features	W	F	N			Fishery	23.5	Recreational
JOHNSON CREEK - Headwaters to East Fork South Fork Salmon		W	F				Fishery	34.0	Recreational
BEAR VALLEY CREEK - Fir Cr. CG to Forest Boundary		W	F				Cited as eligible	4.0	Wild
BEAR VALLEY CREEK - Headwaters to Fir Cr. CG		W	F				Cited as eligible	22.1	Recreational
ELK CREEK - Headwaters to Bear Valley Cr.		W	F				Cited as eligible	11.5	Recreational
NORTH FORK PAYETTE - N. Forest boundary to Forest boundary beyond S. Fk. Confluence	Recreation, scenery	W		N	R	X	Most continuous stretch of whitewater in world	13.3	Recreational
MIDDLE FORK PAYETTE - Railroad Pass to Boiling Springs		W					Wildness	17.9	Wild
MIDDLE FORK PAYETTE - Boiling Springs to Forest boundary		W					Recreation	14.7	Recreational

* W=wildlife F=resident fish N=natural features C=cultural resources R=recreation resources

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River Segments	Cited In Nationwide Rivers Inventory	Resources cited in Pacific Northwest River Study *				Comprehensive State Water Plan - Interim Protected River	Public Comments	Mileage	Classification Based On Development
SOUTH FORK PAYETTE - Forest boundary to Wolf Cr.	Recreation, scenery	W	F	N	R	X	Cited as eligible	6.4	Scenic
SOUTH FORK PAYETTE - Wolf Cr. to Pine Flats Cr.	Recreation, scenery	W	F	N	R	X	Cited as eligibile	27.2	Recreational
SOUTH FORK PAYETTE - Long Gulch to Pine Flats Cr.	Recreation, scenery	W	F	N	R	X	Cited as eligibile	3.5	Scenic
SOUTH FORK PAYETTE - Long Gulch to Forest boundary	Recreation, scenery	W	F	N	R	X	Cited as eligible	13.3	Recreational
DEADWOOD RIVER - Headwaters to Reservoir		W	F				Wildlife	16.0	Recreational
DEADWOOD RIVER - Reservoir to Warm Springs Cr.		W	F	N	R		Wildlife	1.3	Scenic
DEADWOOD RIVER - Warm Springs Cr. to Pine Cr.		W	F	N	R		Wildlife	12.8	Wild
DEADWOOD RIVER - Pine Cr. to S. Fk. Payette		W	F	N	R		Wildlife	8.5	Scenic
CROOKED RIVER - Whoop-Em-Up Cr. to N. Fk. Boise			F				Cited as eligible	9.6	Wild

* W=wildlife F=resident fish N=natural features C=cultural resources R=recreation resources

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River Segments	Cited In Nationwide Rivers Inventory	Resources cited in Pacific Northwest River Study *	Comprehensive State Water Plan - Interim Protected River	Public Comments	Mileage	Classification Based On Development
BEAR RIVER - Headwaters to N. Fk. Boise		W		Cited as eligible	13.3	Wild
NORTH FORK BOISE RIVER - Wilderness boundary to Johnson Cr.	Geologic	W F N R		Scenery, Recreation, Fishery, Wildlife	4.5	Recreational
NORTH FORK BOISE RIVER - Johnson Cr. to Hunter Cr.	Geologic	W F N R		Scenery, Recreation Fishery, Wildlife	8.0	Wild
NORTH FORK BOISE RIVER - Hunter Cr. to Rabbit Cr.	Geologic	W F N R		Scenery, Recreation, Fishery, Wildlife	17.6	Recreational
NORTH FORK BOISE RIVER - Rabbit Cr. to Middle Fk. Boise	Geologic	W F N R		Wildness	8.8	Wild
MIDDLE FORK BOISE RIVER - Forest boundary to Willow Cr.	(North Fork Confluence to Willow Cr.) Geologic	W F N C		Boating	46.7	Recreational
YUBA RIVER - Headwaters to Trail Cr.		F		Cited as eligible	3.5	Wild
YUBA RIVER - Trail Cr. to Middle Fk. Boise		F		Cited as eligible	3.2	Recreational

* W=wildlife F=resident fish N=natural features C=cultural resources R=recreation resources

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River Segments	Cited In Nationwide Rivers Inventory	Resources cited in Pacific Northwest River Study *				Comprehensive State Water Plan - Interim Protected River	Public Comments	Mileage	Classification Based On Development
ROARING RIVER - Headwaters to where river crosses FS Rd 255		W		N			Cited as eligible	5.3	Wild
ROARING RIVER - where river crosses FS Rd 255 to Middle Fk Boise		W		N			Cited as eligible	5.3	Recreational
SOUTH FORK BOISE RIVER - Sawtooth Forest boundary to Boise Forest boundary		W	F	N		X	Fishery	11.2	Recreational
SOUTH FORK BOISE RIVER - Anderson Ranch Dam to Mennecke Cr.	Geologic, wildlife	W	F	N	R	X	Boating, Fishery	13.0	Recreational
SOUTH FORK BOISE RIVER - Mennecke Cr. to Trail Cr.	Geologic, wildlife	W	F	N	R	X	Boating, Fishery	3.2	Scenic
SOUTH FORK BOISE RIVER - Trail Cr. to Crank Cr.	Geologic, wildlife	W	F	N	R	X	Boating, Fishery	12.3	Wild
LIME CREEK - Forest boundary to Anderson Ranch Reservoir		W	F				Fishery, Wildness	7.7	Wild

* W=wildlife F=resident fish N=natural features C=cultural resources R=recreation resources

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R-3 file

EXHIBIT 5

A SUMMARY OF FISHERY AND PHYSICAL HABITAT DATA in THE MIDDLE AND SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER DRAINAGES, 1986-1990

Submitted by:

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Regional Fishery Biologist
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Submitted to :

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c/o Morris D. Huffman
District Ranger, Lowman District
U.S. Forest Service
HC 77, Box 3020
Lowman, Idaho 83637

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Overview

Since 1986, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) has been monitoring fish populations in the South and Middle Fork Payette River drainages using snorkeling techniques (Figure 1). Sampling was originally done in the Middle Fork in 1986 to gather needed data on fish densities for fish management purposes. The project expanded into the South Fork drainage to assess possible fishery impacts associated with Highway 21 reconstruction. Further expansion into South Fork tributaries occurred to gain more insight into fish population status for future fish management activities (i.e. consideration for wild trout management). Descriptions of snorkeling sections in both drainages are found in Appendix 1. The major fires of 1989 prompted IDFG to continue monitoring fish densities to follow possible deleterious trends in populations which might be associated with sediment load increases. Should such impacts be detectable, IDFG would seek to work closely with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to lessen or mitigate fishery and habitat losses.

Techniques

Fish densities (in this case expressed as number/100 m^2 water surface area) were assessed in the Middle and South Forks of the Payette River drainages using snorkeling techniques. A typical scenario for describing how IDFG undertakes snorkeling stream reaches is found in Appendix 2. Typically, one snorkeler records data collected or a technician follows a team of snorkelers along a shoreline. We characteristically enumerate only game fish species while nongame species (in this case nonsalmonids) are simply noted. Data are entered on a form such as that found in Figure 1.

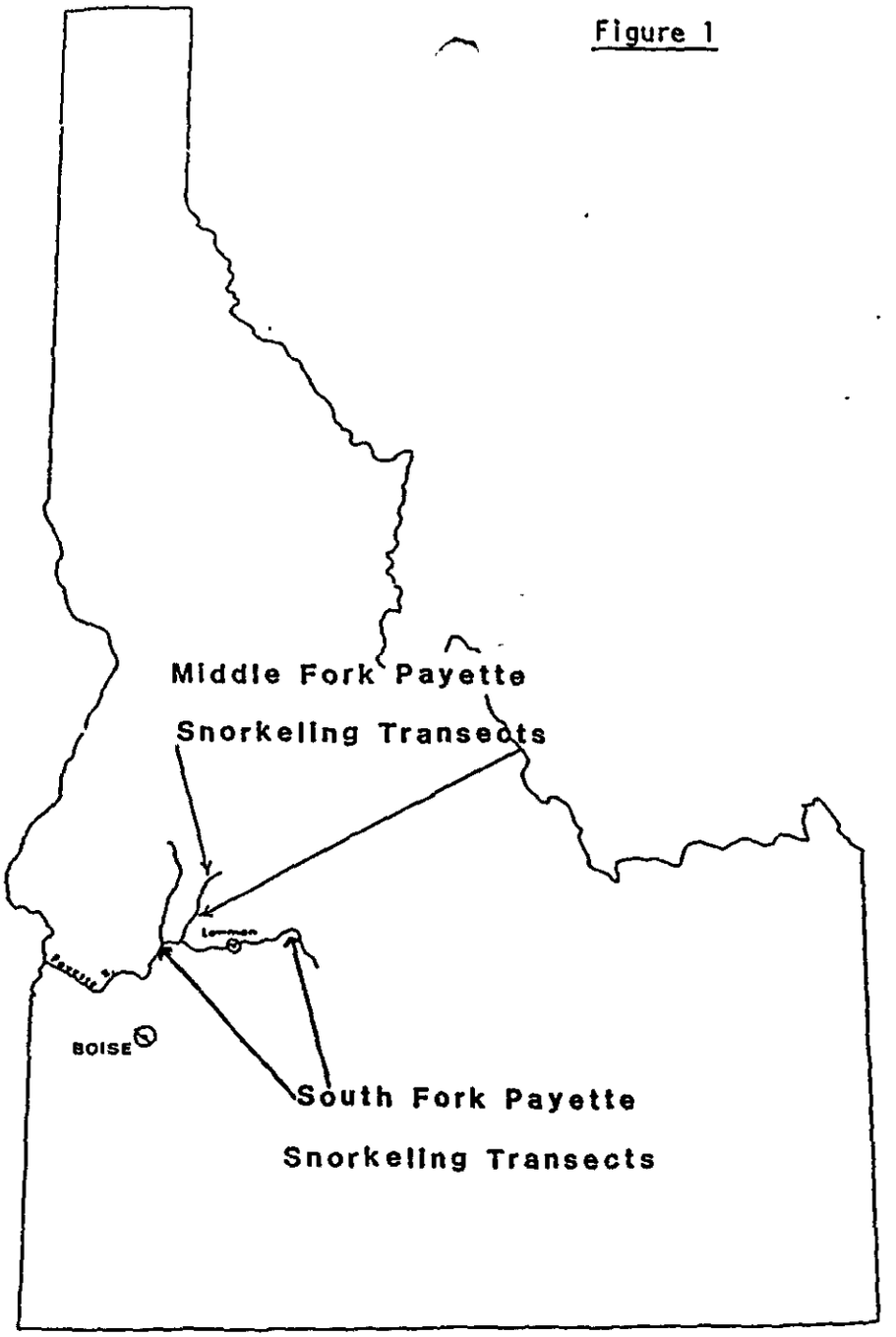
We record the length and average width of each section and record physical habitat data such as that described in Figure 2. This is the minimum amount of data collected at any stream section. Physical habitat data are collected after snorkeling using the techniques described in Appendix 3. A description of some of the terminology used is found in Appendix 4.

Findings

A summary of existing data collected by IDFG from 1986-1990 is found in Tables 1 through 12.

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Figure 1



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Figure 2

STREAM _____ DATE _____ COLLECTORS _____

Conductivity _____ Weather _____

EPA Reach # _____ Comments _____

Temperature (H_2O) Time _____ _____

Stratum _____ Section Length (m) _____

Section _____ Section Width (m) _____
(n≥4) _____

Section Area _____ M^2 Visibility: (m) _____

METHODS: ( ) Snorkel (circle corridor or entire stream width)
( ) Electrofish
( ) Other _____

Length Class (in)	RAINBOW - STEELHEAD				RESIDENT SPECIES			
	Total	Wild & Natural	Adipose Clipped	Hatchery Catchabl	Cutthroat	Brook	Bull	Whtfish
<2								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
>12 specify length								

Age 0 Chinook _____ Adults _____

Age 1 Chinook _____ Redds _____

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Figure 3

Stream _____ Date _____ Collectors _____

EPA Reach # _____ Length (M) _____ Comments _____

Vertical Drop (M) _____

Gradient (%) _____

PROGRAM:

Stratum _____

Section _____

Channel Type: _____

B = Confined, Sediment flushing

C = Meandered, depositional

__ = Other, see Rosgen's Channel Types

Transect [1](m) from downstream	Width [1](m)	Habitat	Location on transect (l to r)	Depth [1](m)	% Substrate Class by Area								
					Sand 0	Gravel (up to 3")	Rubble (3" to 12")	Boulder (>12")	Bedrock				
			1/4										
			1/2										
			3/4										
			1/4										
			1/2										
			3/4										
			1/4										
			1/2										
			3/4										
			1/4										
			1/2										
			3/4										
			1/4										
			1/2										
			3/4										

Habitat: 1 = Pool; 2 = Run; 3 = Pocket Water; 4 = Riffle; 5 = Backwater

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Table 1

Densities of fish (fish/100 m^2) in snorkeled sections of the Middle Fork of the Payette River, 1986 and 1987.

River	Sec.	Dates surveyed	Srfc. area (m^2)	Fish/100 m^2 Wild rainbow	Hatchery rainbow	Whitefish	Total fish
M. Fk. Payette R.	1	9/2/86	562.8	3.6	0.4	0.9	4.8
		8/24/87	400.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2	9/2/86	890.7	7.2	1.2	4.2	12.6
		8/24/87	819.1	0.9	1.0	11.0	12.8
	3	9/2/86	317.8	11.0	0.3	11.0	22.3
		8/24/87	309.6	0.6	0.3	10.0	11.0
	4	9/2/86	371.2	3.5	0.5	2.7	6.7
		8/24/87	353.8	5.1	1.7	1.4	8.2*
	5	9/4/86	298.1	2.0	0	11.4	13.4
		8/24/87	342.4	1.5	0	15.2	16.6
	6	9/4/86	827.9	0.5	0.6	18.0	19.1
		8/24/87	765.0	0.9	0.8	28.1	29.8
	7	9/4/86	678.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4
		8/24/87	719.6	0.1	0.0	4.3	4.4

*Twelve salmonid fry observed.

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Table 2. Densities of fish (fish/100 m^2) in snorkeled section of the South Fork of the Payette River, 1987.

			FISH / 100 m^2						
			Wild		Hatchery				
Section[1]	Dates surveyed	Length	Rainbow Trout	Brook Trout	Rainbow Ct	Trout	Whitefish	Total fish	Other
1	09/09/87	25.3	7.9	7.9	-	47.4	241	304	Sculpin
2	09/09/87	73.5	6.8	-	-	-	28.6	35.4	----
3	09/09/87	58.8	3.4	-	-	-	34.0	37.4	----
4	09/09/87	51.8	5.8	-	0.9	9.7	106.2	123.6	----
5	09/09/87	88.4	102.1	-	-	5.7	106.3	213.8	2 Shiners
6	09/09/87	76.2	36.7	-	-	-	23.6	60.4	1 Sculpin
7	09/09/87	52.7	94.9	-	-	-	334.0	428.8	28 Suckers
8	09/09/87	55.0	25.4	-	-	-	150.4	175.7	31 Suckers
									1 Squawfish
9	09/09/87	96.9	18.6	-	-	-	3802	56.8	3 Suckers

[1]Sections 1-4 (Grandjean to Lowman)
Sections 5-8 (Lowman to Garden Valley)
Section 9 (between Garden Valley and Banks)

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Table 3

Densities of game fish observed in the South Fork Payette River and selected tributaries, 1988.

Water	Section	Total Game fish/100 m^2 0-4"	5-8"	8-12"	Total	Total Wf
S.F. Payette[1]	1	0/0	5/1.56	0/0	1.56	30/9.34
	2	0/0	0/0	0/0	0.0	49/3.58
	3	23/1.81	33/2.59	0/0	4.40	25/1.96
	4	4/0.5	11/1.37	3/0.37	2.24	40/4.99
	5	19/0.68	46/1.65	4/0.14	2.47	69/2.48
	6	1/0.05	3/0.16	1/0.05	0.26	58/3.19
	7	5/0.21	26/1.08	7/0.29	1.58	159/6.63
	8	1/0.07	7/0.52	6/0.44	1.03	134/9.88
	9	0/0	14/0.66	2/0.09	0.75	34/1.60
Total Fish Mean #/100 m^2		53/0.36	145/1.08	23/0.15	220/1.60	598/2.70
Deadwood (end of road)		8/1.43	18/3.23	2/0.32	5.02	8/1.44
Deadwood (.9 miles from S.F. Payette)		10/1.29	15/1.68	17/2.19	5.16	23/2.96
8 Mile Creek		5/1.62	13/3.55	2/0.65	5.82	0/0
Clear Creek		8/4.52	22/12.08	0/0	16.60	0/0
Canyon Creek		0/0	1/0.53	1/0.53	1.06	0/0
Warm Springs #1		7/4.98	15/11.07	0/0	16.05	29/20.4
Total Fish Mean #/100 m^2		38/1.77	82/3.82	22/1.03	142/6.62	58/2.70

[1]Section numbers increase with a decrease in elevation (transect #1 is furthest upstream, transect #9 is furthest downstream).

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Table 4

Summary of data from sections studied in the South Fork the Payette River and selected tributaries, 1988.

Section	Date	Channel	Length	Vertt Drop	Water Temp	Visab	100m² Stream Area	Game Fish	Aver Width	Aver Depth	Aver Habit Type	Percent Sand	Gravel	Rubble	Bould	Bedrock
Deadwood R. Below End of Road	9/9	B	30	0.14	14.5	11.6	556.5	36	18.55	0.55	2.42	6.25	11.67	17.5	56.25	8.33
Deadwood R. .9 mi From End of Road	9/9	B	50	0.23	14.5	12.9	776.5	65	15.53	0.82	2.42	7.92	5.83	16.67	52.92	16.67
8 Mile Creek	9/15	B	54.3	0.52	11.0	*-	311.1	18	5.73	0.33	2.42	22.92	12.5	24.6	35.0	5.0
Warm Spring Creek #1	9/15	B	21	0.02	9.7	*-	180.6	56	8.6	0.6	1.58	39.6	24.2	7.9	24.2	4.2
Canyon Creek #1	9/15	B	25.2	0.02	8.0	*-	189.0	2	7.5	0.4	2.17	23.8	29.2	14.2	32.9	0.0
Clear Creek	9/15	B	17.9	0.02	11.0	7.0	132.5	30	7.4	0.6	1.6	15.8	7.5	7.5	65.0	4.2
S. Fk. Payette 1	9/8	B	25.7	0.1	8.9	6.2	321.3	67	12.5	0.9	1.9	5.8	10.4	7.9	14.6	61.3
2	9/8	B	79.9	0.26	8.9	-	1374.5	60	17.2	0.9	2.3	24.6	17.5	15.4	10.8	31.7
3	9/8	B	88.4	0.13	10.0	13.2	1273.0	84	14.4	1.1	2.1	12.7	7.0	20.3	42.0	0
4	9/8	B	48.5	0.1	-	10.1	800.3	133	16.5	1.2	2.0	27.5	22.9	31.3	18.3	0
5	9/8	B	111.2	0.14	14.4	10.4	2780.0	140	25.0	1.1	1.3	26.3	45.8	16.7	11.3	0
6	9/8	B	87.0	0.20	17.2	9.2	1818.3	63	20.9	1.4	2.0	22.5	38.8	23.8	15.0	-
7	9/8	B	74.5	0.05	12.7	9.6	2399.0	197	32.2	1.2	1.9	35.4	10.4	17.1	18.8	18.3
8	9/9	B	60.4	0.07	-	9.5	1359.0	148	22.5	1.2	3.5	19.2	5.0	26.3	32.9	16.7
9	9/9	B	100.8	0.17	13.9	7.7	2116.8	50	21.0	1.6	1.5	22.5	11.7	5.8	37.5	22.5

*Entire Stream Width

Table 5

Summary of data from sections studied in the South Fork Payette River and selected tributaries, 1989. Linear measurements are in meters.

Section	Date	Channel	Length	V. Drop	W. Temp.	Visab.	100m² Stream Area	Fish	Avg. Width	Avg. Depth	Avg. Habitat Type	Percent Sand	Gravel	Rubble	Boulders	Bedrock
Clear Creek #1	9/13	B	24.8	.05		11.0	761.4	11	30.7	.45	2	31.7	1.3	10.0	45.8	11.3
Clear Creek #2	9/13	B	47.4	.35	11.0	7.0	391.5	20	8.3	.41	2	9.7	6.3	24.3	55.7	4.0
S.F.Payette #4.5	9/13	B	108.0	.08		11.8	1,852.2	24	17.2	1.04	2	11.3	8.8	22.1	57.9	.0
S.F.Payette #3.3	9/13	B	89.2	.25		12.2	2,332.6	10	26.2	1.23	2,1,3	42.9	12.9	29.2	2.5	20.8
S.F.Payette #1A	8/16	B	135.5				2,219.5	42	16.4	1.08	1	100.0				
S.F.Payette #1B	8/16	B	114.0			12.1	2,636.8	29	23.1	.32	4,3,2	10.0	50.0	40.0		
Baron Creek #1	8/16	B	70.0	1.77		12.8	707.0	11	10.1	.31	4	5.0	20.0	25.0	50.0	
Goat Creek #1	8/16	B	50.0	.9		10.4	316.5	12	6.3	.37	2,5,4	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	
Lower Canyon Cr.	8/17	B	80.2				692.3	6	8.6	1.09	1,2,4					
Upper Canyon Cr.	8/17	B	105.0			4.8	983.9	7	9.4	.50		5.0	5.0	15.0	75.0	

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Table 6

Densities of game fish observed in the South Fork Payette River and selected tributaries, 1989.

Water	Section	Total game fish/100 m^2					
		Wild rainbow					
		0-4	5-8	9›	Hatchery	Total	Whitefish
Clear Cr.	1	0	0	0	11/1.4	11/1.4	0
Clear Cr.	2	5/1.3	11/2.8	0	4/1.0	20/5.1	1/0.3
S.Fk. Payette	4.5	0	16/0.9	3/0.2	5/0.3	24/1.3	43/2.3
S.Fk. Payette	3.3	1/0.1	3/0.1	2/0.1	4/0.2	10/0.4	122/5.2
S.Fk. Payette	1A	42/1.9	0	0	0	42/1.9	12/0.5
S.Fk. Payette	1B	3/0.1	22/0.8	9/0.3	0	29/1.1	0
Baron Cr.	1	4/0.3	7/1.0	0	0	9/1.3	0
Goat Cr.	1	2/0.6	9/2.8	1/0.3	0	12/3.7	0
Lower Canyon Cr.	1	0	4/0.6	2/0.3	0	6/0.9	3/0.4
Upper Canyon Cr.	1	0	6/0.6	1/0.1	0	7/0.7	0

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Table 7. Densities of game fish species observed by snorkeling sections of the South Fork Payette River and selected tributaries by Idaho Department of Fish and Game personnel, July through August, 1990.

Water	Section	Section area(m^2)	Wild rainbow trout density (no./100 m^2) 0-4 in.	5-8 in.	9-12 in.	>12 in.	Hatchery rainbow trout	Brook trout	Cutthroat trout	Bull trout	Total	Mountain whitefish
S. Fork Payette River	1.0	144.0	13.8	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.5	10.4
S. Fork Payette River	2	1374.3	2.4	3.0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	5.7	1.9
S. Fork Payette River	3.3	2124.2	0.8	1.0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0	0	2.1	2.1
S. Fork Payette River	4	3346.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0	2.2	0	0	0	4.3	1.0
S. Fork Payette River	5	3279.4	1.4	1.3	0.5	0	0.06	0	0	0	3.3	1.0
Ten Mile Creek	1	219.5	2.7	3.2	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	10.5	0.4
Ten Mile Creek	2	273.0	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.4	0	0	0.7	0	4.3	0
Canyon Creek	1	640.0	1.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.2[a]	3.8	0
Canyon Creek	2	762.0	2.1	1.7	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	0.3
Clear Creek	1	213.3	1.4	4.2	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	7.0	1.4
Clear Creek	2	507.2	3.7	1.6	0.2	0	2.6	0	0	0	8.1	0.6
Baron Creek	1	748.0	0.9	1.0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.3
Goat Creek	1	202.4	1.5	0.5	0	0	0	2.5	0.5	0	5.0	0
Warm Springs Creek	1	716.2	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	0	0	4.3	1.7
Eight Mile Creek	1	550.0	0.4	0	0	0	0	19.3	0	0.7	20.4	2.2

[a] Bull trout ranged in size from 2 to 8 inches.

Table 8. Summary of physical habitat data collected in sections of selected tributaties to South Fork Payette River in 1990 by Idaho Department of Fish and Game personnel.

Water	Section	Channel type	Length (m)	Gradient(%)	Water temperature (degrees C)	Surface area (m^2)	Mean depth(m)	Percent Substrate Class				
								sand	gravel	rubble	boulder	bedrock
Ten Mile Creek	1	B	34.3	3.6	NA	219.5	0.50	8	12	30	39	11
Ten Mile Creek	2	B	39.0	2.2	NA	273.0	0.42	6	8	22	56	8
Canyon Creek	1	B	80.0	6.0	14	640.0	0.52	14	7	16	63	0
Canyon Creek	2	B	80.2	5.2	17	762.0	0.49	24	16	11	11	38
Clear Creek	1	B	24.8	<1	13	213.3	0.58	33	20	37	10	0
Clear Creek	2	B	47.4	1.8	13	507.2	0.49	29	17	14	40	0
Baron Creek	1	B	70.0	3.2	11	748.0	0.36	3	28	35	34	0
Goat Creek	1	B	35.5	4.0	NA	202.4	0.46	<1	19	26	54	0
Warm Springs Creek	1		78.7	2.6	NA	716.2	0.60	22.5	49	22.5	6	0
Eight Mile Creek	1	B	74.3	3.3	NA	550	0.40	6	42	40	12	0

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Table 9. Habitat type composition (%) estimated for sections of selected tributaries to South Fork Payette River, 1990.

Water	Section	Percent Habitat Type				
		Pool	Run	Pocket Water	Riffle	Backwater
Ten Mile Creek	1	43	14	0	43	0
Ten Mile Creek	2	8	42	8	42	0
Canyon Creek	1	20	13	13	54	0
Canyon Creek	2	25	0	0	75	0
Clear Creek	1	33	33	0	33	0
Clear Creek	2	20	20	0	60	0
Baron Creek	1	11	0	6	78	5
Goat Creek	1	33	0	0	58	9
Warm Springs Creek	1	25	25	8	25	7
Eight Mile Creek	1	17	17	0	58	8

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Table 10. Densities of game fish species observed by snorkeling sections of the Middle Fork Payette River by Idaho Department of Fish and Game personnel, August 1990.

Section	Section area(m^2)	Wild rainbow trout density (no./100 m^2) by length range (inches) 0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	> 12	Total	Mountain whitefish density
1	776.0	1.28	0	0	0	1.28	0.26
2	1083.0	1.29	0.28	0	0	1.57	1.02
3	416.4	1.92	0.72	0.48	0	3.12	0.96
4	538.7	0.92	0	0.18	0	1.10	0.56
5	402.2	1.49	0.50	0	0	2.23[a]	9.94
6	1253.0	0.16	0.16	0.08	0	0.40	3.20
7	1537.2	0	0	0	0	0.06[b]	3.90

[a] includes brook trout density of 0.24
[b] includes hatchery rainbow trout density of 0.06

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Table 11. Summary of physical habitat data collected in sections of the Middle Fork Payette River in 1990 by Idaho Department of Fish and Game personnel.

Section	Date	Channel type	Length(m)	Water temperature (degrees C)	Surface area (m^2)	Mean depth(m)	Percent Substrate Class				
							sand	gravel	rubble	boulder	bedrock
1	08-06-90	B	45.1	19	776.0	0.32	37	20	43	0	0
2	08-06-90	B	67.7	23	1083.0	0.58	39	19	28	14	0
3	08-07-90	B	35.9	23	416.4	0.80	34	3	21	42	0
4	08-07-90	B	48.1	23	538.7	1.00	76	0	0	11	13
5	08-07-90	B	35.6	20	402.2	1.10	38	0	2	60	0
6	08-07-90	B	69.6	21	1253.0	0.74	33	1	19	10	37
7	08-07-90	B	73.2	18	1537.2	0.68	24	30	18	18	10

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Table 12. Habitat type composition (%) estimated for sections of Middle Fork Payette River, 1990.

Section	Percent Habitat Type				
	Pool	Run	Pocket Water	Riffle	Backwater
1	0	0	0	100	0
2	7	67	0	20	6
3	8	67	8	0	17
4	40	53	0	0	7
5	0	58	25	0	17
6	0	58	0	17	25
7	7	33	27	27	6

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Appendix 1. Descriptions of established snorkeling sections in the Middle and South Fork Payette River drainages.

Middle Fork Payette River Drainage

Section 1. Located above Boiling Springs Guard Station approximately 0.4 miles.

Section 2. Located approximately 0.7 miles below gate at Boiling Springs Guard Station.

Section 3. Situated approximately 2.2 miles below gate at Boiling Springs Guard Station.

Section 4. Situated approximately 3.9 miles below gate at Boiling Springs Guard Station about where West Creek Road leaves Middle Fork corridor.

Section 5. Located about 4.7 miles above Tie Creek Campground.

Section 6. Located about 2.5 miles above Tie Creek Campground or 11.6 miles below Boiling Springs Guard Station.

Section 7. Located about 2.3 miles above Tie Creek Campground.

South Fork Payette River Drainage

Section 1a. Mainstem located below Dead man Cabin upstream from Grandjean.

Section 1b. Located at mouth of Goat Creek.

Section 1. Located at mouth of Canyon Creek.

Section 2. Located directly downstream from main highway bridge at mouth of Chapman Creek.

Section 3. Located about 6.0 miles upstream from Kirkham Campground area.

Section 3.3. Near mile post 78.5 upstream from bridge crossing mainstem South Fork.

Section 4. Located approximately 250 to 300 yards upstream of Kirkham Campground Bridge.

Section 4.5. Situated near mile post 74.8 along Highway 21.

Section 5. Located approximately 0.5 to 1.0 miles above Deadman Campground.

Section 6. Located about 0.8 miles below Deadman Creek Campground in canyon at lower end of big oxbow.

Section 7. Located at boat launch site above Danskin Cafe.

Section 8. Located about 1.0 mile above Warm Springs Campground.

Section 9. Located above rapids approximately 2.0 miles upstream of Banks.

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Tributaries

Ten Mile Creek Section 1. Located up Forest Service Road 531 which runs adjacent to Ten Mile Creek. Lower end of section is 0.35 miles above first creek crossing.

Ten Mile Creek Section 2. Located up Forest Service Road 531; section is 2.3 miles from Highway 21 at lower end of bridge.

Canyon Creek Section 1. Located along Highway 21 just below first bridge which crosses Canyon Creek above Grandjean turnout. There is a turn out for vehicles.

Canyon Creek Section 2. Located approximately 0.25 miles upstream from bridge on Grandjean road.

Clear Creek Section 1. Located approximately 7.9 miles from Highway 21 turnoff.

Clear Creek Section 2. Section begins about 4.5 miles from Highway 21 turnoff.

Baron Creek Section 1. Situated above Grandjean in The Sawtooth National Recreation Area where first old road crossing is located across Baron Creek.

Goat Creek Section 1. Situated above Grandjean in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area above Baron Creek. This section is located above old road crossing on Goat Creek.

Warm Springs Creek Section 1. Located approximately 0.1 miles above Warm Springs.

Eight Mile Creek Section 1. Located up Forest Service Road 025MB to the end of road.

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Appendix 2. Snorkeling Procedures

1. Due to the small number of sections which are sampled in a particular stream, we select representative sites, which are reasonably accessible, rather than choose them randomly.

2. Snorkel, moving upstream, with enough snorkelers to ensure that the entire width of the stream is visible. Enter the water and look at the snorkeler next to you as they move away from you. Determine the maximum distance you can be apart and still see and identify fish by species and size.

3. Define a snorkel section as one or more riffle-run complexes. Begin snorkeling at the hydraulic break at the top of a riffle, i.e. you will be at the "tailwater" of a pool or run.

4. If there are two snorkelers, one should be assigned to count all fish to their shore-side and the fish between the second person and themselves. The second person would then count only the fish between their location and the shore-side.

   If there are three or more snorkelers, in a wide stream, one snorkeler may be efficiently used to move between two others and slightly behind them to count the fish which swim between the two forward snorkelers, while the forward snorkelers count fish only to their respective sides.

5. We count all fish and identify them by inch-groups. This in not keeping up with the metric system, but it is a fine enough division for our needs and is easy for the observers and recorders to tally.

6. If we have enough people, we assign one person to walk behind the snorkelers, sketch the section, and write fish lengths onto the sketch as the snorkeler reports them . The sketch is helpful for identifying the section and its endpoints in future years.

7. The snorkel section always ends at the top of a riffle, at the beginning of the tailwater, at the same habitat type as was used for the beginning of the section. These locations reduce the chance that fish in the surveyed section would move outside the section as the snorkelers moved through the section. Of equal importance, when the gradient of the section is calculated, it will be as close as possible to the average gradient of the stream reach.

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Appendix 3. Physical Habitat Measuring Procedures

1. Sections are generally near 100 m in length. We measure the width at four or more points along the section, that are a fixed length apart, say every 15 or 20 m. We start x-section one at a known distance upstream or downstream from a section end-point.

2. At each width measurement x-section, we measure depth at the 1/4, 1/2, and 3/4 widths locations. When we estimate stream depth, we divide the sum of these values as if a fourth depth was measured, i.e. a depth of zero, to account for shallow depths near the shores.

3. At these same points, we classify the habitat type, calling it either pool, run, riffle, pocketwater, or backwater.

4. Again at these same points, we use a plexiglass, open-faced box to look through the water column at the substrate. We then classify the substrate as to percents:sand (up to 6.4 mm, i.e. 1/4"), gravel (1/4" to 3"), rubble (3" to 12"), boulder (larger than 12 " diameter stones), and bedrock.

5. As we move up or down the stream, measuring distances to width measuring points, we keep track of the lengths then continue to the end of the section to get a total section length.

6. We measure gradient of the stream with a five-power hand level and stadia rod. One person, who must first know the height of his eye level (in wading shoes), stands at the endpoint of the section and holds the level. A second person holds the stadia rod at a long distance along the length of the section. The person with the level looks at the rod through the level at a horizontal. The person with the rod moves his hand up or down the rod until the hand level person says that is the level location. The difference between the hand level person's eye height and the marked height on the rod is the vertical drop. That value divided by the length involved (and multiplied by 100) is the percent gradient.

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Appendix 4. Format for data entered in the common data base stream studies.

Channel Type: A = Entrenched B = Confined C = Meandered
D = Outwash E = Delta F = Flat Gradient

Length: Length of section in meters.

Vertical Drop: Vertical drop of the section in meters.

Water Temperature: Water temperature in degrees Celsius.

Visibility: Underwater side distance in meters.

Stream Area: Total surface area of the stream section in square meters.

Average Width: Average width of the stream taken at four points or more along the section in meters.

Average Depth: Average depth of the stream taken at twelve points along the section in meters.

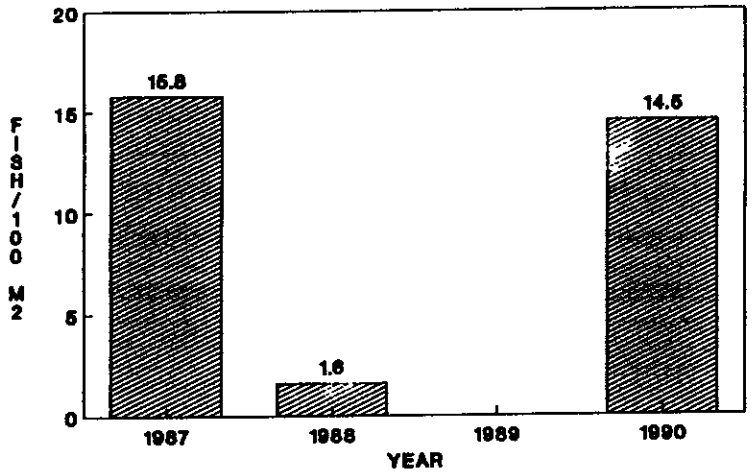
Habitat Type: 1 = Pool 2 = Run 3 = Pocketwater
4 = Riffle 5 = Backwater

Percent Substrate Class: Taken at twelve points along the transect.

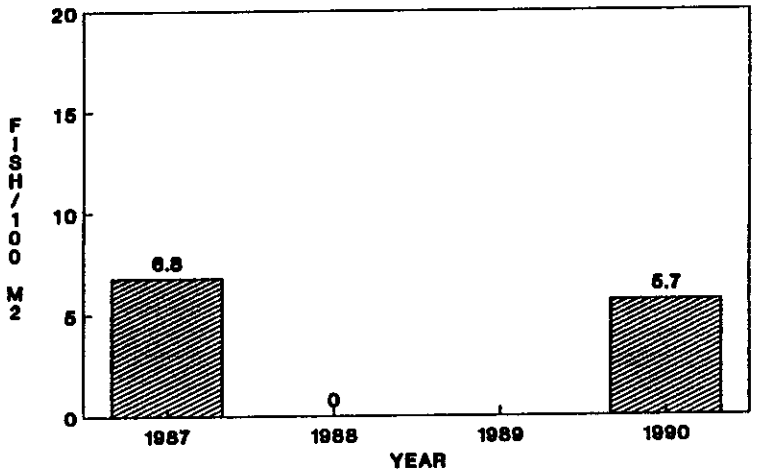
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S. Fk. Payette River
Wild Trout Densities

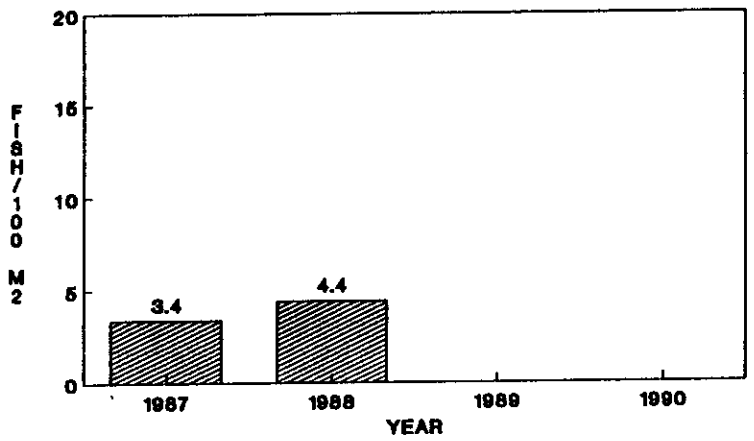
Section 1. Mouth of Canyon Creek



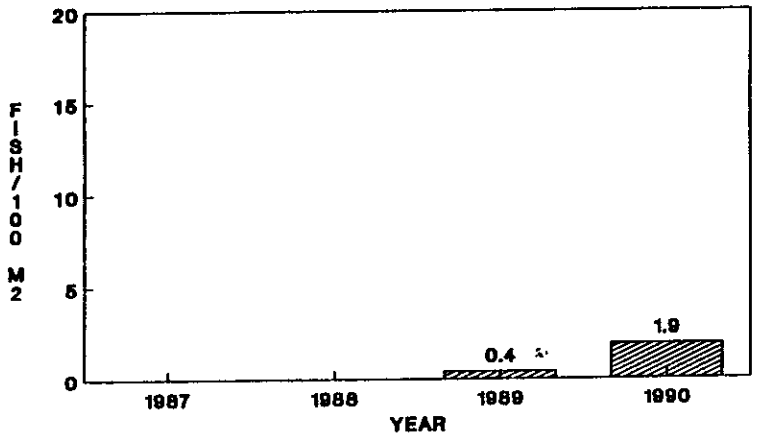
Section 2. Mouth of Chapman Creek



Section 3. 6 miles upstream from Kirkham Campground



Section 3.3 Above bridge near mile post 78

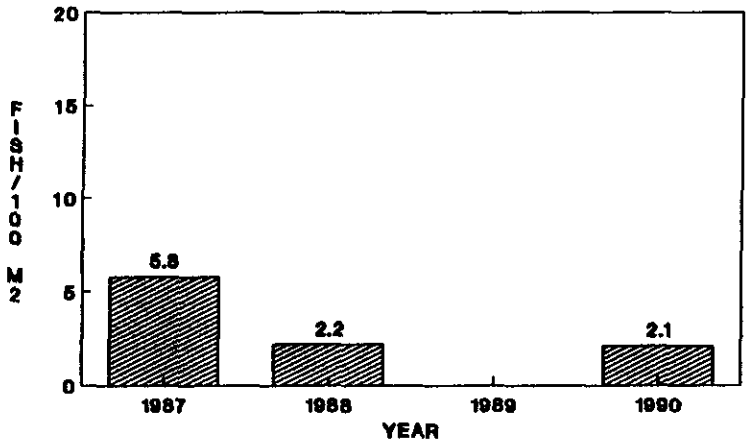


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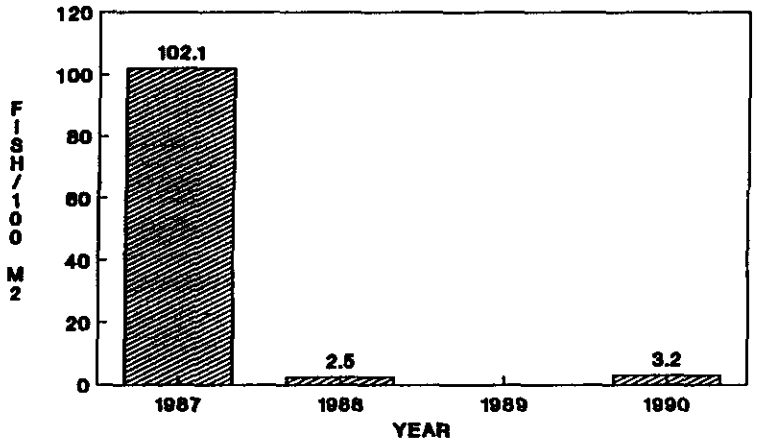
Snorkeling Hits

S. Fk. Payette River
Wild Trout Densities

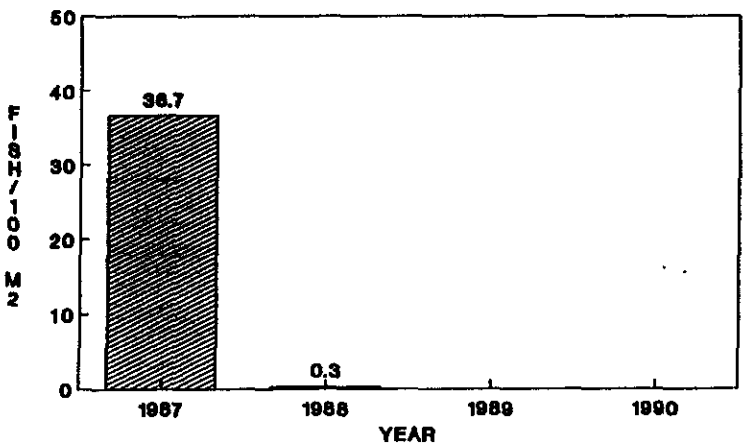
Section 4. 250 yards above Kirkham Campground



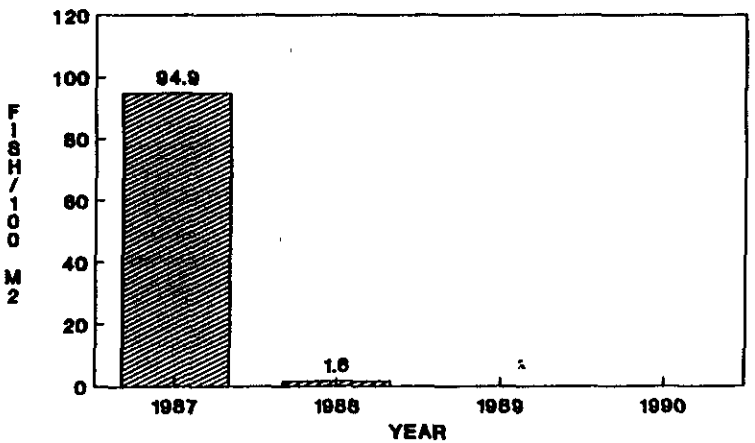
Section 5. 0.5 miles above Deadman Campground



Section 6. 0.8 miles below Deadman Campground



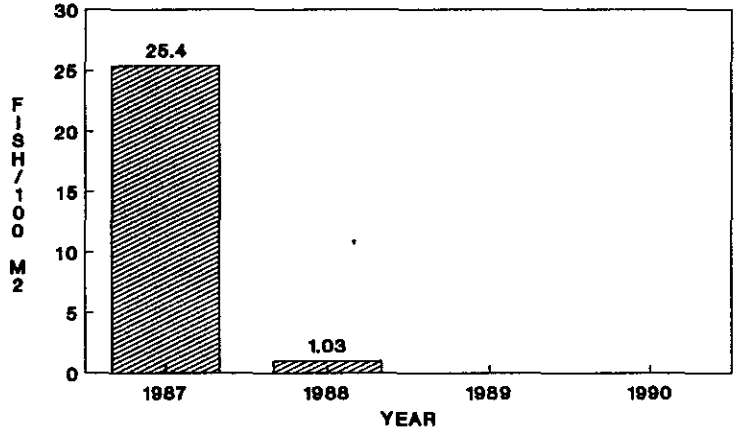
Section 7. Boat launch above Danskin Cafe



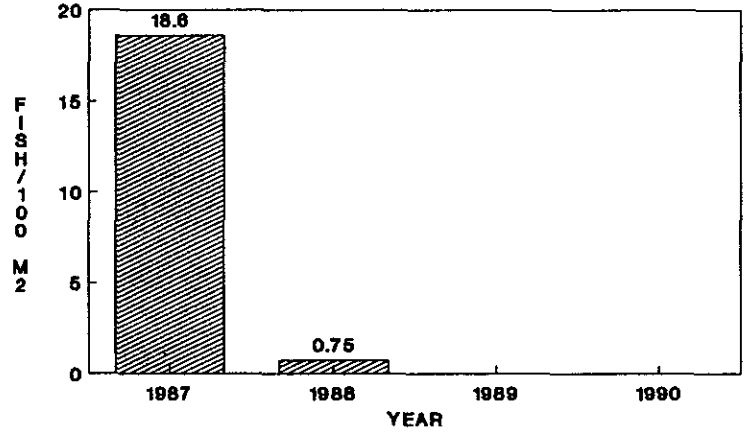
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S. Fk. Payette River
Wild Trout Densities

Section 8. 1.0 miles above Warmsprings Campground



Section 9. 2.0 miles upstream from Banks

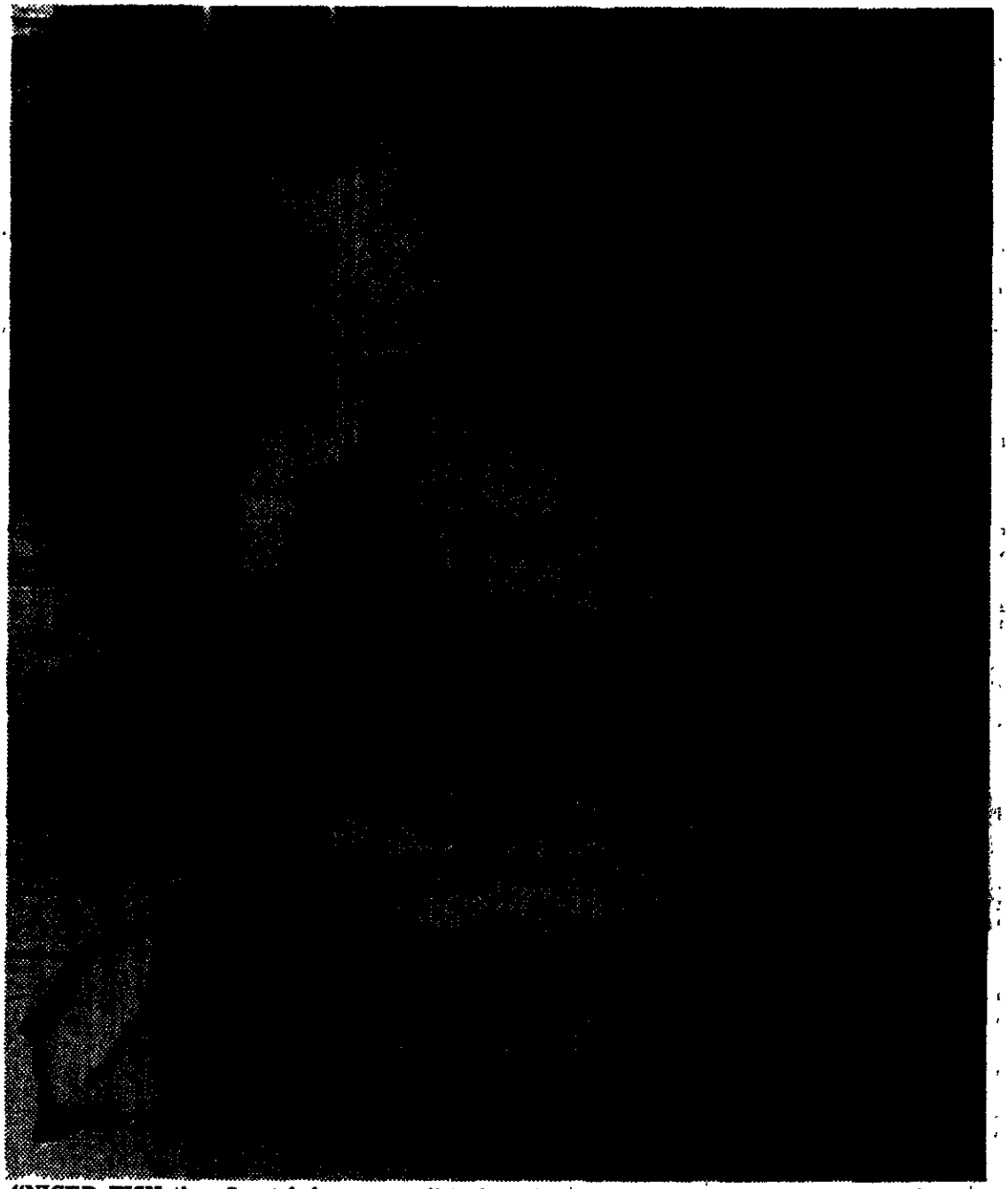


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Snorkeling data

JAN-1- 1968

Wintertime Catch, Yet!



"NICER FISH than I catch in summer," Robert J. Pankowski, 1333 Hale, Boise, declared as he posed with his mess of trout from the South Fork of the Payette River about a mile and a half above Banks. He hooked the trout on salmon eggs. The largest weighed around three pounds.

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Cutthroat Trout (O. mykiss) - August 1969
South Fork Payette River near Warm Springs Creek

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Table . A summary of creel survey data collected from the South Fork Payette River, 1988-1990.

Year	Number of anglers	Hours	NUMBER IN HARVEST					Catch Rate fish/hour
			Hatchery rainbow	Wild rainbow	Cutthroat trout	Bull trout	Mountain whitefish	
1988	665	1,141	448	403	1	4	477	1.17
1989	285	454	65	199	1	2	183	0.99
1990	470	827	325	459	2	2	154	1.14

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R6R3078SM

EXHIBIT 6

STREAM INVENTORY SURVEY OF THE SOUTH FORK PAYETTE RIVER - 1979

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST



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IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT
400 S. WALNUT ST., BOISE, IDAHO

MAY, 1980

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ABSTRACT

During the summer of 1979, a stream inventory survey was conducted on the South Fork of the Payette River between Garden Valley and Lowman. The physical structure of the stream, the streambed composition and the aquatic invertebrates were investigated.

The aquatic habitat in the South Fork is fair to good. Spawning gravel appears adequate and clean in all areas but the middle section of the stream. Here, spawning gravel is lacking. The South Fork lacks good quality pools. There are very few large, deep pools.

The snorkel survey and angler interviews show the fish population to consist mainly of rainbow trout and whitefish. There were also a few cutthroat trout and suckers present.

Rafting and kayaking the South Fork of the Payette River is a popular pastime. Only those individuals who are skilled in this sport should attempt the river as portions of it are very difficult.

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INTRODUCTION

The South Fork of the Payette River is located approximately 32 air miles northeast of Boise, Idaho. (Figure 1). Elevation varies from 3,800 feet near Lowman to about 3,100 feet near Garden Valley.

The entire drainage lies within the Idaho Batholith, a large intrusive granitic mass covering approximately 16,000 square miles in central Idaho and western Montana.

Soils found in the area have poor management qualities. Generally, the land types have moderate to very high erosion and mass stability hazards.

This area has a relatively harsh climate. The lower elevations receive light to moderate snowfall and the average precipitation at Garden Valley is 25 inches. Winter temperatures drop to more than 30 degrees F. below 0 at Lowman and summer temperatures reach 95 degrees on the lower end of the river.

Timber production potential is rated low to moderate. Most of the slopes along the river are too steep to be logged safely.

The South Fork receives heavy fishing pressure in areas where there is good access. Angling pressure builds up rapidly in late June as the high water recedes and reaches a peak during July. Angling persists through September and drops off quickly in October. Whitefish angling occurs during the winter months and is very popular.

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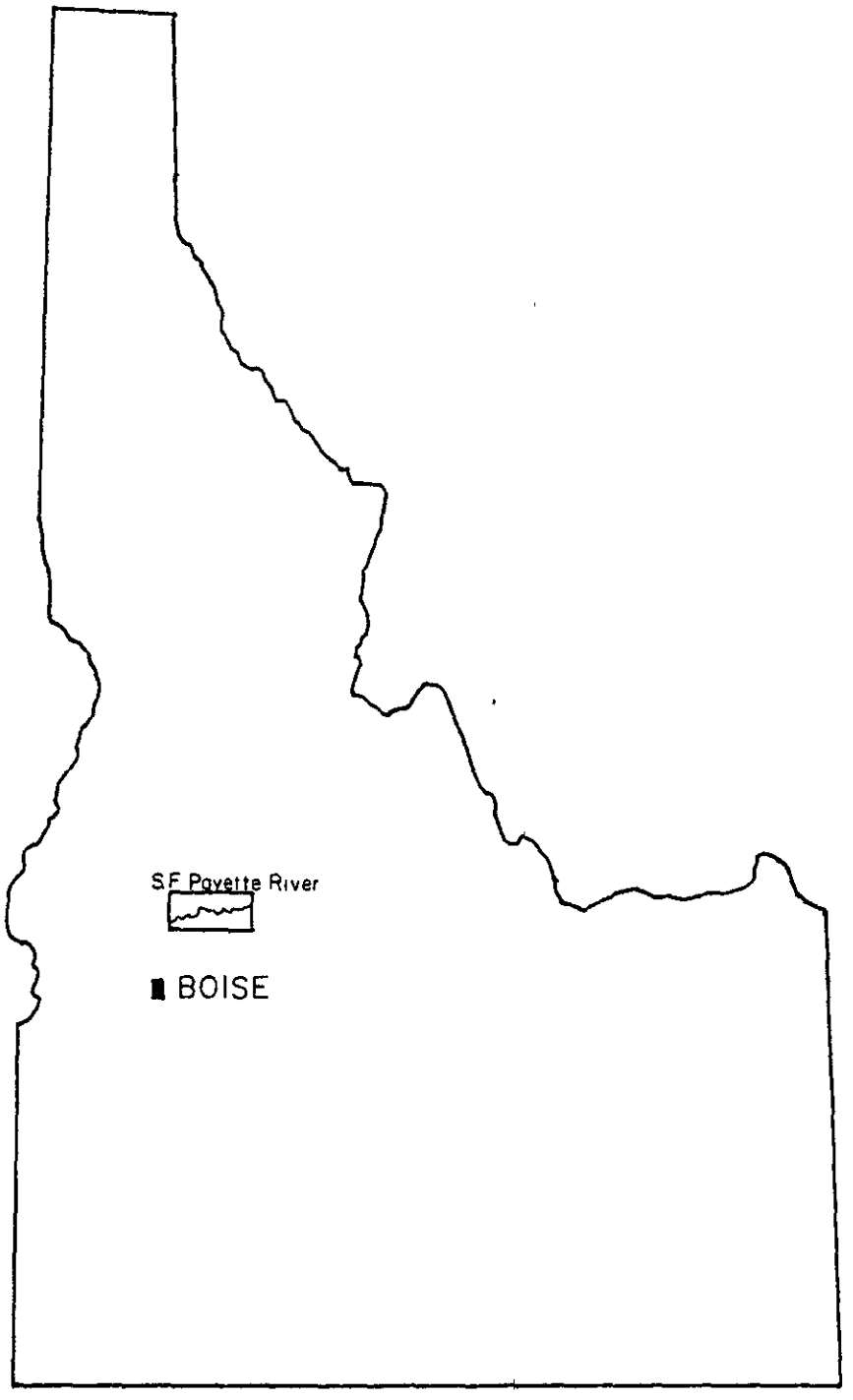


FIGURE 1. The South Fork of the Payette River is located approximately 32 air miles northeast of Boise, Idaho.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The evaluation of the river rapids on the South Fork Payette River between Lowman and Garden Valley was done by Will Reid, Regional Fishery Manager; Don Anderson, Regional Fishery Biologist; and Paul Hanna, Regional Game Biologist; all Region 3 employees of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Although these three were not authorized river rapid raters, they are all experienced river boatmen.

We also appreciate Stacey Gebhards and his son, John, reviewing the rapid ratings and adding their comments.

Dave Zuck and George Hawkins, Fishery Technicians, very diligently assisted with the collection of field data and compilation of information.

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OBJECTIVES

To basically describe the aquatic habitat of the South Fork Payette River.

To identify limiting factors in the aquatic environment of the stream.

To describe the species diversity and relative abundance of macroinvertebrates in this stream.

To conduct fishery inventories that will describe the species composition and relative abundance of the fish population in this stream.

To conduct angler interviews to gain information on the catch-per-angler and the catch-per-unit-of-effort.

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TECHNIQUES USED

To describe the physical and biological features of this stream, four aspects were investigated. Those measured were the morphology of the streams, the streambed composition, aquatic invertebrate population and the fish population.

Physical Environment

The stream in this study was physically described using the technique that was designed by Herrington and Dunham (1967). Modifications were made in locating the stations and in the number of transects measured at each station.

Since the South Fork of the Payette River has a road adjacent to the stream, the stations were located at one-mile intervals by utilizing the odometer on a vehicle. (Figure 2). After measuring the distance on the road, we walked directly to the stream (when possible) and marked the number-three transect at the point of contact with the stream. Two additional transects were located both upstream and downstream at 15 and 30 meters from the initial point of contact, making a total of five transects at each station. A total of 25 stations were established from the Lowman bridge downstream to Garden Valley. (Figure 3).

The South Fork of the Payette is such a rugged, deep and fast-flowing river in some areas, that it was not always possible to locate stations in the above manner. (Figure 4). Stations numbered one through four were done in the traditional manner. Between station four and station 13, the river is a series of white water rapids bordered by cliffs and steep slide rock. Access into this area is extremely difficult and dangerous and any physical measurements on the river would be extremely difficult. A rubber raft was taken through this section and notes were kept describing the rapids, fish population and general physical characteristics. No measurements were taken here. Stations 13 and 14 were measured and recorded since this area of the river was less steep and the river velocity was slower. Between stations 15 and 25, a raft was used for access to each station. The river was too deep and swift for wading and river width and water depth could only be estimated.

When possible, at each transect, a measuring tape was stretched across the stream from bank to bank at a 90-degree angle. Then the following conditional factors were measured and recorded:

1. Total stream, riffle and pool width to the nearest meter
2. Stream depth
3. Pool quality
4. Stream bottom composition
5. Streambank vegetative cover
6. Streambank stability
7. Stream channel gradient

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TABLE 1. POOL QUALITY CLASSIFICATION GUIDE

Pool Quality Recognition Guide

Pool Quality Class No.	Length or Width	Depth	Shelter[1]
1	Greater than a.c.w.[2]	2' or deeper	Abundant[3]
	Greater than a.c.w.	3' or deeper	Exposed[4]
2	Greater than a.c.w.	2' or deeper	Exposed
	Greater than a.c.w.	2'	Intermediate[5]
	Greater than a.c.w.	2'	Abundant
3	Equal to a.c.w.	2'	Intermediate
	Equal to a.c.w.	2'	Abundant
4	Equal to a.c.w.	Shallow[6]	Exposed
	Less than a.c.w.	Shallow	Abundant
	Less than a.c.w.	Shallow	Intermediate
	Less than a.c.w.	2'	Intermediate
	Less than a.c.w.	2' or deeper	Abundant
5	Less than a.c.w.	Shallow	Exposed

1/ Logs, stumps, boulders, and vegetation in or overhanging pool, or overhanging banks.
2/ Average channel width
3/ More than ½ perimeter of pool has cover.
4/ Less than ¼ of pool perimeter has cover.
5/ ¼ to ½ perimeter of pool has cover.
6/ Approximately equal to average stream depth.

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FIGURE 2. The South Fork Payette River is bordered by a graveled logging road that receives heavy use during the summer season.

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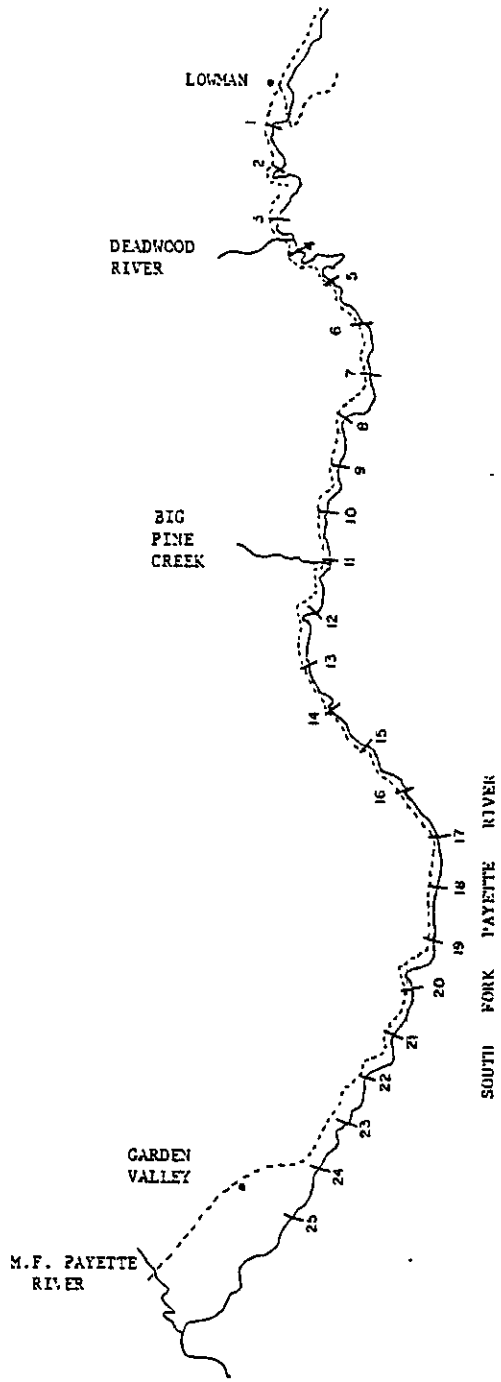


Figure 3. A total of 25 stations were established from the Lowman bridge downstream to Garden Valley.

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FIGURE 4. Angler access is extremely limited in many sections of the stream due to the very steep slopes.

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Pools and Riffles

At each transect, the total stream width was classified as either pool or riffle and recorded to the nearest decimeter. The pools were then graded according to their value as fish habitat using the criteria described in Table 1. A large, deep and sheltered pool receives the best habitat rating, a Quality Class No. 1. At the other extreme, a shallow, small, exposed pool receives the lowest rating, a Quality Class No. 5.

Stream Depth

The stream depth was measured in meters and decimeters at one-quarter stream width from each shoreline and in the center of the stream. (Figure 5).

Stream Bottom Composition

The surface aggregate on the stream bottom was inspected and measured across each transect to determine the amount of different-sized material. All material was classified as either boulder, rubble, gravel or sand. Boulders were 12 inches and larger, rubble was 3 to 11.9 inches, gravel was .19 to 2.9 inches and sand was .18 inches and smaller.

Streambank Vegetative Cover

The predominant vegetative cover on a 100-square-meter area above the high-water mark was recorded for each bank on each transect. Vegetation was classified as either forest, brush, grass or exposed. Recognition of the four classifications was a subjective judgment since no specific measurements were made.

Streambank Stability

The stability of the streambank at both ends of each transect was rated as either stable or unstable. If any indication of sloughing within the last year was noted, the streambank was considered unstable.

Stream Channel Gradient

The stream channel gradient was measured upstream and downstream from transect three at each station using a hand-held Abney level. Average slope over the 200-meter channel length was recorded for each station.

Streambed Composition

Composition of streambed materials at selected stations was sampled with a modified McNeil streambed core sampler. (Figure 6). The modified sampler removed a core which was 12 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, rather than the standard 4- to 6-inch diameter sample. A total of five samples were removed from a 5- by 5-meter grid which was located within the confines of the upper and lower transect. The grid was established in the stream at a location where spawning-size gravel was found and each sample site was chosen within the grid by using a table of random numbers. The samples were separated at streamside according to particle size using U.S. Standard sieve sizes of 75.0,

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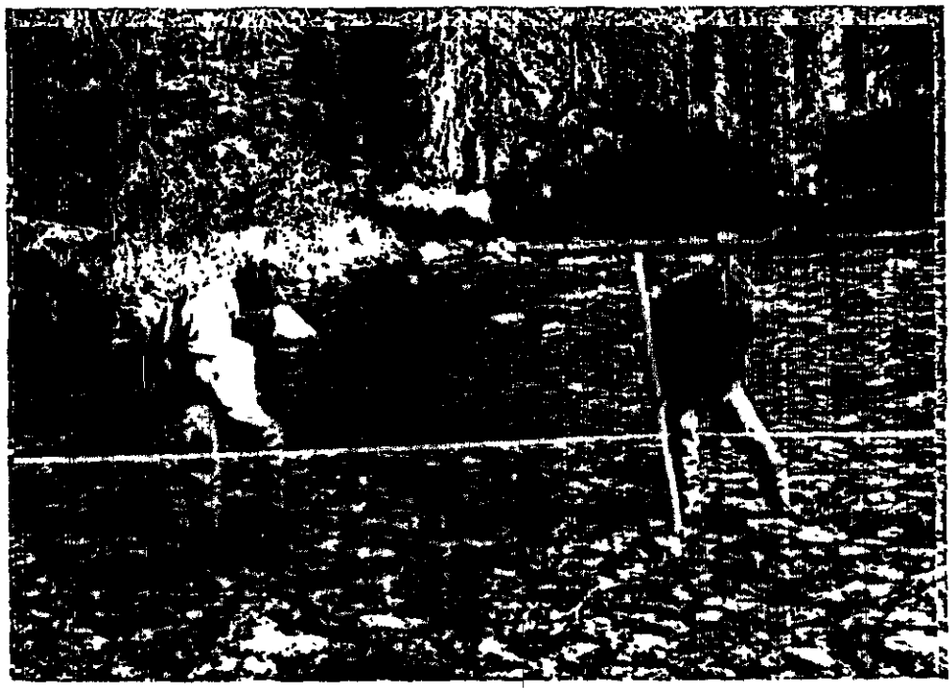


FIGURE 5. The physical characteristics of the stream were described by measuring the stream width, depth, bottom composition and bank stability.



FIGURE 6. A modified McNeil (FRI) core sampler was used to take core samples from riffle areas on the South Fork.

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25.0, 12.7, 6.3, 4.75, 2.38, 0.85, 0.212 and 0.053 mm. (Figure 7). A one-liter water sample was drawn from each sample, placed in an Imhoff cone and allowed to settle for one-half hour. Suspended solids were then measured on the Imhoff cone scale and the total volume of suspended solids was then calculated and recorded.

After separating the samples by particle size, each size group was then measured volumetrically by water displacement.

Aquatic Invertebrates

The aquatic invertebrate samples were taken from selected stations using a modified Hess streambed sampler. A total of five samples were then taken from a 5- by 5-meter grid that was located within the confines of the upper and lower transects. The grid was established in the stream at a location where spawning-size gravel was found and each sample site was chosen within the grid by using a table of random numbers. The samples were preserved in the field, sent to Dr. Fred Magnum, Fishery Biologist, U.S.F.S. at Brigham Young University and identified to genus in his laboratory. A species diversity index was calculated for each sample using methods developed by Cairns (1971).

Fish Populations

The fish populations were sampled using a snorkel and wet suit. A 200-meter stream section was sampled at each station that was selected. Fish observed while snorkeling were counted and identified to species. The size range was also noted for these fish. Angler interviews were also conducted on the South Fork Payette River to determine the number of fish caught per angler and the catch per hour.

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FIGURE 7. Core samples were sieved at streamside to determine the size distribution of the gravel and smaller fines.

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FINDINGS

Physical Environment

The physical environment of the South Fork of the Payette River was divided into three sections. Section One consisted of the area between the Lowman bridge and a point four miles downstream. (Figure 8). Section Two was the most rugged portion which began five miles downstream from the Lowman bridge and ended twelve miles downstream. (Figures 9 and 10). The third section began 13 miles below the bridge and ended at Garden Valley. (Figure 11).

Section One of the South Fork of the Payette River averaged 43.3 meters in width, 0.65 meters in depth and had 35 percent pools. (Table 2). Most of these pools were the smaller, shallower, unshaded pools in Quality Class 4.

Section Two was very rugged with a predominance of white water rapids and steep canyon walls in most areas. This portion was floated using rubber rafts by both Idaho Department of Fish and Game and Boise National Forest personnel.

It was swift enough that very few locations were found where the rafts could be stopped and actual measurements made of the physical stream characteristics. There were waterfalls up to ten feet in height with several minor falls ranging from two to six feet. Most falls were negotiable while Big Falls was very treacherous and had to be portaged. (Figures 12, 13 and 14).

Section Three was about as fast and deep as Section Two, but there were areas to beach the rafts and make estimates of width, depth, etc. The average width in this Section was about 40 feet. Average depth was 1.6 meters and it had 19 percent pools. Once again, the majority of these pools were in Quality Class 4.

There was a substantial difference between Section One and Section Three in streambed surface composition. Section One had 46.4 percent boulders, 28.7 percent rubble, 12.7 percent gravel, 12.1 percent sand and 0.1 percent other. Section Three had 16.6 percent boulders, 45.4 percent rubble, 15.1 percent gravel, 11.4 percent sand and 11.5 percent other.

The upper section of the stream had 10 percent forested streambanks, 57.5 percent brush-covered, 27.5 percent grass-covered banks and five percent exposed streambanks.

The middle section (Section Two), had no forested banks, 45 percent brush, 10 percent grass and 45 percent exposed streambanks. Section Three had no forested streambanks, 31.8 percent brush-covered banks, 15.5 percent grass-covered and over half (52.7 percent) of the streambanks were exposed.

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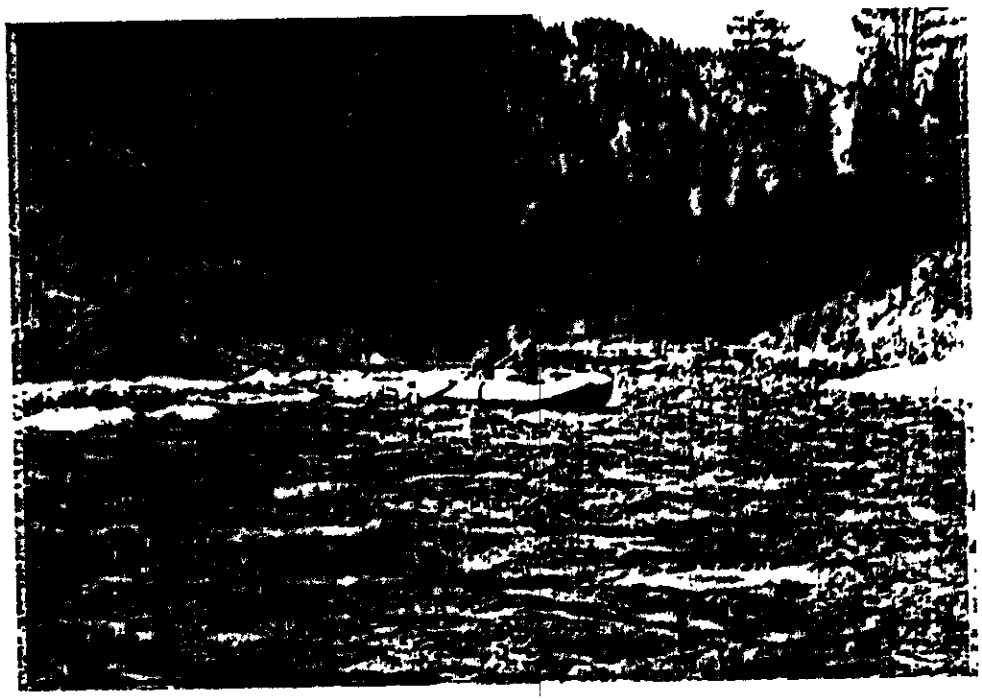


FIGURE 8. The upper section of stream near Lowman has less gradient and gentler mountain slopes than the midsection. River depths are also shallower.



FIGURE 9. The midsection of the river has many turbulent rapids and white water cascades.

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FIGURE 10. Many sections of the river are bordered by precipitous cliffs and very steep slide rock.



FIGURE 11. The lower section of the stream near [illegible] wider, shallower, and has many summer home developments that are adjacent to the river.

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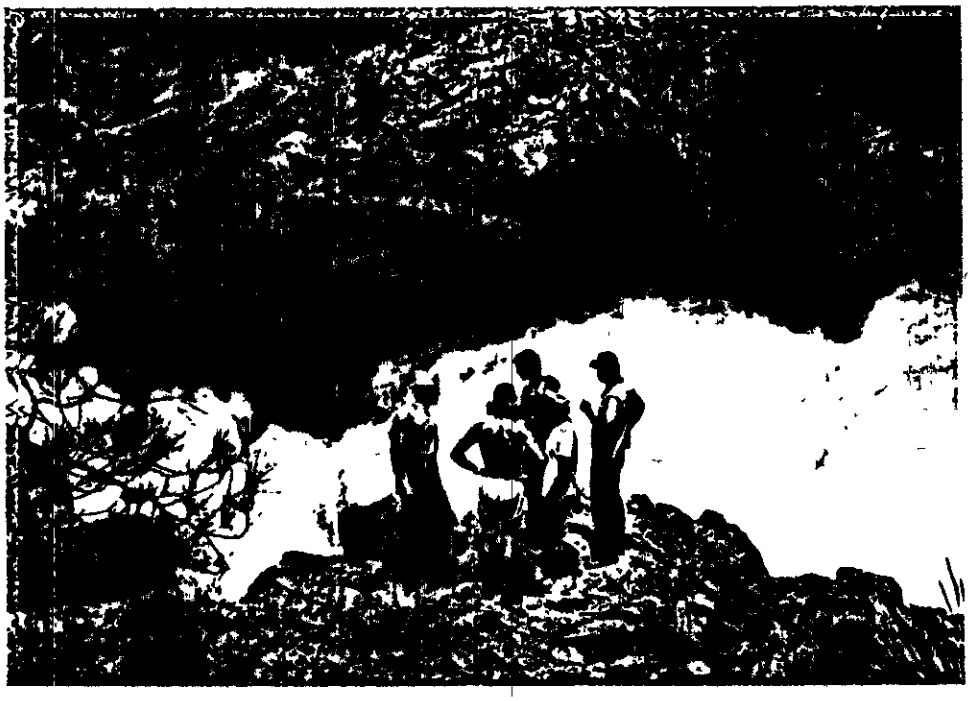


FIGURE 12. Big falls is located in a narrow steep sided canyon about four miles below the Deadwood River. This is the only rapid on the river that must be portaged during low summer flows.

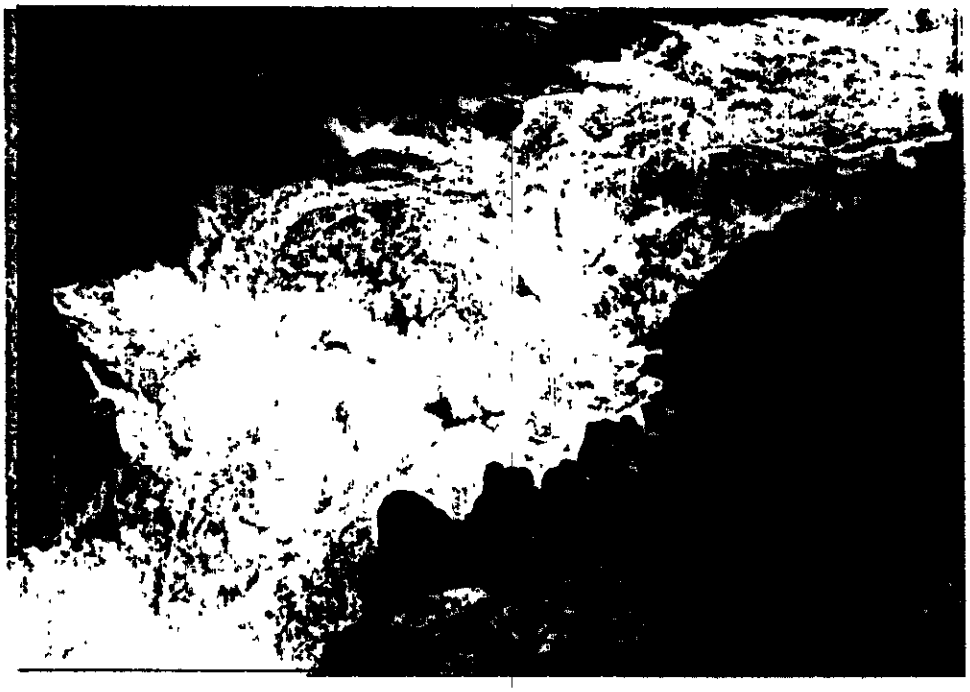


FIGURE 13. Big Falls is a turbulent mass of white water that stretches for about 80 yards and is climaxed on the lower end with a 10 to 14 foot waterfall.

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FIGURE 14. Little Falls is a relatively small rapid, next to the road, about one half mile below Big Pine Creek.

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Table 2. The physical stream measurements of the South Fork Payette River. Stations 5 through 12 are in the fast-flowing, more rugged portion of the river and no measurements could be taken.

	Water Surface				Streambed Surface					Bank Cover				Bank Stability
	Width (Meters)	Depth (Meters)	% Pools	Pool Quality	% Boulder	% Rubble	% Gravel	% Sand	% Others	% Forested	% Brush	% Grass	% Exposed	% Stable
Station 1	56.14	0.5	50.4	4	16.7	45.2	22.4	15.6	0.1	0	50	50	0	90
2	46.28	0.6	24.6	4	50.1	19.9	14.4	15.6	0	10	60	20	10	90
3	32.82	0.9	29.6	4	57.3	24.4	6.7	11.6	0	10	60	20	10	90
4	37.96	0.6	35.3	4	61.6	25.3	7.4	5.7	0	20	60	20	0	70
13	30.66	2.0	49.2	4	58.7	13.1	7.6	14.1	6.5	0	70	0	30	100
14	46.66	1.0	22.0	4	19.3	11.5	5.4	4.2	59.6	0	20	20	60	80
15	21.00	1.9	29.5	4	53.3	33.3	6.2	7.2	0	0	30	20	50	70
16	24.80	3.6	23.4	4	22.2	7.3	1.2	4.0	65.3	0	20	0	80	80
17	38.00	1.2	54.2	4	13.2	40.0	4.2	6.3	36.3	0	50	0	50	30
18	37.80	1.4	17.5	4	7.4	71.4	11.1	10.1	0	0	40	0	60	30
19	26.60	4.9	28.6	1	39.1	5.3	5.3	33.8	16.5	0	10	0	90	80
20	36.00	1.1	18.3	4	8.3	59.8	12.5	11.1	8.3	0	40	0	60	100
21	74.00	0.8	2.7	4	6.8	44.6	41.8	6.8	0	0	100	0	0	70
22	31.60	0.7	7.6	4	14.6	66.4	3.2	15.8	0	0	0	10	90	100
23	61.20	0.6	1.6	4	3.3	70.9	18.0	7.8	0	0	10	80	10	50
24	52.4	0.4	9.5	5	1.9	43.5	47.3	7.3	0	0	20	30	50	40
25	43.0	1.5	18.1	4	12.2	57.2	15.3	15.3	0	0	30	30	40	90

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Fifteen percent of the streambanks in Section One showed evidence of sloughing within the past year. In Section Two, only ten percent were unstable, while in Section Three, 32.7 percent showed evidence of sloughing.

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Streambed Composition

Streambed materials larger than 25 mm (one inch) in diameter make up 66.7 percent of material sampled at Station One near Lowman and 71.3 percent at Station 23 at Garden Valley. Gravel between 6.3 mm and 25 mm make up 15.9 and 9.9 percent at Stations 1 and 23 respectively. Fines less than 6.3 mm make up 17.4 percent of Station 1 and 18.7 percent at Station 23. (Table 3).

Table 3. Streambed core samples, separated according to particle size, which were taken from the South Fork of the Payette River during the summer of 1979. Results are expressed in both ounces and percent. Each value is the mean of 10 separate core samples.

Sieve No.	Sieve Size (mm)	Station 1		Station 23	
		Ounces	Percent	Ounces	Percent
1	25	249	66.7	257.7	71.3
1/4	6.3	59.3	15.9	35.9	9.9
4	4.75	7.8	2.1	4.5	1.3
8	2.38	11.1	3.0	9.3	2.6
20	0.85	15.2	4.1	36.7	10.2
70	0.212	26.4	7.0	13.7	3.8
270	0.053	2.6	0.7	2.6	0.7
	<0.053	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.2
Total		373.2	100	361.2	100

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Aquatic Invertebrates

Aquatic invertebrates sampled in this study were classified according to the following scales:

Diversity Index	Standing Crop Scale
18 - 26, Excellent	4.1 - 12.0, Excellent
11 - 17, Good	1.6 - 4.0, Good
6 - 10, Fair	0.6 - 1.5, Fair
0 - 5, Poor	0.0 - 0.5, Poor

Macroinvertebrate results from the South Fork of the Payette River (Table 4), indicate that the river has a good potential for a resident fishery. There appears to be some minor degradation between Station One and Station 23. This may be caused by the human habitation on the lower part of the sampling area.

Table 4. Aquatic invertebrate diversity index and standing crop (biomass) for selected South Fork of the Payette River stations. Means are for five separate samples. The samples were taken during the summer of 1979.

Station No.	Mean Diversity Index	Standing Crop (gm/m^2)
1	14.4	1.5
23	13.7	1.1

Water volumes were not taken in the South Fork of the Payette River this year, but the mean daily flows for the months of August and September for water years 1958 through 1976 at a gauging station near Lowman, Idaho, are shown in Table 5.

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Table 5. Mean daily flows for months of August and September for water years 1958 through 1976 on South Fork Payette River gauging station near Lowman, Idaho. Flow is expressed in cubic feet per second.

Year	August	September	Water Year
1958	487	365	930
1959	450	439	759
1960	398	326	719
1961	343	317	614
1962	503	351	752
1963	518	403	878
1964	503	380	780
1965	871	539	1242
1966	327	278	604
1967	511	371	803
1968	525	413	675
1969	475	363	988
1970	563	444	924
1971	773	472	1276
1972	619	455	1168
1973	372	333	605
1974	813	481	1380
1975	682	426	942
1976	577	438	919
1977	237	261	352
1978	656	515	1004
21 Year Average	533.5	398.5	872
1979	354	273	574
% Above or Below 21 Year Average	+6.71	+10.19	+3.14

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Fish Populations

Creel census during the summer of 1979 showed anglers catching 1.76 fish each at a rate of 1.01 fish per hour. (Table 6). Rainbow were the dominant fish caught, accounting for approximately 90 percent of the catch. Whitefish were next, accounting for 7.6 percent. Very few suckers or cutthroat were caught. These values differ from the snorkeling counts (Table 7), where 31.4 percent of the fish observed were rainbow, 53.6 percent were whitefish and 15 percent were suckers. Snorkel surveys also indicated that rainbow trout were predominant on the upper end of the river while whitefish and suckers were more common on the lower end.

The trout population of the South Fork is supplemented each year by fish plantings of about 25,000 rainbow trout that are 6 to 10 inches in length. (Table 8). These fish are planted in the more accessible areas of the river near Lowman and Garden Valley in the spring and summer months. They are quite important in improving the catch rate on this heavily-fished stream. (Figure 15).

Table 6. Angler interview results showing catch per hour, fish per angler and total fish caught.

Date	Anglers Interviewed	Hours Fished	Catch per Hour	Fish per Angler	Fish Caught Rb	CT	WF	SK
7/8/79	30	42.5	1.04	1.5	40	0	3	1
7/15/79	38	77	0.91	1.8	69	1	0	0
7/18/79	1	4.5	1.78	8*	5	1	2	0
7/22/79	25	56	0.77	1.7	36	0	6	1
7/29/79	25	78.5	0.57	1.8	39	0	5	1
Totals	119	208.1			189	2	16	3
Average			1.01	1.7				

* This value was not included in the average-fish-per-angler value because there was only one angler and he did so much better than all other anglers.

** Rb = rainbow trout
CT = cutthroat trout
WF = whitefish
SK = sucker

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Table 7. Estimated fish lengths and species observed while snorkeling the South Fork of the Payette River during the summer of 1979.

3 Miles Below Lowman - 100 yd. pool

Rainbow		Whitefish		Sucker
<10 inches	>10 inches	<10 inches	>10 inches	>16 inches
33	4	23	8	0

Pine Flat Campground - 100 yd. pool

Rainbow		Whitefish		Sucker
<10 inches	>10 inches	<10 inches	>10 inches	>16 inches
20	3	8	5	0

Gallagher Flat - 120 yd. pool

Rainbow		Whitefish		Sucker
<10 inches	>10 inches	<10 inches	>10 inches	>16 inches
5	0	20	12	22

Alder Creek Bridge - 120 yd. pool

Rainbow		Whitefish		Sucker
<10 inches	>10 inches	<10 inches	>10 inches	>16 inches
6	0	31	14	12

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Table 8. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game plants catchable-size (6 inches +) rainbow trout in the South Fork of the Payette River each year. Between 1974 and 1979, the following numbers were planted.

Year	Number Planted
1979	28,352
1978	31,323
1977	28,976
1976	29,478
1975	24,855
1974	24,898

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FIGURE 15. Angling pressure is greatest on the upper end of the stream near Lowman, at the Deadwood and Pine Flat Campgrounds where access is good, and near Garden Valley where the river flows closer to the road.

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DISCUSSION

Physical Environment

Although the South Fork of the Payette River provides most of the physical and chemical parameters that are necessary to provide an acceptable habitat for cold-water species, it is lacking in good quality pools. With only 24.8 percent pools overall and a quality rating of 4, the pools are lacking in size and also are not numerous enough to provide the desirable 1:1 ratio between pools and riffles. A good quality pool should provide good cover on either the streambank or in the pool itself and should be large and deep.

Since the South Fork of the Payette is such a large, fast river, it does not lend itself to the structures ordinarily used to improve the pool-to-riffle ratio, such as small instream check dams or gabions. Construction or larger instream structures would probably cause more harm than good to the streambed.

Boulders and rubble comprise an average of 62.8 percent of the streambed surface in the South Fork. Gravel and sand were about equal with 11.4 percent and 10.9 percent respectively. The "other" category varied tremendously, going from 0.1 percent on the upper section to 33 percent in the middle section and 11.5 percent in the lower section. Most of the "other" categories consist of bedrock streambottom in the South Fork of the Payette.

Brush was the dominant streambank cover on the river below Lowman. In the middle and lower sections, about 50 percent of the banks were exposed. In the middle section, most of the exposed streambanks are extensions of the streambottom bedrock and are not easily eroded. In the lower section, the potential for erosion is much higher since there is not as much bedrock present in the streambanks.

Streambank stability varied between sections. In One and Two, where there was either good streambank brush or bedrock material, stability was good. Section Three had much less brush and bedrock and therefore, had a much lower streambank stability rating (67.3 percent stable).

Streambed Composition

Excessive fines in the aquatic environment can have a negative effect upon all the life stages of stream-dwelling salmonids. Bedload sediments cause more damage to aquatic life than any other factor. The instability of bedload sediment and the smothering effect can damage the biota of the stream by reducing invertebrate diversity and population numbers (Tebo, 1955, 1957) by reducing available living space for fish (Phillips, 1971), and by reducing early survival of fish (McNeil, 1964, and Wickett, 1958).

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Investigation of the effects of bedload sediment have shown that sediment fills gravel interstices and reduces inter- and intra-gravel water flow. This, in turn, reduces dissolved oxygen to incubating salmonid ova and also reduces the stream's ability to carry away fish waste products. Deposited sediment can physically reduce the emergence of fry, reduce the food resources by filling gravel interstices, and promote unstable substrate for aquatic invertebrates.

The lethal effects of sediment are most pronounced during the developmental stages of young fish while they are still in the gravel. Once hatching occurs, physical environmental factors are less important while food availability becomes more important (Gibbons, et. al., 1973).

A recent laboratory study (Bjornn, 1974), determined the survival and emergence of fish embryos and alevins from simulated spawning areas, using various sand-gravel mixtures. He used sand from 0.05 to 6.3 mm in diameter. Chinook salmon fry readily emerged from mixtures of up to 20 percent sand, while in a 40 percent sand mixture, few emerged. Most steelhead trout fry emerged from mixtures with up to 30 percent sand. With 50 percent sand mixture, half emerged, but when the mixture was 55 to 60 percent, only 10 percent emerged.

Very little has been written concerning the percentages of sand which would be harmful to trout spawning and hatching. One would expect, however, that Bjornn's results for steelhead might also have similar implications for trout. With this in mind, the percentage fines in the South Fork of the Payette (Station 1 - 17.4 percent, Station 23 - 18.7 percent), fall well below Bjornn's 30 percent level, where most steelhead were able to emerge from the gravel. With these levels of fine sediment in the South Fork, those spawning areas which do exist for resident trout should be in relatively good condition.

Aquatic Invertebrates

Macroinvertebrate numbers in the South Fork of the Payette River were only fair due to the cold water temperatures and low fertility of the soils. Numbers are usually better in areas of greater soil fertility and any improvement in the macroinvertebrate population would be expected to also cause a corresponding increase in the fish population.

Fish Populations

Angling gear is apparently more selective to rainbow trout during the summer months, since our creel inspections showed that 90 percent of the catch was rainbow. Snorkel surveys, on the other hand, indicated that trout made up only 31 percent of the total population in the streams with whitefish comprising 54 percent and suckers, 15 percent.

This picture is obviously changed in the winter months when whitefish dominate the catch from the river. Whitefish angling season is open from January 1 to March 31 and May 26 to December 31. Baits are quite different with stonefly nymphs, maggots and natural baits being the most popular.

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The whitefish observed in the snorkeling surveys are more numerous in the lower river than the upper areas. This is due to their preference for the deeper, slower waters that are found on the lower portion of the South Fork.

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DESCRIPTION OF RIVER RAPIDS

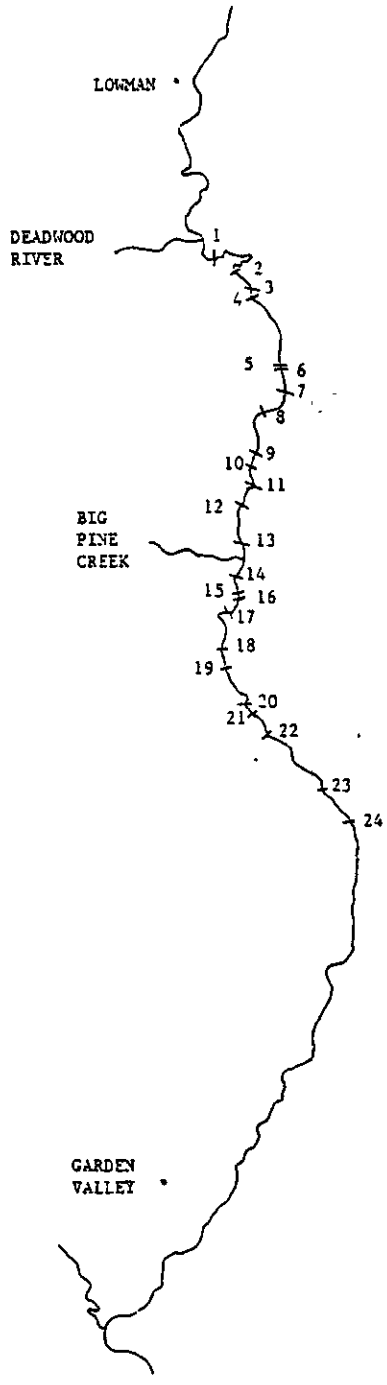
On July 17, 1979, employees of the Boise National Forest and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game jointly rafted the South Fork of the Payette River between the Deadwood River and Garden Valley. Their purpose was to evaluate and describe the rapids of the South Fork.

River volume at this time was estimated by Idaho Fish and Game employees to be 1800-2000 cubic feet per second (cfs). The USGS gauge reading at Lowman indicated a flow of about 494 cfs and the Deadwood River was flowing substantially due to large irrigation releases from the upstream reservoir. Numerical ratings based on a scale of 1-6 were designated for each rapid by three of the Idaho Fish and Game employees. These people were Will Reid, Don Anderson and Paul Hanna. (Figure 16).

A second set of ratings, using the same 1-6 scale, was designated by John Gebhards during the low spring flows (April 13, 1980). River volume at this time was substantially lower than the mid-summer flows, but was not estimated. The USGS gauge at Lowman read 364 cfs and the Deadwood River was flowing much less because water was being retained upstream in Deadwood Reservoir.

These ratings are not a product of AWA (American Whitewater Affiliation) river rating system I-VI, but are intended to be used by the public as a provisional guide showing the relative difficulty of the various rapids on the South Fork of the Payette River. Both spring and summer ratings are included in the following descriptions. The mid-summer flow rating is listed first followed by the early spring low flow rating.

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NO.	RAPID	RIVER MILE
1	ZIG AND ZAG	0 5
2	OX3OW	2.1
3	3800	2.7
4	CCOKY	2.9
5	RATTLESNAKE 1	4.3
6	RATTLESNAKE 2	4.4
7	HOLE IN THE WALL	4.7
8	PADDLE	5.3
9	BIG FALLS	6.0
10	BLACKADAR	6.1
11	NICKLE	6.2
12	ROAD SIDE	6.8
13	BIRCH FLAT	7.9
14	LITTLE FALLS	9.1
15	GRAYBACK 1	9.5
16	GRAYBACK 2	9 6
17	DOUBLE RUBBER	10.2
19	LITTLE GALLAGHER	12.3
19	SNAGGLE TOOTH	12.5
20	10 CC	14.5
21	TWO MINUS	15.0
22	PINE ISLAND	16.0
23	BOIL CANYON	20.6
24	GRIMES PASS DAM	21.9

Figure 16. Twenty-four rapids were run between the Deadwood River (river mile 0.0) and just below the Grimes Pass Dam (river mile 21.9).

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RAPID RATINGS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Launch site - Deadwood River - River mile 0.0

Float boaters have easy access to the South Fork of the Payette River at the mouth of the Deadwood River. The area is large enough to accommodate four to five boats at a time.

Rapid #1 - Zig and Zag - River mile 0.5

This is a short series of two rapids about 1/2 mile downstream from the mouth of the Deadwood River, just prior to entering the Oxbow. The river makes a sharp turn to the left and water piles up on the right bank causing several big rollers. Enter and run on the left side of the river. Rating 2+, 1+.

Rapid #2 - Oxbow - River mile 2.1

This rapid is located at the downstream end of the Oxbow. The river bends to the left and enters a rock garden. Enter this rapid on the left and then pull to the center and maneuver through the rock garden. Rating 2, 2-.

Rapid #3 - 3800 - River mile 2.7

Thirty-eight hundred is located between 1/4 and 1/2 mile downstream from the Oxbow. There is a small island in the middle of the channel. At 1800-2000 cfs, a lot of water is flowing over the rocks. Rating 2-, 1+.

Rapid #4 - Cooky - River mile 2.9

A short distance below 3800 is a short rock garden near Pine Flat campground. Enter on the left, pull right, pull hard left, then dodge rocks and holes. Rating 2+, 2-.

Rapid #5 - Rattlesnake #1 - River mile 4.3

Rattlesnake #1 lies on the downstream end of a long pool. There is a big drop just below the mouth of Rattlesnake Creek. Enter and run this rapid to the right of center. Do not go left--bad rocks. This rapid can be scouted from the right bank. Rating 3+, 3-.

Rapid #6 - Rattlesnake #2 - River mile 4.4

This rapid is almost continuous with Rattlesnake #1. It has a small drop with a big hole in the center of the channel with some big rocks to the far right. Enter to the right of center to miss the big hole, but left of big rocks. Rating 2+, 2-.

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Rapid #7 - Hole in the Wall - River mile 4.7

A long stretch of several rock gardens. Rating 2-, 1+.

Rapid #8 - Paddle Rapids - River mile 5.3

Just below the small rock gardens (Rapid #7), one can see the country road high on the right side of the river. The river then enters a swift rock garden, then bends sharply to the left and you cannot see the lower half of the rapid. In the middle of the bend is a large boulder.

Enter right of center then pull hard to the left to miss the big rock, then pull left to miss large hole at bottom of the rapid. One has to be quick to decide which way to go around the rock. We took the left channel and down a fast chute on the extreme left side. One could take the channel to the right of the rock but would still have to pull hard to get back to the left. Rating 4, 3.

Rapid #9 - Big Falls - River mile 6.0

Special emphasis and warning should be placed on Big Falls. This is an extremely dangerous falls (Class VI), consisting of three major drops of 10 feet each. Any one of the three are killers even for a person with a Type I life jacket.

Floaters should beach their boats about 150 yards upstream from the falls and walk or line them downstream to a small eddy near the lip of the first falls, then take out to portage. The portage area is marked by a huge dead snag and a submerged truck bed on the left side of the river. However, high water could obscure both landmarks and make entrance to the falls more difficult. Under no circumstances does one want to enter on the right side of the river.

Boats can be portaged without being deflated. There is a poor trail around the falls. The end of the portage consists of a chute that slides into a large pool at the bottom of the falls. Rating 6+, 6+.

Rapid #10 - Blackadar - River mile 6.1

A big drop below Big Falls. Enter just left of the big rock on the right and pull hard to the right to avoid a big hole on the left side. During low flow, there is a roostertail rock which makes the chute too small for a raft. Rating 3-, 4-.

Rapid #11 - Nickle - River mile 6.2

Five consecutive drops. Nothing difficult and a lot of fun. Rating 3, 3.

Rapid #12 - Road Side - River mile 6.8

This rapid consists of a steep drop about 15 feet [illegible] the country road. The rapid is marked by the road and several huge boulders

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covering the left side of the river. Enter on right side to squeeze through rocks and then through some heavy water. The rapid should be scouted on the right bank. It is preceeded by a stretch of calm water which gives ample time to maneuver. Rafts will broach on rocks at low water due to the small chute opening. Rating 4-, 4-.

Rapid #13 - Birch Flat - River mile 7.9

A shallow rock garden with no definite channel and requires considerable maneuvering. Down the middle is as good as any. Rating 2+, 2+.

Rapid #14 - Little Falls - River mile 9.1

A small falls on a lazy left-hand turn in the river. The road is only 6-8 feet from the river. A rock ledge extends across the river. Run the rapid on the extreme right between small rocks. The water falls about four feet with a clean run out at the bottom. Any other route will flip the boat or suck into a hole. At low water, rafts will have to portage Little Falls. Little Falls may be run by a kayak at low water but care must be taken to stay to the extreme right or dangerous conditions will be encountered. Rating 4-, 3.

Rapid #15 - Grayback #1 - River mile 9.5

Small rock garden below Little Falls. Run on right. There is a big hole in the left side of the river which could flip a boat. Rating 2+, 2+.

Rapid #16 - Grayback #2 - River mile 9.6

Medium-sized drop. No major problems. Rating 2, 2.

Rapid #17 - Double Rubber - Fiver mile 10.2

The river enters this rapid with a big drop followed by large rollers. The river then flows over a large rock in the middle of the channel with a five- to six-foot drop. By pulling hard to the left, one might miss the rock in the middle of the channel and avoid the big drop. However, there are a number of "oar grabbers". If you loose an oar, the current will force the boat back over the rock out of control. It might be best to take the rock head on. One should scout this rapid from the left bank as different flows may change the flow around the big rock. However, this rapid is difficult to scout because of the cliffs on both sides of the river. Rating 4+, 4-.

Rapid #18 - Little Gallagher - River mile 12.3

A very small rapid near Little Gallagher Creek. No problems. Rating 1+.

Rapid #19 - Snaggle Tooth - River mile 12.5

A large tree trunk and a boulder clutter the channel through this rapid. Enter to the far left around the big rock. The approach is relatively slow and gives ample time to move left. In low wat[illegible] be very

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difficult to run the small opening without getting broached on the log or on the rock. Rating 2+, 2+.

Rapid #20 - 10 CC (CC for Cable Car) - River mile 14.5

River makes a sharp bend to the right. Entrance to the rapid is a large submerged shelf rock with a bad rock garden around the corner. Enter extreme right and pull hard to the left to avoid large hole and falls at the bottom. The falls at the bottom are formed by a large shelf running three-fourths of the way across the river. Rapid is marked by a cable car across the river. The cable car is at the bottom of the rapid. Rating 3+, 3+.

Rapid #21 - Two Minus - River mile 15

Two shallow rock gardens just downstream from Cable Car. Run first on far right and second down the middle. Rating 2-, 2-.

Rapid #22 - Pine Island - River mile 16

After a long stretch of calm, shallow water, the river takes a long, hard left turn. A large island sits in the middle of the channel. Both channels are shallow but runnable. Rating 2-, 2-.

Rapid #23 - Boil Canyon - River mile 20.6

The river enters a narrow canyon with a horseshoe bend to the right. Just strange hydraulics. Rating 2-, 2-.

Rapid #24 - Grimes Pass Dam - River mile 21.9

This is not a rapid but the remains of the old Grimes Pass Dam. Part of the dam foundation is in place with pilings and metal bars sticking up into the river. Run on the far right side.

From Grimes Pass to Alder Creek is uneventful. The take-out at Alder Creek is just below the Alder Creek bridge on the left side of the river. This is a difficult spot without much room to unload boats.

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CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The South Fork Payette River has very clean, clear water that is low in polluting substances and is of sufficiently high quality for the natural propagation of salmonids. The aquatic habitat is fair to good because of the short growing season, the colder than necessary water temperatures and the low fertility of the water.

   At this time, we cannot propose any aquatic habitat improvement projects for the South Fork Payette that would be effective and feasible in increasing fish numbers in this stream.

2. Suitable spawning gravel is in short supply in the area between Station 4 and Station 17. Above Station 4 and below Station 17, spawning gravel appears adequate, comprising about 13 percent of the streambottom and having only 18 percent fines.

   Care should be exercised to insure that Forest Service activities generate a minimum amount of silt to the stream and aquatic environment.

3. It appears that the wild trout population is unable to replace individuals as fast as they are removed by anglers. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game is maintaining the angler catch rate by regular stocking of catchable-sized rainbow trout. This stocking program appears to be very necessary to the angling public if the present catch rate is to be maintained.

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