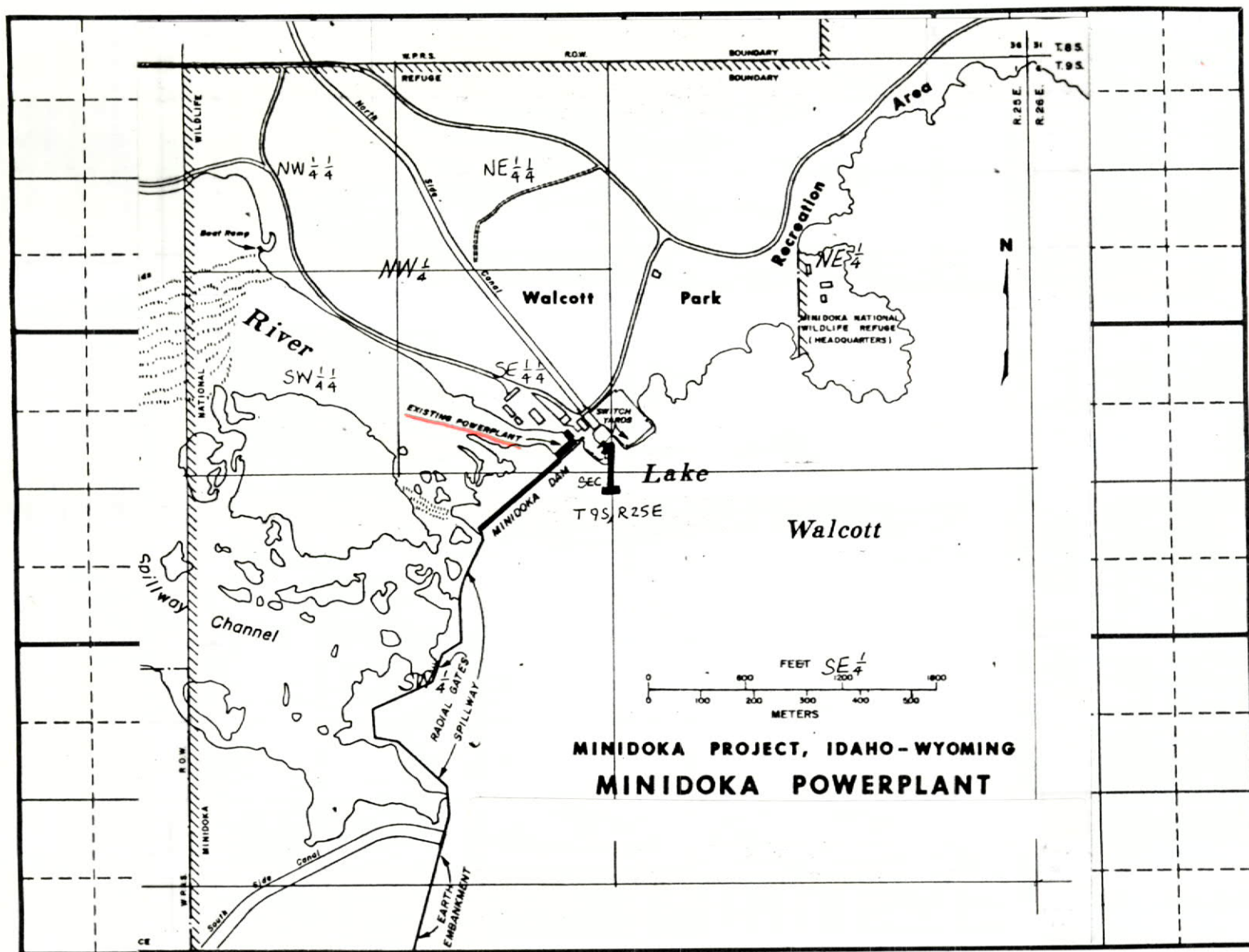


(8) Remarks Item 5B See drawings 17-D-588, 589, attached.



Scale: ~~XXXXXX~~ 5.5 inches = 1 mile.

Map should show the location of the point of diversion and the place of use of the water by 40-acre subdivisions, section, township and range of the public land survey system.

State of Idaho)
County of Ada) ss.

Be it known that the undersigned, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he, she, they subscribed the foregoing claim to a water right, together with all attached information, and that the matters and facts therein are true to the best of the affiant's knowledge.

Sworn to before me this 25th day of March

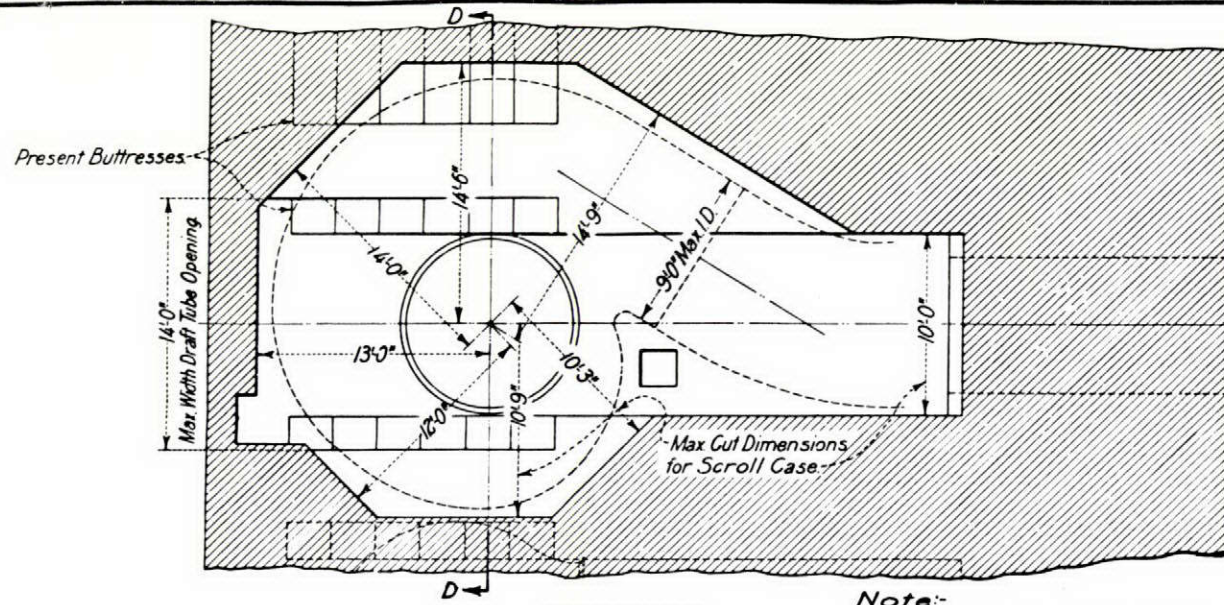
R. J. Glesed
Acting Regional Director (claimant)

E. J. Thomas
Notary Public
Residing at Boise

My commission expires Life

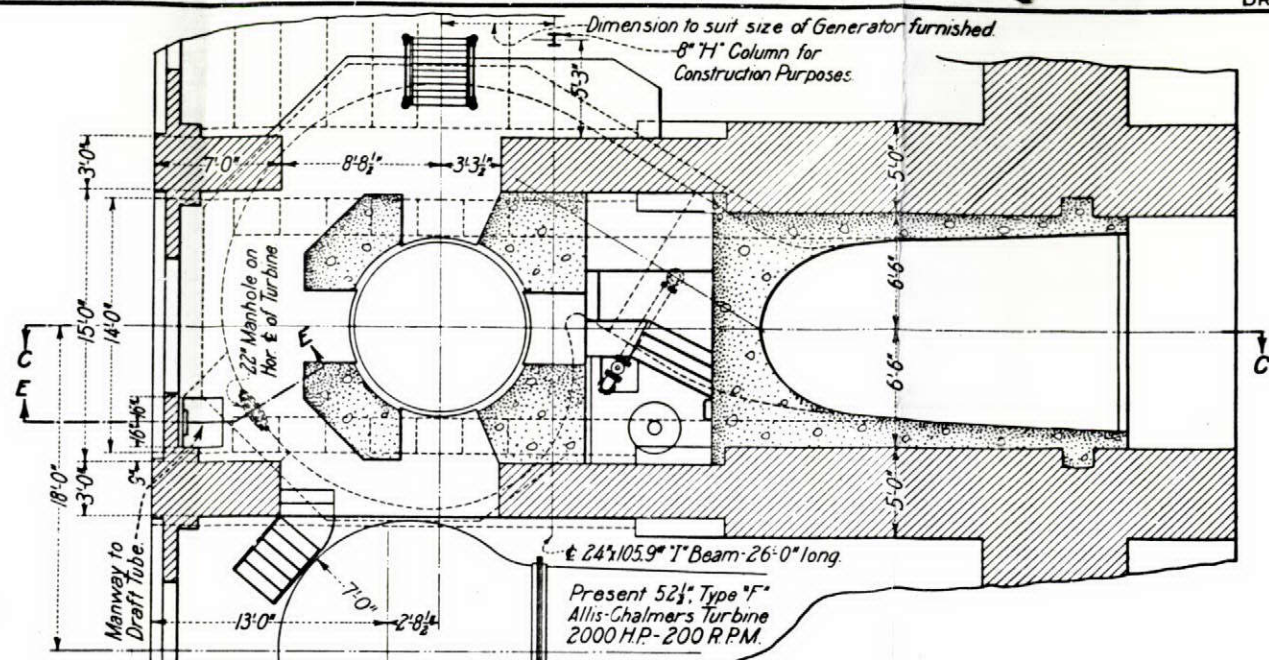
FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Received by maria Date 4-3-80 Exception filed by: _____ Date _____
Prelim. check by CWB Date 3-27-80 claimant by: _____
\$20.00 fee received by CWB Date 3/31/80 #16440
Published in minidoka County news
Dates 7/24 + 5/1/80

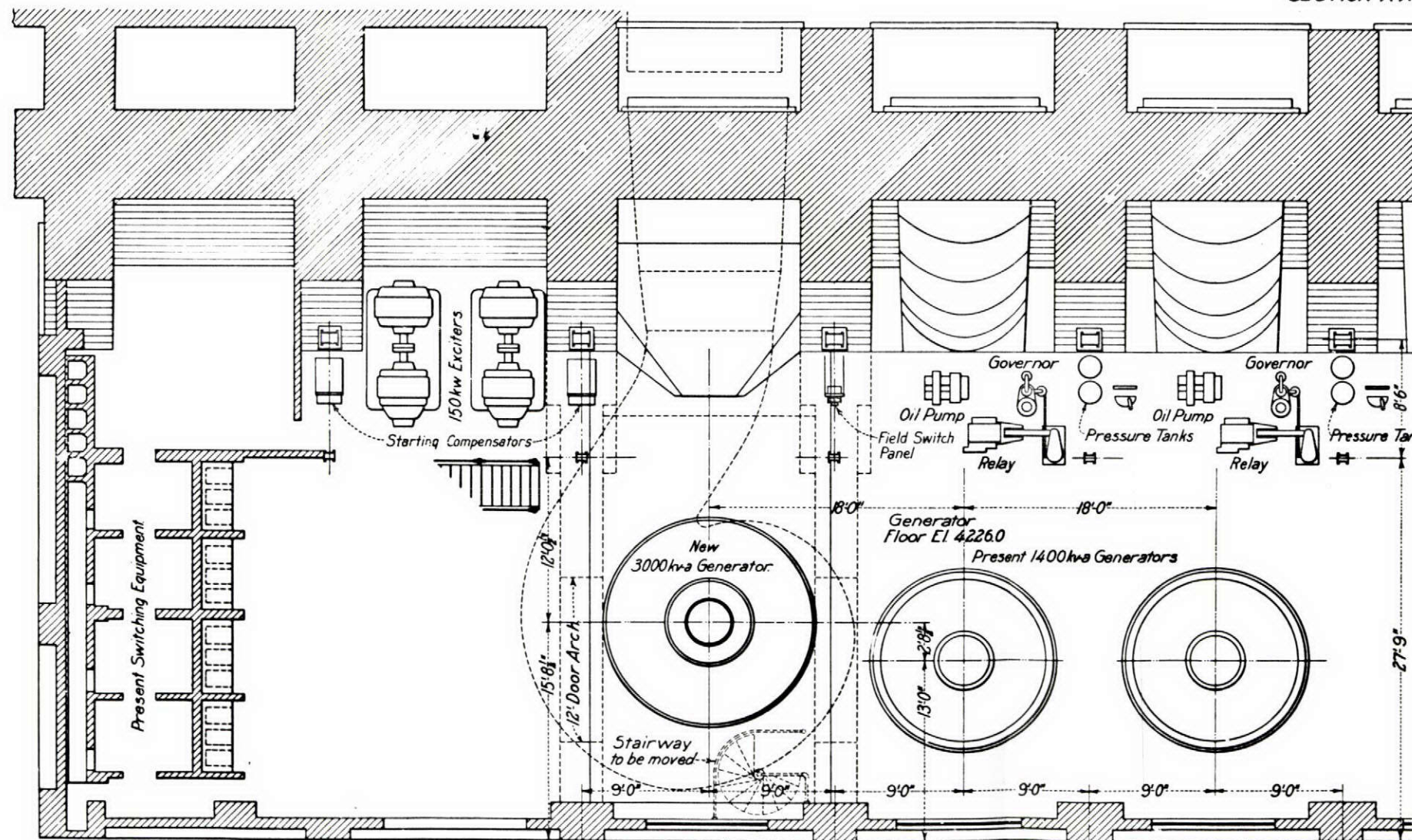


SECTION B-B

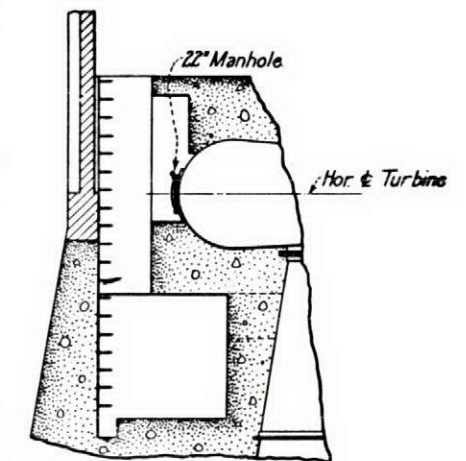
Note:
Location of Sections "A-A" and "B-B"
shown on Drawing No 17-D-589



SECTION A-A

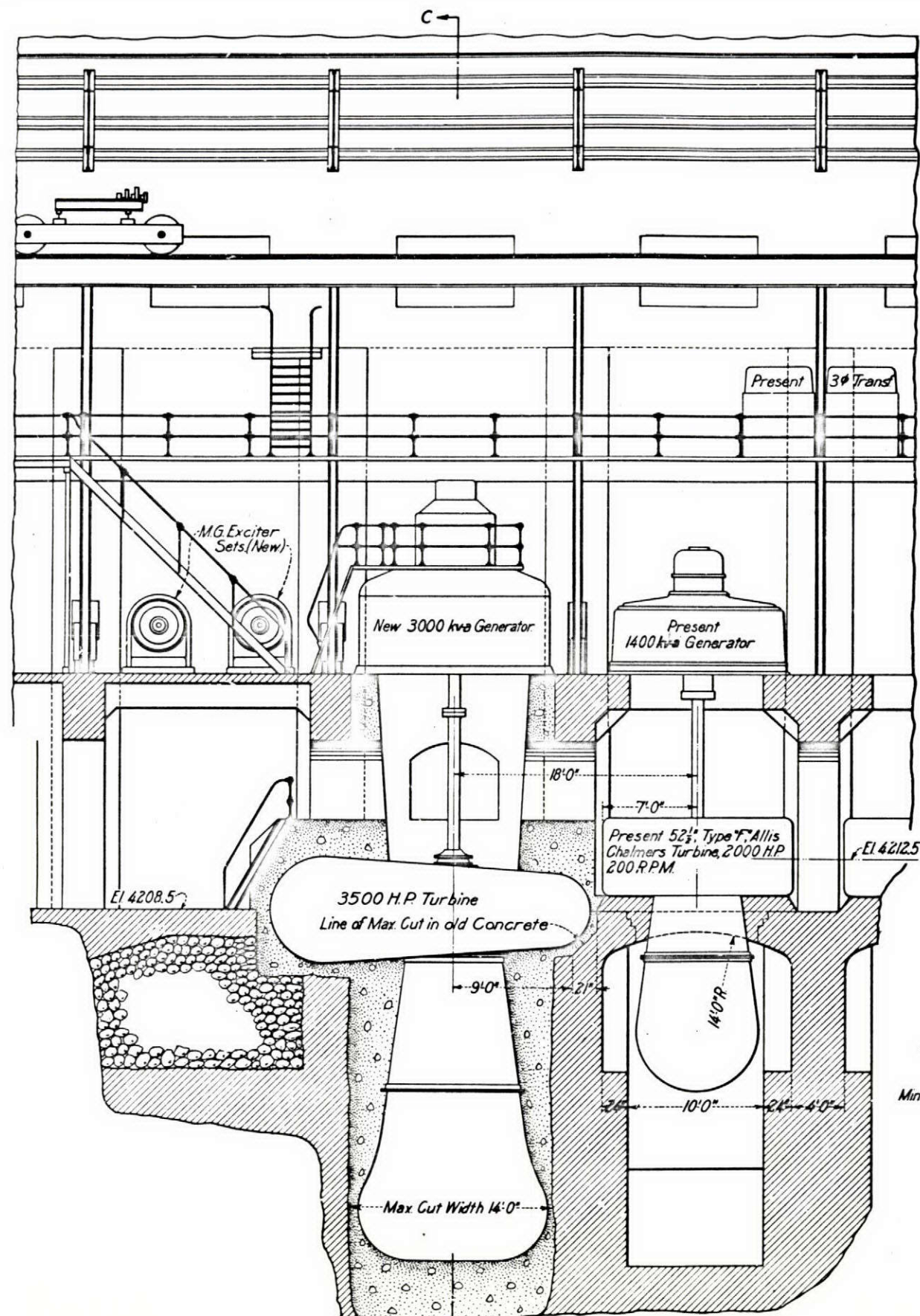


GENERATOR FLOOR PLAN

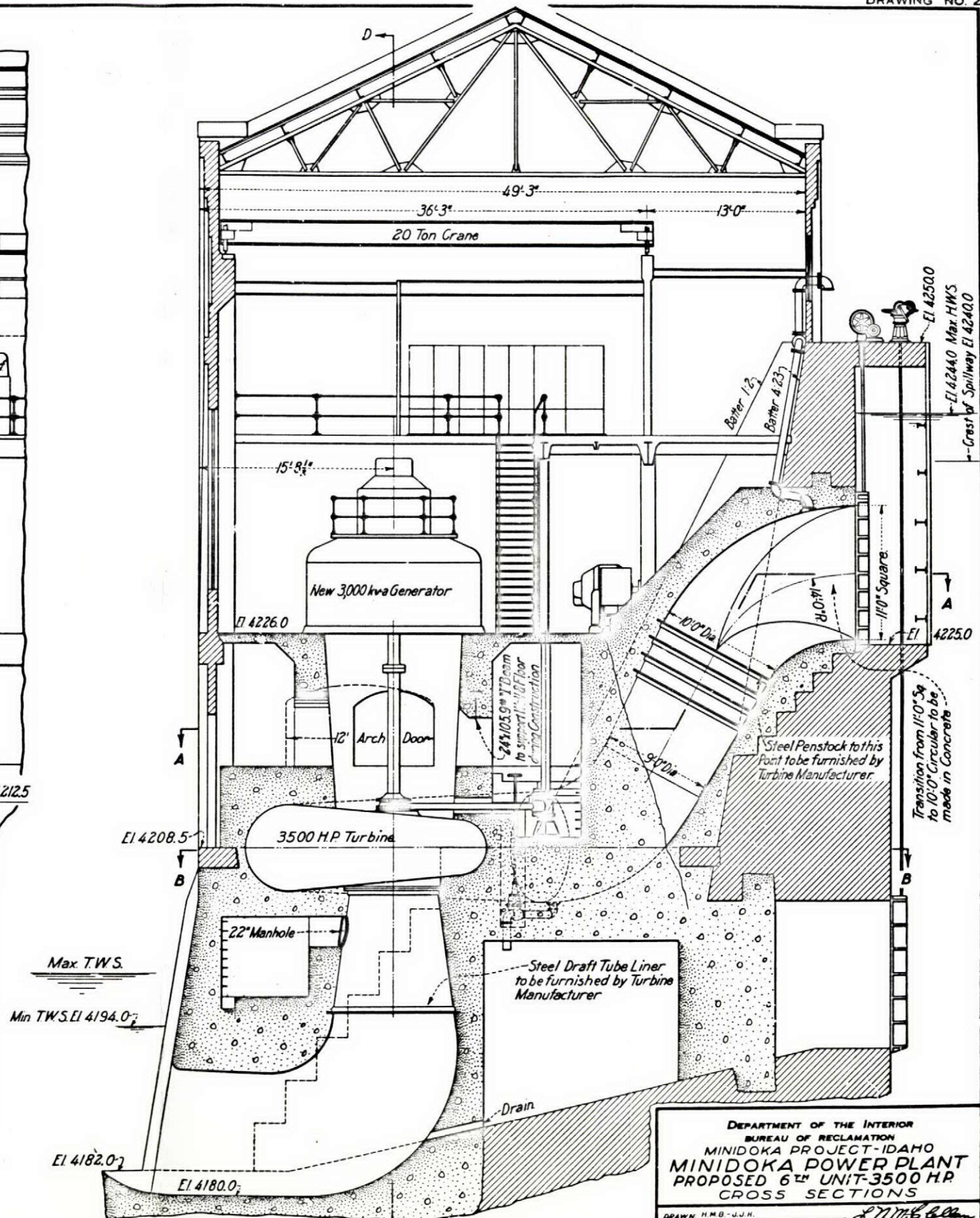


SECTION E-E

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	
MINIDOKA PROJECT-IDAHO	
MINIDOKA POWER PLANT	
PROPOSED 6 TH UNIT-3500 HP	
PLAN SECTIONS	
DRAWN: H.M.B.-J.H.H.	RECOMMENDED: J.M. McCallum
TRACED: C.A.M.	APPROVED: J.L. Savage
CHECKED: L.H.D.	Sheet 1 of 3
21721	Denver, Colorado, July 19, 1926. 17-D-588



SECTION D-D
C



SECTION C-C
D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	
MINIDOKA PROJECT-IDAHO	
MINIDOKA POWER PLANT	
PROPOSED 6TH UNIT-3500 H.P.	
CROSS SECTIONS	
DRAWN: H.M.B.-J.H.H.	RECOMMENDED: J.L. Savage
TRACED: G.M.	APPROVED: J.L. Savage
CHECKED: L.H.D.	
21722	Denver, Colorado July 19, 1926
Sheet 2 of 3	17-D-589

MINIDOKA COUNTY NEWS

RUPERT, IDAHO

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

County of Minidoka,)

) ss.

STATE OF IDAHO,)

Donald R. Frey, being first

duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the

Editor of The Minidoka County News, a weekly newspaper published at Rupert, Idaho, in the county aforesaid, and that the paper is of general circulation therein. Deponent further states that the printed notice attached hereto was duly published according to law in the regular weekly editions of The Minidoka County News for

Two consecutive weeks, commencing with the issue dated April 24, 1980, and ending with the issue dated May 1, 1980.

Donald R. Frey
Subscribed and sworn to before me this

5th day of May, 1980.
Norma M. Peterson Notary Public

Cost of Publication \$18.04

Notary Fee _____

Total Cost _____

RECEIVED

MAY 13 1980

Department of Water Resources
Southern District Office

NOTICE OF CLAIMS TO WATER RIGHTS

Notice is hereby given that the following claim(s) to water right(s) have been established by diversion and application to beneficial use:

01-4024

U.S. WATER & POWER RESOURCES SERVICE

ATTENTION 424 BOX 043, 550 W. FORT ST., BOISE, ID 83724

Source: SNAKE RIVER tributary to COLUMBIA RIVER

Priority Date: 06/16/1927

Amount: 825.00 CFS

Diversion Point: SENW Sec 01 T 09S R 25E, MINIDOKA Co.

Use: POWER (825.00 CFS) from 01/01 to 12/31

Place of Use: SENW Sec 01 T 09S R 25E

Diversion Means: MINIDOKA DAM AND POWERHOUSE

01-4025

U.S. WATER & POWER RESOURCES SERVICE

ATTENTION 424 BOX 043, 550 W. FORT ST., BOISE, ID 83724

Source: SNAKE RIVER tributary to COLUMBIA RIVER

Priority Date: 05/07/1942

Amount: 1700.00 CFS

Diversion Point: SENW Sec 01 T 09S R 25E, MINIDOKA Co.

Use: POWER (1700.00 CFS) from 01/01 to 12/31

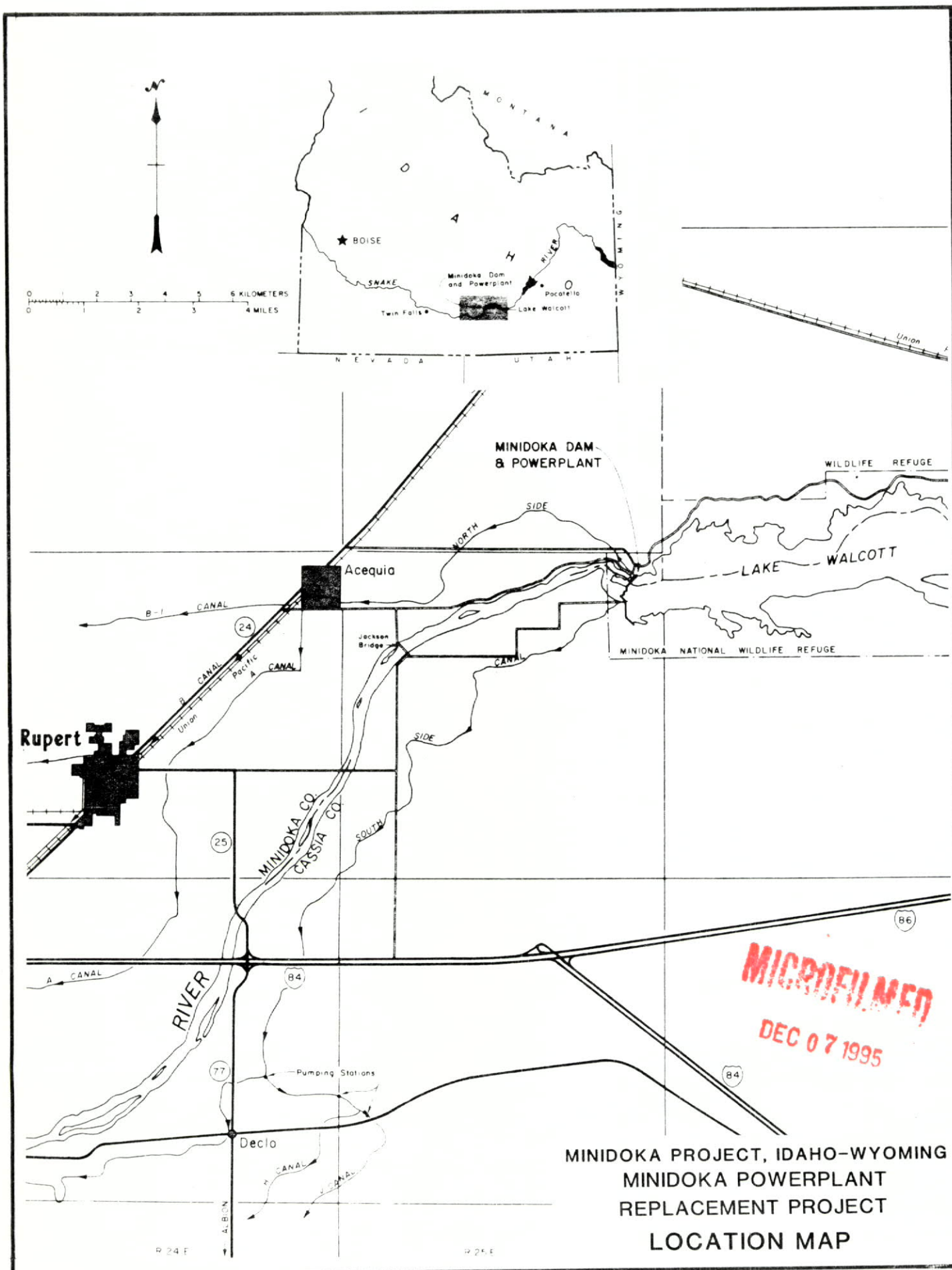
Place of Use: SENW Sec 01 T 09S R 25E

Diversion Means: MINIDOKA DAM AND POWERHOUSE

Any exception to any claim of water right may be filed with the Director of the Idaho Department of Water Resources, 1041 Blue Lakes Blvd. North, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301.

/s/C. Stephen Allred
Director

No. 197-April 24, May 1, 1980.



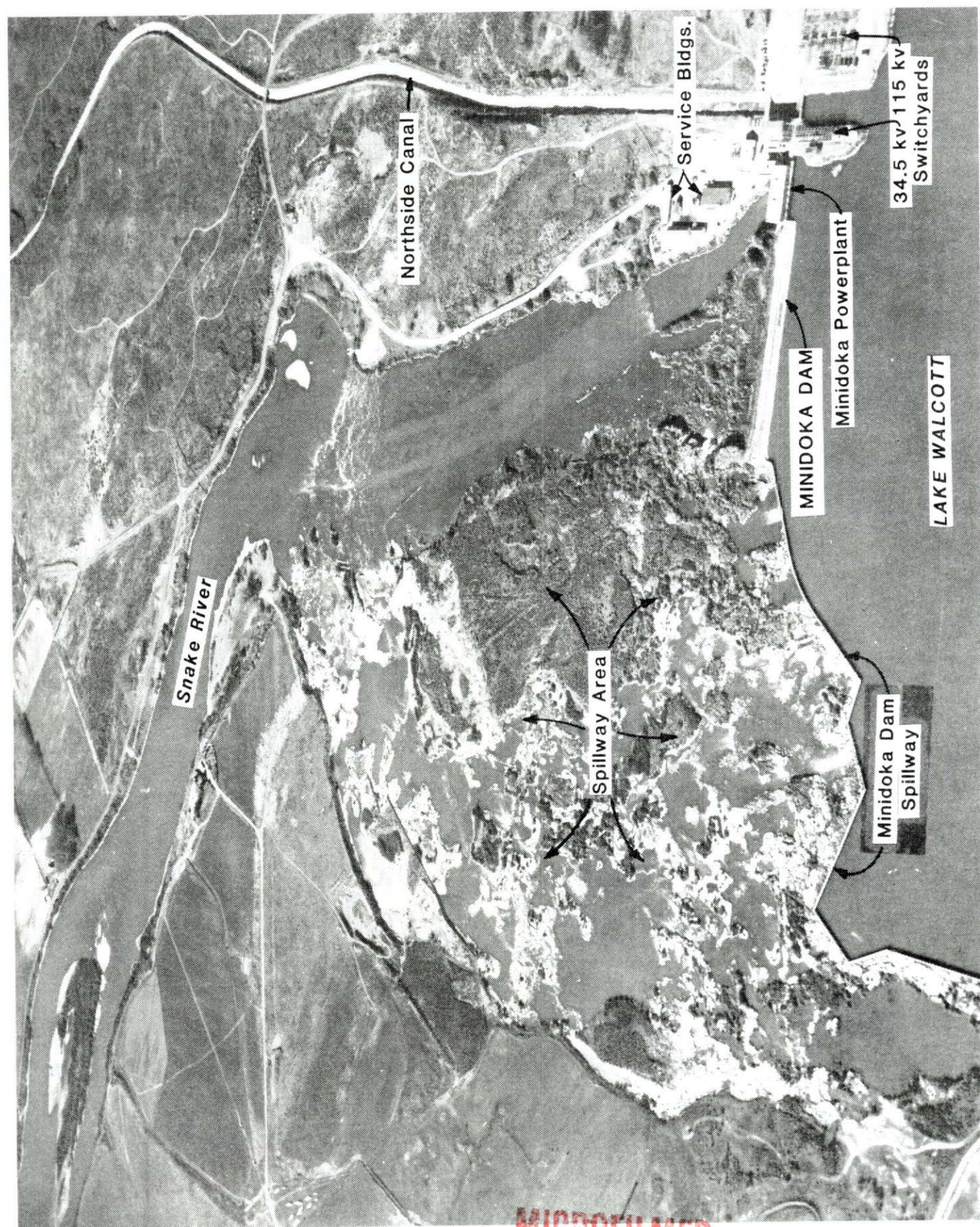
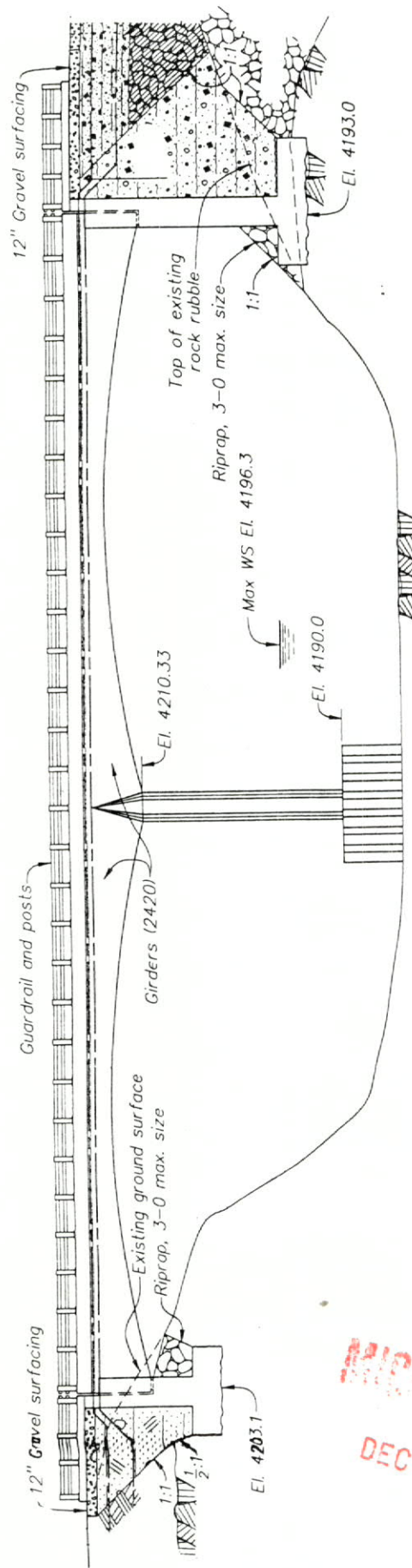


Figure 1

DEC 07 1995

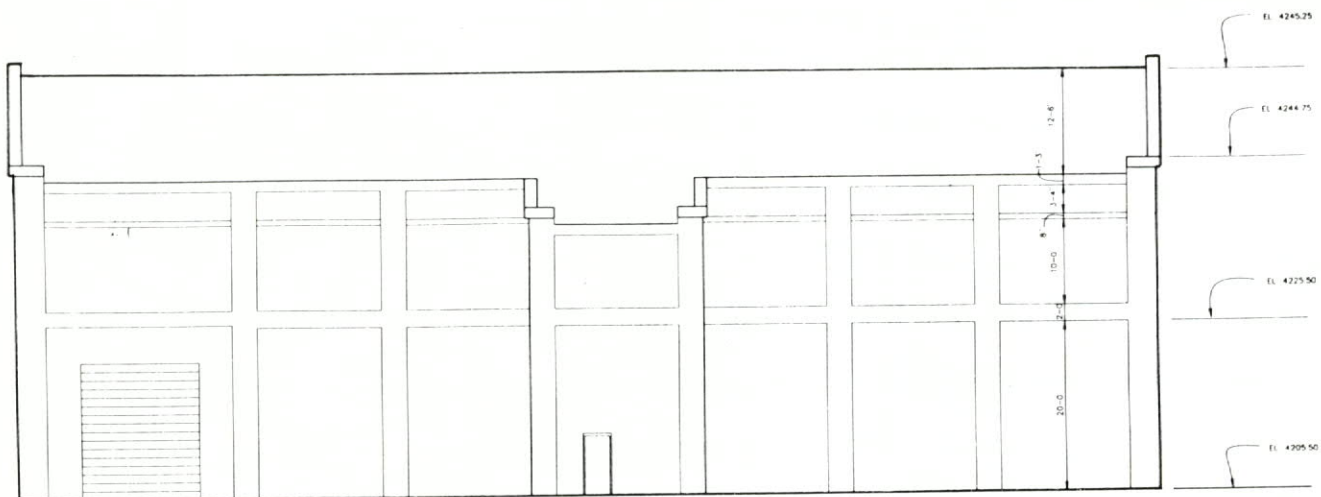




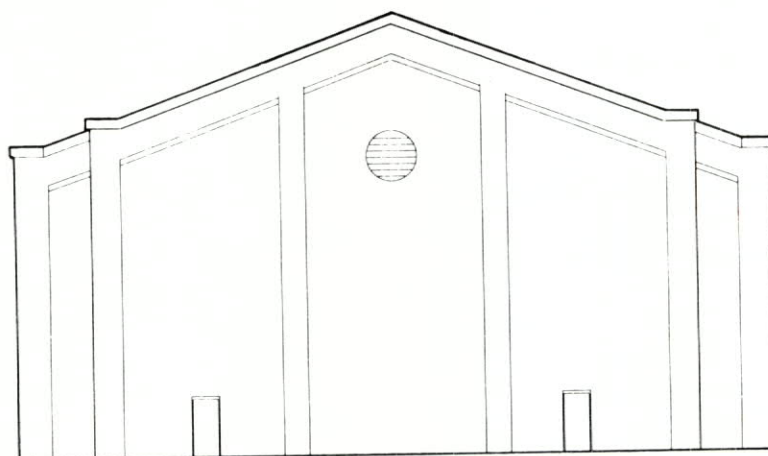
MICROFILMED
DEC 07 1995

MINIDOKA REPLACEMENT POWERPLANT SIDE ELEVATION OF ACCESS BRIDGE

Figure 3



EAST ELEVATION



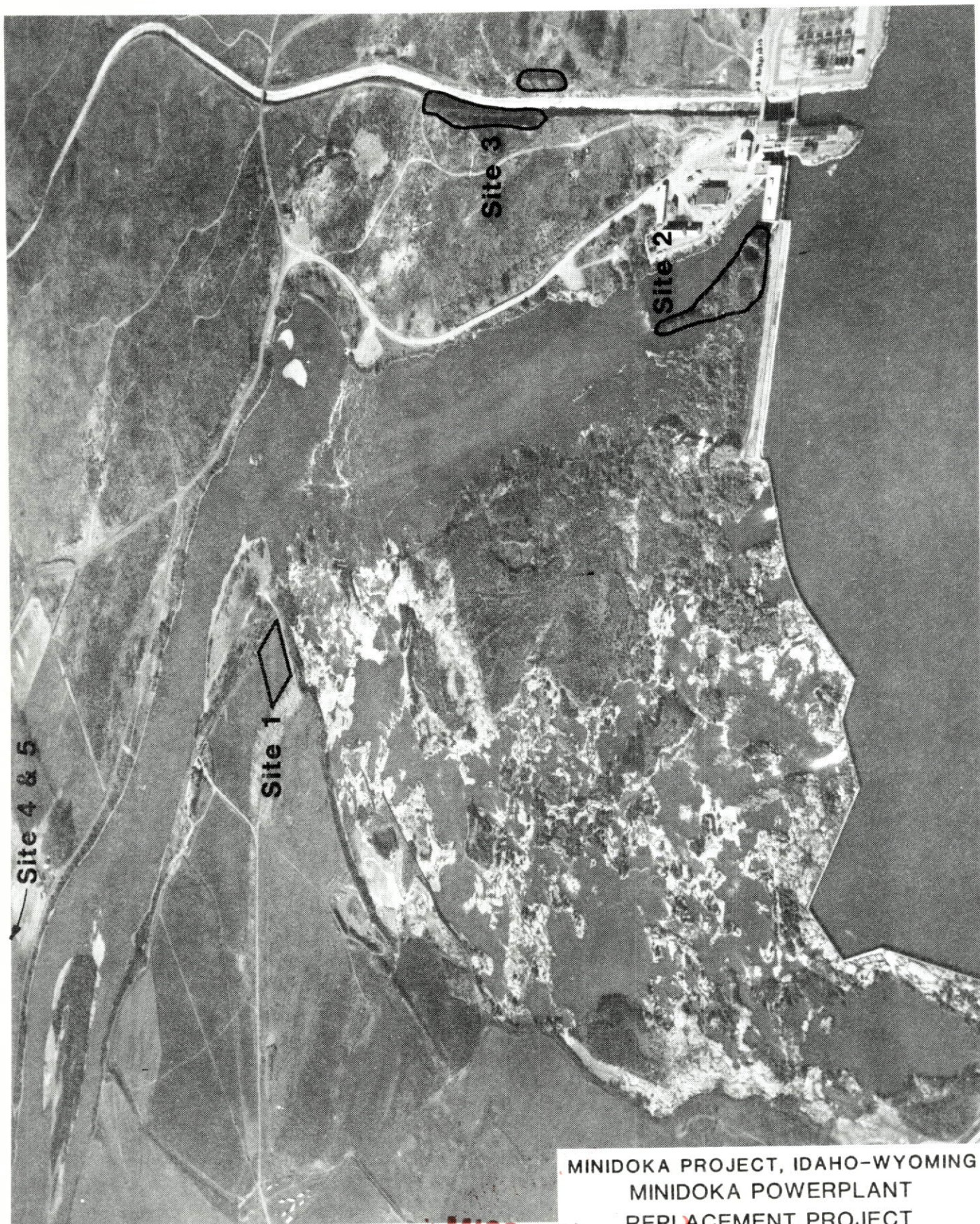
NORTH ELEVATION

MICROFILMED

DEC 07 1995

**MINIDOKA REPLACEMENT
POWERPLANT
ARCHITECTURAL ELEVATIONS**

Figure 4



MINIDOKA PROJECT, IDAHO-WYOMING
MINIDOKA POWERPLANT
REPLACEMENT PROJECT
BARROW AREAS

Figure 5

DEC 07 1995

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

MAR 27 1980

CLAIM TO A WATER RIGHT

Department of Water Resources
Western Regional OfficeDepartment of Water Resources
Southern District Office

Under the provisions of Section 42-243, Idaho Code, any person using or claiming rights to the public waters of Idaho established by diversion and application to a beneficial use must file a claim with the Department of Water Resources on or before June 30, 1983. Exempted from this filing are single family domestic uses as defined in Section 42-230(d), Idaho Code. Also exempted are rights represented by a permit, license, decree, adjudicated right, or a previously filed claim.

The filing of this claim does not confirm the water right claimed but failure to file may result in forfeiture of a water right.

The United States of America, acting through the Regional Director,

Notice is hereby given that Pacific Northwest Region, Water and Power Resources Service

(Name of Claimant)

Box 043, 550 W. Fort St., Boise, Idaho 83724

Telephone No. (208) 334-1908

(Mailing Address)

(Zip Code)

claims a right to the diversion and beneficial use of the surface or ground water. The extent and nature of said claim is as follows:

- (1) Date of priority: (When was the water first applied to a beneficial use) June 16, 1927

A claim is not acceptable on a ground water source with a priority later than March 25, 1963 or on a surface water source with a priority later than May 20, 1971. An exception is that a claim may be filed on single family domestic use from a ground water source.

- (2) Describe the source of water: (Name of stream, lake, spring, etc., or ground water)

Snake River tributary to Columbia River

- (3) Describe the purpose for which the water has been used and the time during the year when you have used the right claimed:

Quantity	(cfs, gpd, AFA)	Use	(Domestic, Irrigation, Stock, Etc.)	(Both dates inclusive)	
				(Mo., Day)	(Mo., Day)
825 cfs		Power generation		1-1	12-31

- (4) 825 cfs: TOTAL QUANTITY USED.

(cfs, gpd, AFA)

- (5) A) Point of diversion: (Location of point where water is diverted from its source)

SE ¼ NW ¼, Sec. 1 Twp. 9S. Rge. 25 E. B.M., County of Minidoka

Additional points of diversion: None

B) Describe means of diversion of water: (Pump and pipeline, well, diversion dam, reservoir, length of ditch and field, etc.). Give sizes and capacities: be as specific as possible. Describe any changes in the system and give the date of the change. Flow is from reservoir (Lake Walcott) through a 10' diameter steel penstock approximately 40' long to a 3500 horsepower, 200 rpm Francis-type turbine. Flow then returns (100%) via draft tube to Snake River. Maximum capacity is 825 cfs.

- (6) A) Describe location of use by listing number of irrigated acres within each 40-acre tract in appropriate box. If use is not for irrigation, place an "X" in appropriate box to show location.

T	R	SEC.	NE¼				NW¼				SW¼				SE¼				TOTAL
			NE¼	NW¼	SW¼	SE¼	NE¼	NW¼	SW¼	SE¼	NE¼	NW¼	SW¼	SE¼	NE¼	NW¼	SW¼	SE¼	
9S	25E	1								X									

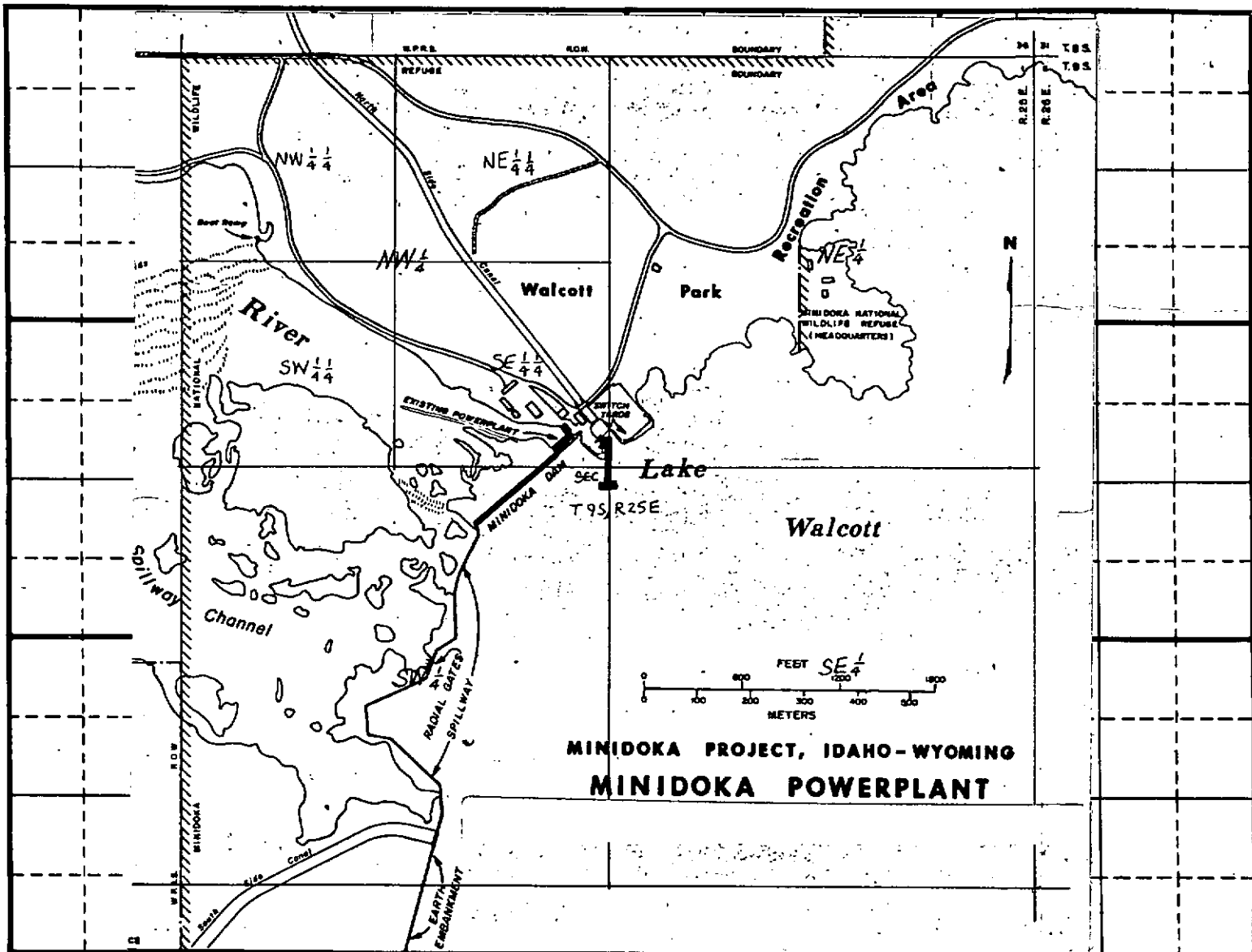
No. of acres --

B) If water is used for other than irrigation, fully describe that use, being as specific as possible: Water is used for hydroelectric generation. The capacity is 2700 KW at 50 ft. gross head and full-gate discharge of 825 cfs. Power generated is used to meet loads in the southern Idaho BPA network, and is an incidental byproduct of normal Snake River operations.

NOTE: Include here the type and number of stock watered: None

- (7) If you are claiming water as a member of an organization, list name of organization: United States of America

(8) Remarks Item 5B See drawings 17-D-588, 589, attached.



Scale: 5.5 inches = 1 mile.

Map should show the location of the point of diversion and the place of use of the water by 40-acre subdivisions, section, township and range of the public land survey system.

State of Idaho)

County of Ada)

ss.

Be it known that the undersigned, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he, she, they subscribed the foregoing claim to a water right, together with all attached information, and that the matters and facts therein are true to the best of the affiant's knowledge.

Sworn to before me this 25th day of March 1980.

R. J. J. J.
Acting Regional Director (claimant)

E. J. Thomas
Notary Public

Residing at Boise

My commission expires Life

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Received by Marya

Date 3-27-80

Exception filed by:

Forwarded to

Date

Prelim. check by CWB

Date 3/31/80

claimant by:

\$20.00 fee received by CWB

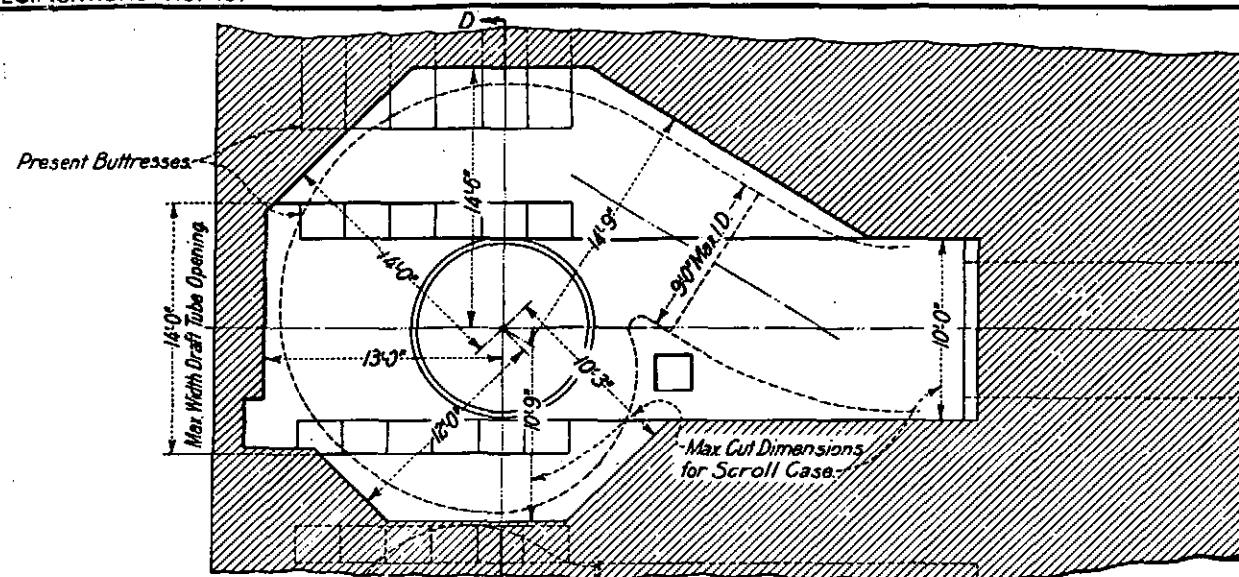
Date 3/31/80

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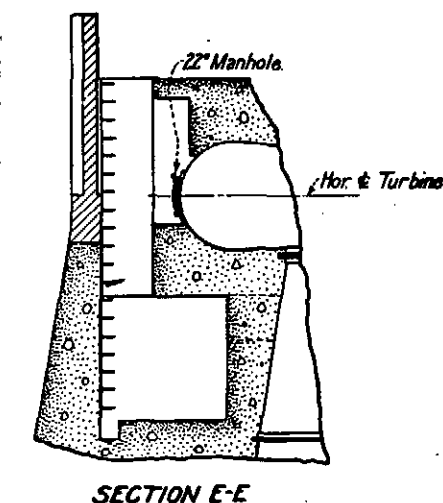
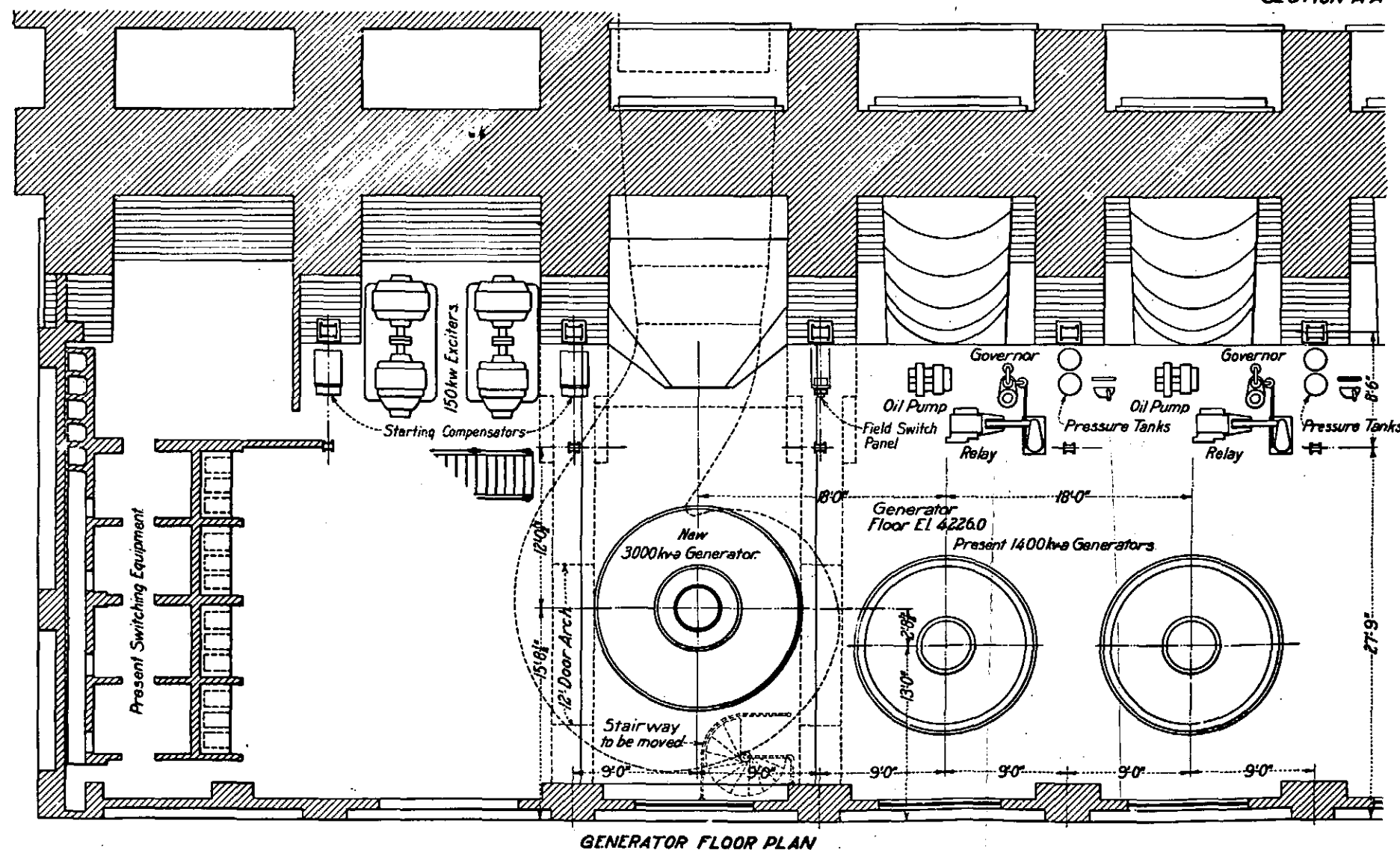
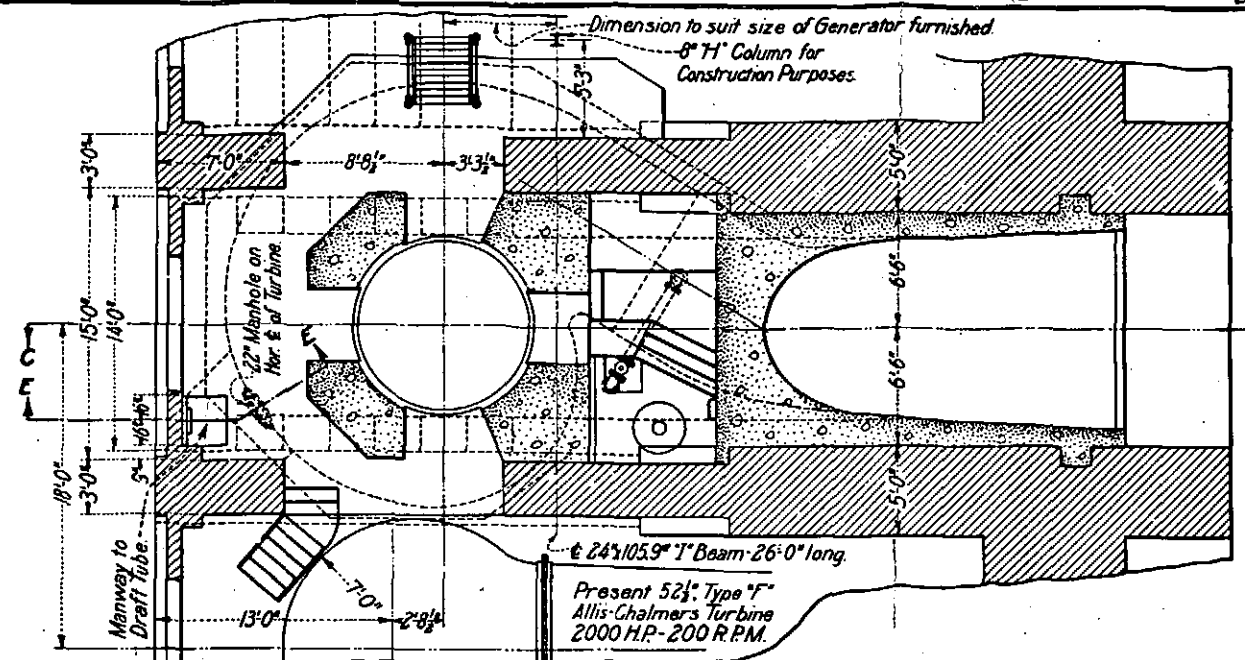
Published in Minidoka County News

Dates 4/24 & 5/1/80

Standard form 1034 September 1973 4 Treasury FRM 2000 1034-115		PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR PURCHASES AND SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL			VOUCHER NO.	
U.S. DEPARTMENT, BUREAU, OR ESTABLISHMENT AND LOCATION U.S. Department of the Interior Water and Power Resources Service PN Region, Box 043--550 W. Fort Street Boise, Idaho 83724			DATE VOUCHER PREPARED March 24, 1980		SCHEDULE NO.	
			CONTRACT NUMBER AND DATE Water right claim--June 16, 1927 &		PAID BY	
			REQUISITION NUMBER AND DATE May 7, 1942			
PAYEE'S NAME AND ADDRESS State of Idaho Department of Water Resources Broadbent Business Park 92 South Cole Road Boise, Idaho 83705			COPY		DATE INVOICE RECEIVED	
					DISCOUNT TERMS	
					PAYEE'S ACCOUNT NUMBER	
					GOVERNMENT S/L NUMBER	
SHIPPED FROM		TO		WEIGHT		
NUMBER AND DATE OF ORDER	DATE OF DELIVERY OR SERVICE	ARTICLES OR SERVICES (Enter description, item number of contract or Federal supply schedule, and other information deemed necessary)	QUAN- TITY	UNIT PRICE COST PER		AMOUNT (1)
		Two water right claims for rights established by diversion of water at Minidoka Dam for hydro-electric power production. Generator installed in 1927 with 825 cfs and generator installed in 1942 with 1700 cfs.				\$40.00
(Use continuation sheet(s) if necessary) (Payee must NOT use the space below)						TOTAL \$40.00
PAYMENT: ☐ COMPLETE ☐ PARTIAL ☒ FINAL ☐ PROGRESS ☐ ADVANCE	APPROVED FOR = \$ 40.00		EXCHANGE RATE = \$1.00		DIFFERENCES	
	BY 2					
	TITLE Realty Specialist		Amount verified; correct for (Signature or initials)			
	Pursuant to authority vested in me, I certify that this voucher is correct and proper for payment.					
	(Date)		(Authorized Certifying Officer) 1		(Title)	
ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION						
PAID BY	CHECK NUMBER ON TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES		CHECK NUMBER ON (Name of bank)			
	CASH DATE		PAYEE 3 IDAHO DEPT. WATER RESOURCES			
1 When stated in foreign currency, insert name of currency. 2 If the ability to certify and authority to approve are combined in one person, one signature only is necessary; otherwise the approving officer will sign in the space provided, over his official title. 3 When a voucher is receipted in the name of a company or corporation, the name of the person writing the company or corporate name, as well as the capacity in which he signs, must appear. For example: "John Doe Company, per John Smith, Secretary", or "Treasurer", as the case may be.					PER CHARLES BRYAN <i>Charles Bryan</i> TITLE SR. AGENT	



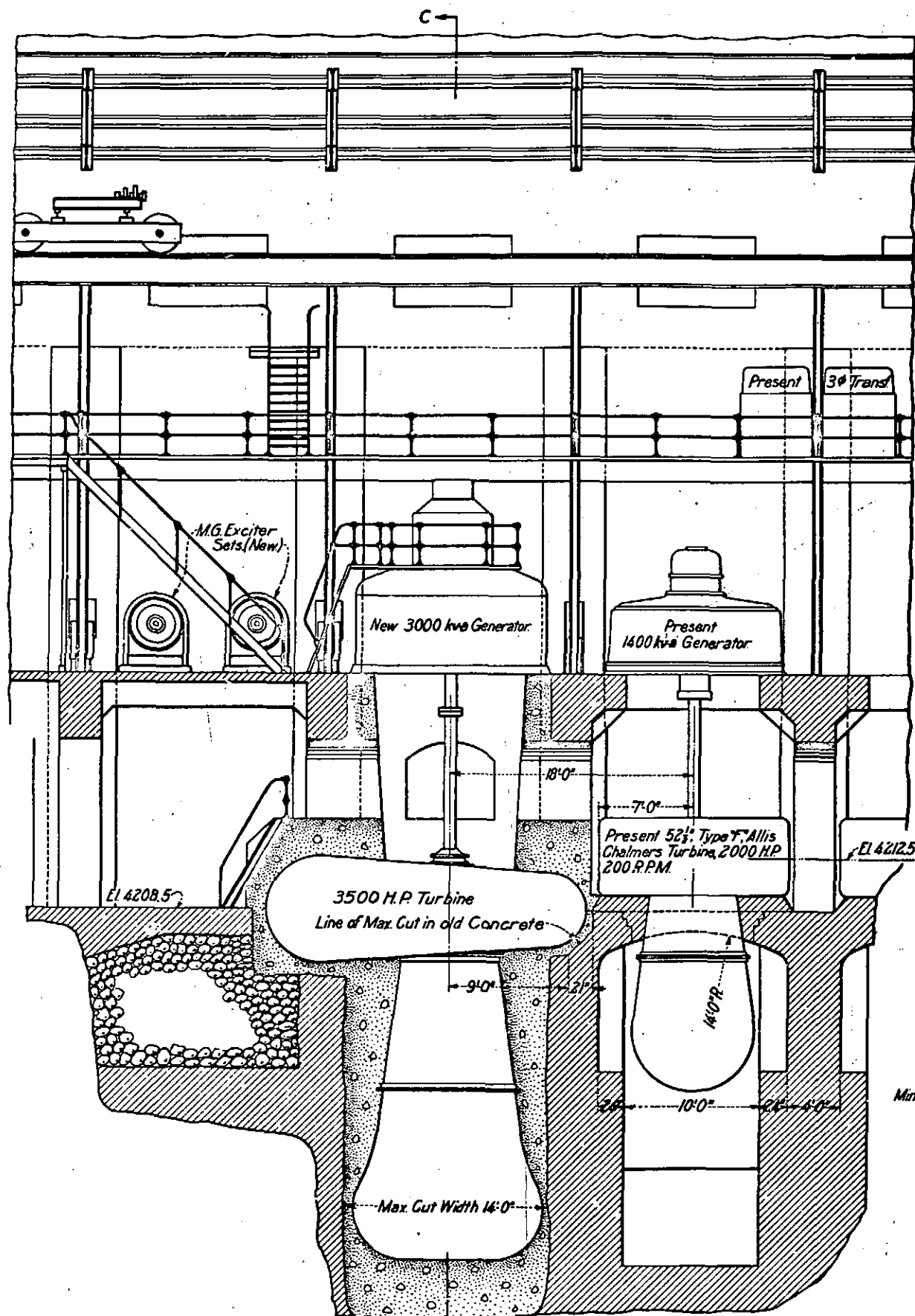
Note:-
Location of Sections "A-A" and "B-B"
shown on Drawing N^o 17-D-589.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
MINIDOKA PROJECT-IDAHO
MINIDOKA POWER PLANT
PROPOSED 6TH UNIT-3500 HP
PLAN SECTIONS

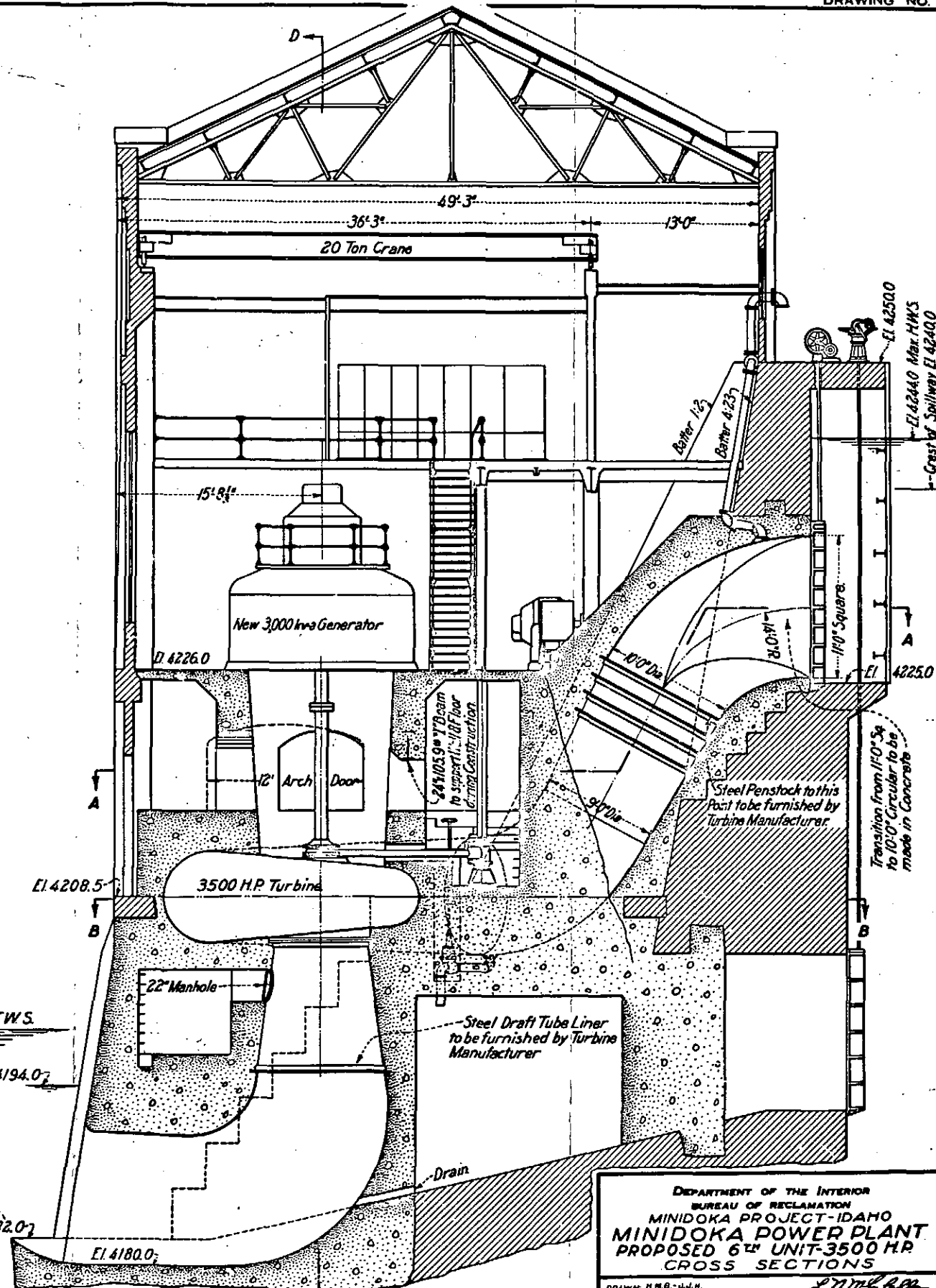
DRAWN: H. B. J. H. RECOMMENDED: L. H. B.
TRACED: C. M.
CHECKED: L. H. B. APPROVED: L. H. B.

21721 Denver, Colorado July 19, 1926. 170-588
Sheet 1 of 3.



SECTION D-D
C

Max. T.W.S.
Min T.W.S. El 4194.07



SECTION C-C
D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
MINIDOKA PROJECT-IDAHO
MINIDOKA POWER PLANT
PROPOSED 6TH UNIT-3500 H.P.
CROSS SECTIONS

DRAWN: H.M.B. J.H.N. RECOMMENDED: J.H.N. B.A. 21722
TRACED: C.A.M. APPROVED: J.L. Savage
CHECKED: C.H.D. Denver, Colorado, July 19, 1926
Sheet 2 of 3 17-D-589



United States Department of the Interior
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES SERVICE
~~BUREAU OF RECLAMATION~~
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
FEDERAL BUILDING & U.S. COURTHOUSE
BOX 043-550 WEST FORT STREET
BOISE, IDAHO 83724

IN REPLY
REFER TO: PN 420

MAR 26 1980

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources
Broadbent Business Park
92 South Cole Road
Boise, Idaho 83705

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Enclosed are two water right claims for rights established by diversion of water at Minidoka Dam for hydroelectric power production purposes. These claims are for a generator installed in 1927 with 825 cfs capacity, and a generator installed in 1942 with 1700 cfs capacity.

Also enclosed is a voucher for \$40 for the required filing fees. Please sign the voucher in the lower right corner and return it in the envelope provided. You should receive a government check about two weeks after the voucher is returned.

Sincerely yours,

Acting Regional Director

Enclosure

RECEIVED

MAR 27 1980

Department of Water Resources
Western Regional Office

RECEIVED

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

CLAIM ANALYSIS SHEET

INITIAL REVIEW BY: CW Byron

Right Number _____ Applicant W.P.R.S.

NOTE: *IF ANY OF THE ITEMS BELOW ARE MISSING, THE CLAIM IS INCOMPLETE AND MUST BE RETURNED IMMEDIATELY TO THE CLAIMANT ALONG WITH THE APPROPRIATE COVER LETTER.*

CHECK:

- ☒ Name and address.
- ☒ Date of priority. (Check for a date past the mandatory filing dates.) (One date only.)
- ☒ Source.
- ☒ Quantity, use, period.
- ☒ Point(s) of diversion.
- ☒ Location of use.
- ☒ Signature/notarization/fee.

FINAL REGIONAL PROCESSING REVIEW:

- ☐ Affidavit of publication received.
- ☐ Claim published correctly.
- ☐ Exceptions processed.

By _____ Date _____

STATE OFFICE PROCESSING:

- ☐ Claim review complete.

By _____ Date _____

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1979
DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES

MINIDOKA COUNTY NEWS

RUPERT, IDAHO

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

County of Minidoka,)

) ss.

STATE OF IDAHO,)

Donald R. Frey, being first
duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the

Editor of The Minidoka County
News, a weekly newspaper published at Rupert,
Idaho, in the county aforesaid, and that the paper
is of general circulation therein. Deponent further
states that the printed notice attached hereto was
duly published according to law in the regular
weekly editions of The Minidoka County News for

Two consecutive weeks, commencing
with the issue dated April 24, 1980, and
ending with the issue dated May 1, 1980.

Donald R. Frey
Subscribed and sworn to before me this

5th day of May, 1980.

Norma M. Peterson Notary Public

Cost of Publication \$18.04

Notary Fee _____

Total Cost _____

RECEIVED

MAY 13 1980

Department of Water Resources
Southern District Office

NOTICE OF CLAIMS TO WATER RIGHTS

Notice is hereby given that the following
claim(s) to water right(s) have been established
by diversion and application to beneficial use:
01-4024

U.S. WATER & POWER RESOURCES
SERVICE

ATTENTION 424 BOX 043, 550 W. FORT
ST., BOISE, ID 83724

Source: SNAKE RIVER tributary to CO-
LUMBIA RIVER

Priority Date: 06/16/1927

Amount: 825.00 CFS

Diversion Point: SENW Sec 01 T 09S R 25E,
MINIDOKA Co.

Use: POWER (825.00 CFS) from 01/01 to
12/31

Place of Use: SENW Sec 01 T 09S R 25E
Diversion Means: MINIDOKA DAM AND
POWERHOUSE

01-4025

U.S. WATER & POWER RESOURCES
SERVICE

ATTENTION 424 BOX 043, 550 W. FORT
ST., BOISE, ID 83724

Source: SNAKE RIVER tributary to CO-
LUMBIA RIVER

Priority Date: 05/07/1942

Amount: 1700.00 CFS

Diversion Point: SENW Sec 01 T 09S R 25E,
MINIDOKA Co.

Use: POWER (1700.00 CFS) from 01/01 to
12/31

Place of Use: SENW Sec 01 T 09S R 25E
Diversion Means: MINIDOKA DAM AND
POWERHOUSE

Any exception to any claim of water right
may be filed with the Director of the Idaho
Department of Water Resources, 1041 Blue
Lakes Blvd. North, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301.

/s/C. Stephen Allred
Director

No. 197-April 24, May 1, 1980.

RECORDED

**DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT**

**MINIDOKA POWERPLANT
REPLACEMENT PROJECT**

**MINIDOKA PROJECT
IDAHO-WYOMING**

**PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
BOISE, IDAHO**

MARCH 1991

MICROFILMED
DEC 07 1995

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

MINIDOKA POWERPLANT REPLACEMENT PROJECT

MINIDOKA PROJECT

IDAHO-WYOMING

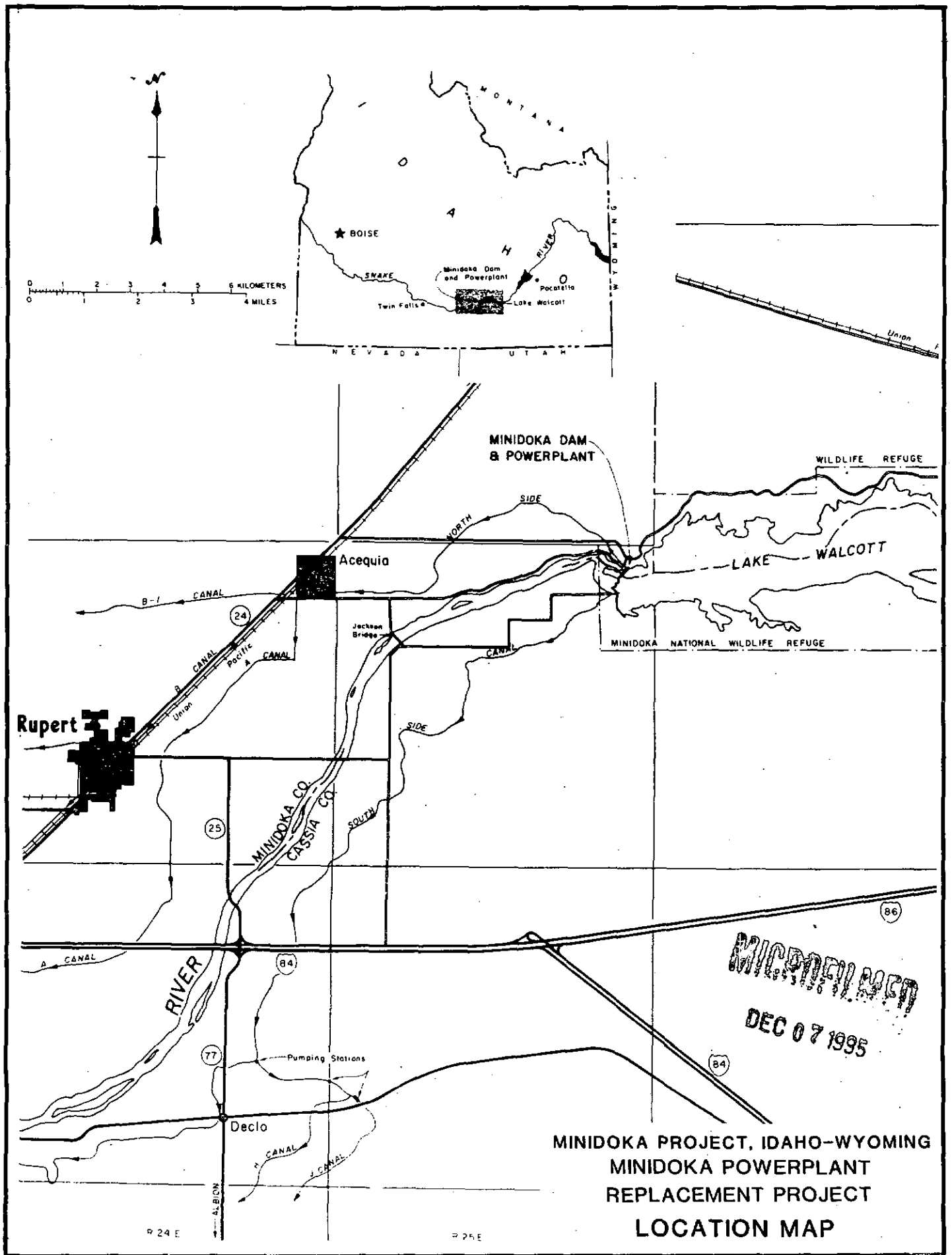
MARCH 1991

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

BOISE, IDAHO

MICROFILMED
DEC 07 1995



MINIDOKA PROJECT, IDAHO-WYOMING
MINIDOKA POWERPLANT
REPLACEMENT PROJECT
LOCATION MAP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
LOCATION MAP	Frontispiece
I. PURPOSE AND NEED	1
A. Need for Action	1
B. Location and General Description of Affected Area	2
C. Description of the Current Facilities	3
D. Other Related Actions and Activities	5
II. ALTERNATIVES	7
A. Alternative A - Replacement of Minidoka Powerplant (Proposed Action)	7
B. Alternative B - Replacement of Existing Generators and Rehabilitation of Existing Powerplant Structure ...	15
C. No Action	16
D. Other Modification Actions Considered But Not Included in the Proposed Action	17
III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	18
A. Vegetation, Fish, and Wildlife	18
B. Water Quality	31
C. Esthetics	33
D. Cultural Resources	35
E. Economic	40
F. Outdoor Recreation	42
IV. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION	44
A. Organizations and Individuals Contacted	44
B. Literature Cited or Utilized	44
C. Mailing List	45

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DEC 07 1995

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
MINIDOKA POWERPLANT REPLACEMENT PROJECT

MINIDOKA PROJECT
IDAHO-WYOMING

I. PURPOSE AND NEED

A. Need for Action

Minidoka Powerplant is the oldest Federal powerplant in the Pacific Northwest, and it is still operating today as it did in the early 1900's. Because of the major role the Minidoka Project played in the development of the region and the powerplant's virtually unchanged condition, the powerplant and dam have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In addition to being the oldest Federal powerplant in the region, it is among the most costly to operate. There are seven generating units in the powerplant. Generating units 1-6 are quite old and have exceeded their life expectancy. Operation and maintenance costs are excessive and recent efforts to obtain replacement parts for unit 6 have been unsuccessful, resulting in this unit being taken out of service indefinitely. Units 1-5 are even older than unit 6, so it is highly likely that one or more of them will also be removed from service in the near future. The existing switchyard has safety problems due to the outdated design and clearances to energized conductors.

During investigation of the powerplant structure for turbine/generator rehabilitation, it was discovered that some uplifting of the powerplant and integral dam structure with respect to the underlying bedrock had occurred. A

1

DEC 07 1995

separate construction contract will be awarded in the future to improve the powerplant structural stability. Appropriate environmental compliance analyses and documentation will be prepared for this proposal.

The powerplant office and garage buildings require remodeling to bring them to modern standards, incorporate visitor facilities, and make room for powerplant control equipment. The powerplant does not presently have adequate room for these functions.

This environmental assessment (EA) is written in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.

B. Location and General Description of Affected Area

Minidoka Dam is located on the Snake River about 11 miles northeast of Rupert, Idaho, in the south-central part of the State (see location map, frontispiece). The reservoir formed by the dam is located in Cassia, Minidoka, Power, and Blaine Counties. The dam, powerplant, and related facilities are operated and maintained by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation).

The area surrounding the dam is part of the Snake River plain, a rolling landscape where sandy river lake sediments have covered older volcanic rocks. South and west of the dam much of the desert has been developed into irrigated farmland.

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C. Description of the Current Facilities

The Minidoka Dam complex is a key feature of the Minidoka Project and is operated and maintained by Reclamation. It was constructed during the period 1904 to 1906, primarily to store and divert water for irrigation. It was one of the first Reclamation projects.

Minidoka Dam has a maximum height of 86 feet with a crest length of 4,475 feet. Of the structure's total crest length, a zoned earth and rock-filled section occupies 670 feet, the powerplant 150 feet, an earth dike 800 feet, and the overflow spillway 2,385 feet. The canal headworks, administration building, and switchyard make up the remainder of the crest (see figure 1).

The spillway is an uncontrolled overflow weir consisting of 328 flashboard bays with a controlled section consisting of three 20-foot by 15-foot radial gates. Reservoir overflow and downstream irrigation releases which exceed present powerplant capacity are made via the spillway. Spills in excess of 20,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) have occurred. However, average releases are considerably less than this amount. During the winter when the reservoir water levels are kept low to prevent ice damage to the spillway, there are extensive periods when no water is passed over the spillway or through the spillway channel.

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Figure 1

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The normal operation of the spillway consists of setting the flashboards in the spring to raise reservoir water levels about 5 feet and flashboard removal in the fall to achieve a lower winter reservoir level.

Water is diverted at the dam into two canal systems, one on each side of the river. The canal system on the north side of the river serves the Gravity Division (Minidoka Irrigation District) of the Minidoka Project, which consists of 72,000 irrigable acres of land adjacent to the towns of Rupert, Heyburn, and Paul. The canal system on the south side serves 48,000 acres near the towns of Burley and Declo and constitutes the South Side Pumping Division (Burley Irrigation District).

The powerplant consists of seven generating units with a total rated capacity of 13.4 megawatts (MW) and an overload capacity of 16.0 MW. Average annual generation is about 95,000,000 kilowatthours (kWh). During maximum generation, the plant will pass 5,035 cfs. Power generated at the plant is a part of the Federal Columbia River Power System and is marketed by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA).

The powerplant was built in 1908-1909 with units 1-5 installed from 1909-1911. Online operation of the generating units to furnish power and pump irrigation water began in 1909, the first Federal hydroelectric project in the Pacific Northwest to do so. Unit 6 was installed in 1926 and unit 7 in 1942. Recognition of the historic nature of these developments was given on October 29, 1974, when the powerplant and dam were placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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There are two switchyards at Minidoka Dam. The two switchyards are built on peninsulas which project east from the north abutment of the powerplant into Lake Walcott. The 34.5-kilovolt (kV) yard is adjacent to the north end of the powerplant. This presently contains all power transformers and circuit breakers required for the seven existing generator units. The 138-kV switchyard lies immediately north of and parallel to the 34.5-kV switchyard, separated only by the North Side Canal intake. Step-up power transformers and transmission line ties to the area power system grid are located therein.

There are four buildings on the north side of the river near the dam that will be affected by the proposal. These buildings are: administration building, exhibit building, storage building, and a garage building.

D. Other Related Actions and Activities

1. Minidoka Dam Spillway Radial Gate Replacement Project

In 1988, Reclamation began replacement of the four original radial gates in the spillway of Minidoka Dam. The radial gates had deteriorated to the point that replacement was necessary for continued operation of the dam and powerplant. The four spillway radial gates were replaced with three slightly larger radial gates. The project was completed in 1989. Following public review of an EA on the project, a Finding of No Significant Impact document was written in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

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2. Walcott Park Improvement Project

In August 1989, Reclamation completed an EA and Finding of No Significant Impact document on improvements to Walcott Park, which is adjacent to Minidoka Dam. The project was initiated in 1989 and was completed in 1990.

3. Safety of Dams Program

The structural analysis of Minidoka Dam, as required by Reclamation's Safety of Dams program, is being conducted. The need for and extent of any further work will be determined after that analysis has been completed. The proposed powerplant replacement project would be compatible with any Safety of Dams work needed in the future.

4. Minidoka Dam Replacement Report/EIS

In 1979, Reclamation began a feasibility study to determine the practicality of rehabilitating or replacing the existing hydroelectric generation units and providing additional generating capacity at Minidoka Dam. In June 1982, Reclamation completed the feasibility study. The plan included construction of a new 30-MW powerplant. Various bills were introduced in Congress during the period 1983-1985 to authorize construction of the project, but none were enacted.

II. ALTERNATIVES

Following is a description of the proposed action, an alternative of replacing the generators in the existing powerplant and rehabilitating the existing powerplant structure; a no action alternative; and other alternatives considered that are similar to the preferred alternative but more costly to construct.

A. Alternative A - Replacement of Minidoka Powerplant (Proposed Action)

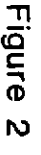
The existing powerplant building would be rehabilitated and modernized. Generating units 6 and 7 would be reconditioned and rebuilt within the present powerplant structure. It has been determined that modernization of units 1 through 5 would not be practical without total unit replacement. This would be infeasible due to the instability of the powerplant structure. Generating units 1 through 5 would then be replaced by a second powerplant located approximately 400 feet downstream from the dam on the left side of the Snake River. This replacement powerplant would house two generating units rated at 10 MW each. A dike would be constructed on the south side of the new powerplant from the dam to the powerplant to protect the powerplant from the spillway flows. It is uncertain at this time, but a cofferdam might have to be constructed just south of the existing powerplant on the reservoir side of the dam to facilitate construction of the intake works for the penstocks. The cofferdam, if necessary, would be similar to the cofferdam constructed for the radial gate replacement project at Minidoka Dam which was completed in 1989. Penstocks would be constructed from the dam to the new powerplant. The new

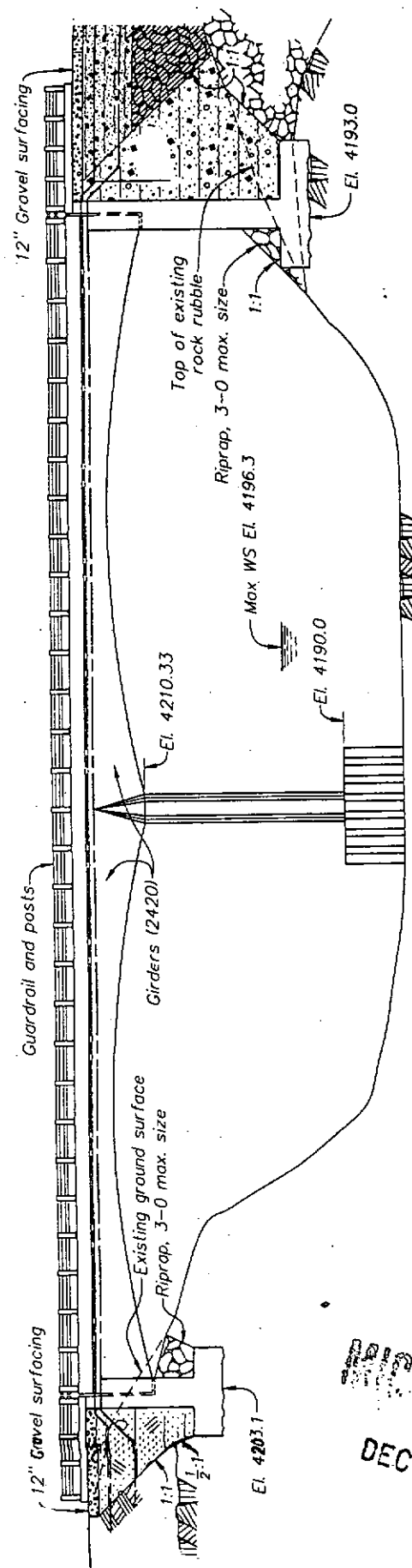
generators would be connected to the 34.5-kV switchyard. One existing 138-kV circuit breaker, four 34.5-kV circuit breakers, and twelve 34.5-kV disconnection switches would be removed. There would be no need to enlarge the switchyard areas. A permanent bridge would be constructed across the tailrace area just below the dam to provide access to the new powerplant. Three maintenance buildings on the north side of the tailrace area would be removed and replaced by one maintenance building (see figure 2).

1. Proposed Project Actions

a. Bridge--A bridge would be constructed across the Snake River about 200 feet downstream from the existing powerplant. This structure would be approximately 21 feet wide by 124 feet long. The bridge would be reinforced concrete with one center pier constructed in the river channel. The side girders of the bridge would have an arched shape to be compatible with the architecture of the historic powerplant. In addition, the face and top portion of the center pier would be shaped similar to the columns between the bays in the existing powerplant (see figure 3).

b. Replacement Powerplant--The powerplant would be a conventional powerhouse structure with two horizontal Kaplan turbine/generators, each capable of producing 10 MW. The new powerplant would be located approximately 400 feet downstream from the dam on the left side of the Snake River channel. The turbine/generators would have adjustable wicket gates and adjustable propeller blades to maximize efficiency at this site. The superstructure of the powerplant would be a reinforced, cast-in-place concrete structure with a





MINIDOKA REPLACEMENT POWERPLANT

SIDE ELEVATION OF ACCESS BRIDGE

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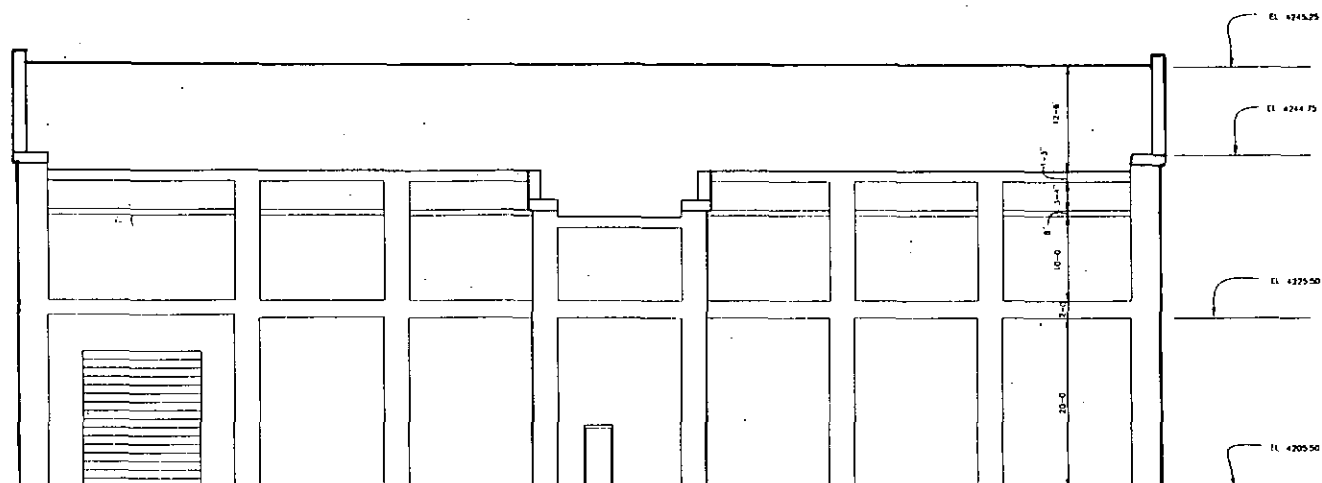
Figure 3

steel trussed roof. A 60-ton bridge crane would be installed inside the powerplant for servicing the equipment during construction and operation. The powerplant includes standard mechanical auxiliaries such as pumps, compressed air system, water supply systems, heating and ventilating system, fire protection system, and drainage and dewatering system. A toilet and janitor room is provided in the replacement plant and in the existing plant, as well as sanitary sewage piping to the sewer. Architecturally, the powerplant has been designed to be compatible with the existing, historic powerplant (see figure 4).

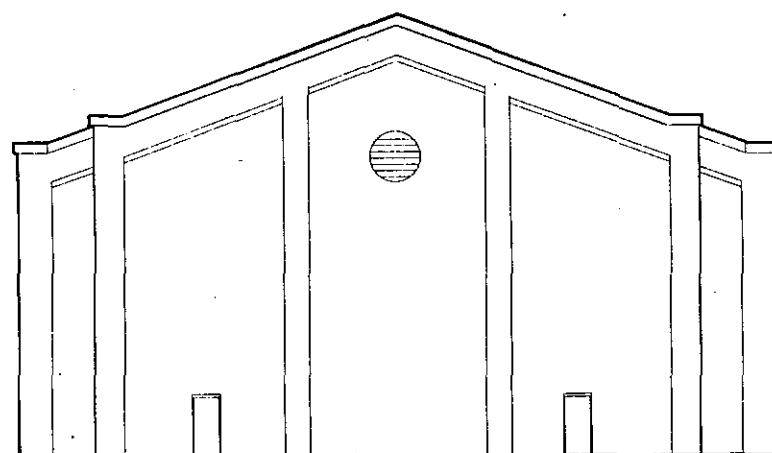
Construction of the penstock, powerplant, and tailrace would require excavation below current grade elevation. The turbines would be located about 35 feet below current grade. The tailrace from the powerplant to the river would run uphill at a slope of 7:1.

c. Penstocks--The intake waterway would consist of two penstocks 16.5 feet in diameter, and a 60-foot-wide intake structure connected to the existing spillway by short wing walls. The intake structure would be located at the start of the penstock with emergency bulkhead gates, trashracks, trash rakes, and stoplogs.

d. Switchyards--The 34.5-kV switchyard would be dismantled and rebuilt to a safer and more modern design. All connection of generating units from the existing and replacement powerplants would be made at the 34.5-kV switchyard. Concrete footings and physical arrangements would be made to accommodate the new design; however, no change in the overall switchyard area



EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

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MINIDOKA REPLACEMENT
POWERPLANT
ARCHITECTURAL ELEVATIONS

Figure 4

would be required in either switchyard. A new switchyard would be located near the replacement powerplant. This switchyard would house a 4,160 to 34,500 volt transformer bank, one set of disconnects, and a takeoff structure.

e. Transmission Lines--The present Minidoka Lift Line Number One transmission line and steel structures are being abandoned, dismantled, and removed. This circuit would be rerouted using another line abandoned but not removed in 1988. The replacement powerplant would be tied to the 34.5-kV switchyard over a new line, and a triple circuit structure would be installed at the top of the earthfill dam to feed three lines into the switchyard (replacement powerplant and lift lines Nos. 1 and 2).

f. Cofferdams and Dike--Two cofferdams may be needed during the construction of the replacement powerplant. It is uncertain at this time if a cofferdam would be needed on the reservoir side of the dam to facilitate construction of the intake works to the penstocks. A second cofferdam would be constructed adjacent to and below the new powerplant.

The upstream cofferdam, if found to be necessary, would be placed in the reservoir and would have a top width of 20 feet and have 2½:1 or flatter slopes due to the placement in water. The cofferdam would be comprised of rockfill with a 40 mil PVC membrane liner. The liner would be along the upstream slope and would be enveloped in 6 inches of bedding material to prevent being punctured. A 2-foot layer of riprap would be used for slope protection on the upstream slope.

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The downstream cofferdam would be constructed approximately 200 feet downstream from the new powerplant to prevent riverflows from entering the work area. The 25-year flood results in a tailwater elevation of 4199. The cofferdam would be constructed to elevation 4200 to allow for freeboard. The proposed alignment runs along the riverbank for 300 feet downstream of the proposed access bridge, then makes a right angle and runs 300 feet until intercepting the left abutment. Maximum height of the cofferdam would be 10 feet, with a top width of 10 feet and 2:1 side slopes. Both cofferdams would be removed when construction of the proposed project is completed.

A permanent protective dike on the left side of the new powerplant would be necessary to prevent spillway flows from flooding the powerplant area and potentially damaging the powerplant intake. The dike would also provide protection for the penstocks and powerplant during construction. The dike would have a maximum height of 13 feet and would be approximately 585 feet in length (see figure 2).

g. Existing Powerplant--Generating units 1 through 5 would be retired and would remain in place to become part of a planned museum. Generating unit 6 would be completely rehabilitated, and unit 7 would receive new controls and switchgear. The work for the units is confined to the interior of the existing powerplant. The powerplant would be stabilized by installing seven to nine poststressed tenons (steel cables) into the concrete structure. Each tenon would be installed into a 10-inch-diameter hole drilled 100 feet deep (50 feet of concrete, 50 feet of bedrock). The tenons would be stressed, and then mortared in place.

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h. Buildings--There are four buildings below the powerplant on the right side of the river that would be affected by the proposed project.

Administration Building - Would be remodeled and new automated powerplant controls installed.

Exhibit Building - Would be remodeled and, new visitor access constructed to the exhibit area.

Storage Building - This building would be removed to provide access to the causeway.

Garage Building - This building would be removed and replaced with a larger building that would serve as a warehouse-office building.

i. Borrow Areas--Material excavated from the borrow areas would be used for (1) construction of bridge abutments, staging areas, and equipment access to the replacement powerplant site; (2) bedding and concrete aggregate to be used in the construction of the new powerplant and its appurtenant structures; (3) cofferdams at the intake to Lake Walcott and around the powerplant site; and (4) earthen dikes to be constructed as part of the fish and wildlife mitigation for the project. It is estimated that about 30,200 cubic yards of free-draining, coarse- to fine-grained material would be required for construction of cofferdams, equipment access, access roads, and bedding. Approximately 7,680 cubic yards of fine aggregate and 11,570 cubic yards of coarse aggregate would be needed for concrete. Commercial sources may be used to supply concrete aggregate due to the relatively small volume required for concrete. An estimated 36,500 cubic yards of rockfill and riprap would be required to provide riprap protection for the cofferdams and access

roads. Additional quantities of earthfill and/or rockfill may be required to supplement materials excavated from the powerplant during construction of the dike for the wetland mitigation area.

Five sites have been identified as sources of borrow materials to be used in the construction of the powerplant: (1) an existing borrow site used in the recently completed replacement of the spillway gates located in Sec. 2, T. 9 S., R. 25 E.; (2) existing spoil piles located immediately downstream of Minidoka Dam in Sec. 1, T. 9 S., R. 25 E.; (3) existing spoil piles located along either bank of the Northside Canal in Sec. 1, T. 9 S., R. 25 E.; (4) an existing gravel pit located in Sec. 3, T. 9 S., R. 25 E.; and (5) an existing gravel pit located in Sec. 8, T. 9 S., R. 25 E. The locations of these proposed borrow sources are shown in figure 5 with the exception of the two gravel pits which are located along the north bank of the Snake River about 4 to 6 miles downstream from Minidoka Dam. These existing borrow pits are all owned by the U.S. Government. Additional construction materials would come from the excavation for the powerplant and related structures and would be incorporated into the earthen dike that would impound the mitigation wetland area just below the powerplant.

Geologic studies have been conducted by Reclamation to determine the quality and quantity of materials within these borrow sources. It has been determined that adequate quantities of good quality materials are available. The materials present in the existing borrow sites consist of a surficial layer of windblown silt underlain by coarse- to fine-grained river alluvium. The configuration of the two existing gravel pits would be deepened and

13
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MINIDOKA PROJECT, IDAHO-WYOMING
MINIDOKA POWERPLANT
REPLACEMENT PROJECT
BARROW AREAS

DEC 07 1995

Figure 5

enlarged as a result of borrow activities at these sites. The two spoil pile sites consist chiefly of angular blocks of basalt left over from excavation of the present tailrace channel for Minidoka Powerplant and the Northside Canal. The basalt blocks range in size from minus 3 inch to greater than 3 feet in diameter.

Upon completion of the proposed project, the fill material used in the cofferdams would be returned to the borrow areas, and the riprap would be used to stabilize the riverbank areas below the dam or incorporated into the earthen dike that would impound the wetland mitigation area.

2. Schedule and Cost

The proposed construction schedule is illustrated in figure 6. The first phase of construction would begin in July 1991 with replacement of the maintenance shop buildings. Construction of the powerplant access bridge would begin in August 1991 and be complete in February 1992. Construction of the replacement powerplant would begin in January 1993 and be completed in February 1996.

The total cost of the proposed project is estimated to be \$44 million.

14
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Minidoka Powerplant Replacement CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE Minidoka Project, Idaho

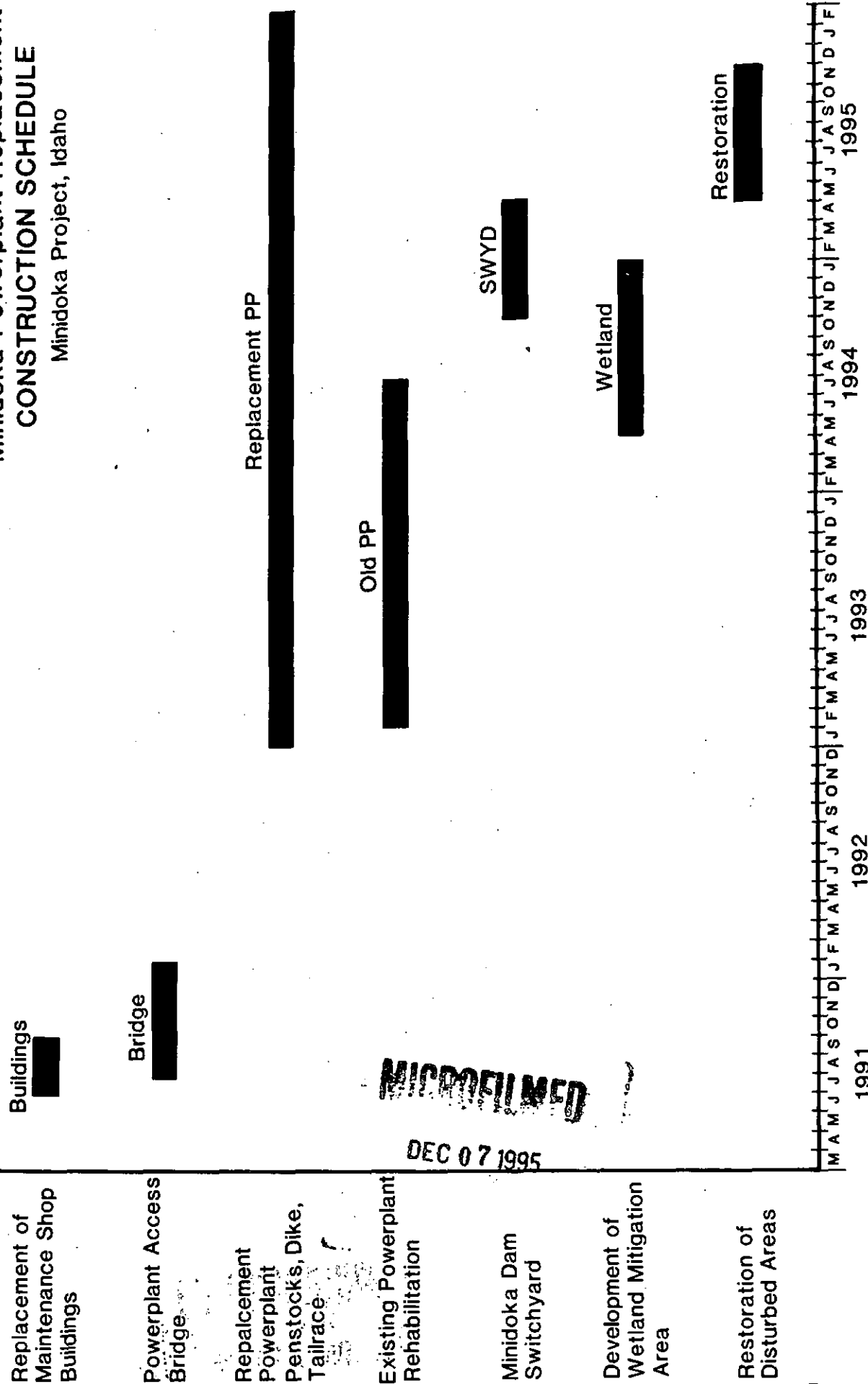


Figure 6

B. Alternative B - Replacement of Existing Generators and Rehabilitation of Existing Powerplant Structure

This alternative would include the replacement of generator units 1 through 6 in the existing powerplant and modernization of unit 7. This plan shared several features with the present plan.

1. Project Features

a. Powerplant--Generating units 1 through 5 would be replaced in their entirety. New penstocks, downstream stoplogs, switchgear, controls, and relaying equipment would be installed in the powerplant. Unit 6 would have a rehabilitated turbine, a new generator installed, new switchgear, and new controls. Unit 7 would be modernized and automated.

b. Switchyards and Transmission Line--The 34.5-kV switchyard would be modified similar to the proposed plan, except that two 10-MW transformers would be installed for units 1 through 6. The bay dedicated to the replacement powerplant would not be needed. The 138-kV switchyard would be modified the same as the proposed plan. A new 34.5-kV transmission line would be constructed between the new 34.5-kV switchyard and the existing 34.5-kV switchyard.

c. Administration Building--This building would be modified as described in the proposed plan.

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15

DEC 07 1995

d. Exhibit Building--This building would be modified identically to the proposed plan.

e. Cofferdam--There would be a cofferdam constructed 300 feet downstream from the existing powerplant. It would be similar to the downstream cofferdam planned for the replacement powerplant.

During construction, installation of the new embedded turbines would require extensive excavations underneath the powerplant. These excavations would require very expensive remedial measures to assure the stability of the powerplant structure during the construction. The high cost of excavation and stability measures and the generator/turbine components would result in high unit costs for the energy produced. Even so, Minidoka Dam may not be able to withstand the extensive excavations without risk of failure.

C. No Action

If nothing is done to replace the aging generating units at Minidoka Dam, units 1 through 5 would eventually have to be retired. The operation and maintenance costs of these units are very high now and would continue to escalate through the rest of their useful life, however short that may be.

If units 1 through 5 failed in service and were then retired, unit 7 would be the only generator left in operation. This would cause a total generation loss of approximately 55 million kWh annually. At the present, BPA wholesale rate of .023\$/kWh, this would result in a revenue loss of \$1,265,000

16
DEC 07 1995

annually. Since the switchyards at Minidoka Dam cannot support the irrigation season loads on the 34.5-kV system without the powerplant online, at least one new transmission line would have to be constructed to import additional power. Estimated costs of high voltage transmission lines run as high as \$1 million per mile.

D. Other Modification Actions Considered But Not Included in the Proposed Action

During a Value Engineering Study to select the present alternative, several options were studied:

1. North Side Canal Intake Plan
2. Existing Powerplant as an Intake Plan
3. Hot-Tap Through Earthfill Dam Plan

All of these plans are similar to the present plan, with installation and location of the intake headworks being the major differences between them. All of these options are more costly than the Proposed Action.

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III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

A. Vegetation, Fish, and Wildlife

1. Affected Environment

Vegetation surrounding Lake Walcott is predominantly a shrub-steppe plant community dominated by big sagebrush. The understory consists of a variety of forbs and grasses such as phlox, tumble-mustard, lupines, bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber's needlegrass, needle-and-thread, Indian ricegrass, Great Basin wild rye, and cheatgrass. The reservoir littoral and river riparian areas also include populations of emergent plants such as cattails, bulrushes, sedges, smartweeds, and willows. Large cottonwood trees can be found along the riverbank in a few areas downstream from the dam and in Walcott Park, north of the dam. The largest cottonwood tree in the State is located just downstream from the spillway on the left bank of the Snake River. This cottonwood is a conational large tree champion for eastern cottonwoods in the National Registry of Big Trees.

Lake Walcott, the area surrounding the lake, and the spillway area below Minidoka Dam were established as Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge (MNWR) in 1909 by President Theodore Roosevelt. The refuge encompasses about 20,000 acres.

Minidoka Dam diverts water into the North and South Side Canals, which provides irrigation water for lands west and south of the dam. These lands

are dominated by croplands interspersed with isolated tracts of sagebrush-grassland. Crops grown in this area include corn, potatoes, alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets, beans, peas, and pasture.

The spillway area below Minidoka Dam is an important environmental link between the reservoir and river (see figure 1). The unique physical features of the area combine to create a productive environment for fish and wildlife. The leakage from the flashboard sections and flow through the radial gates and flashboard bays pass through a myriad of channels across a highly fractured basalt shelf with frequent exposed lava outcrops. The numerous stream channels have bedrock bottoms with small pockets of shallow gravel in deeper pools. Nearly all the soils have a moderate to high permeability. The soils of the upland sites are silt and sandy loams overlaying the basalt and sedimentary rocks.

Vegetation of the higher upland areas within the spillway is a typical sagebrush-steppe association. Along the numerous stream channels is a narrow strip of riparian vegetation of mostly willow. However, small pockets of cattails, bulrush, and reed canarygrass grow on sites associated with shallow depressions where seepage is slower and more constant such as adjacent to the spillway structure. Wood's rose, golden currant, and skunkbush sumac are also common in the spillway area. The mixture of upland and riparian plants in the spillway area supports a unique variety of vegetation and habitat.

The spillway area and Snake River immediately downstream have become an important fishery resource. The stream channels in the spillway spread over a

wide area and contain many riffles, pools, and runs for fish. Nutrient rich waters from the reservoir provide a productive medium for vigorous growth of algae and aquatic invertebrates. The abundant food source of aquatic insects enhances the area's fish populations and sustains a valuable fishery (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1988).

Species of trout present are rainbow, cutthroat, brown, and rainbow-cutthroat hybrids. Nongame fish commonly found in the spillway area are carp and suckers.

Many of the trout in the spillway area grow to be trophy-size, ranging from 2-6 pounds. The trout fishery in the spillway area is maintained primarily by hatchery fish planted each year in the reservoir. Hiebert and Bjornn (1980) observed through tag returns that 80 percent of the trout stocked in the reservoir were recovered downstream from the release site. At least 2,600 angler-days are spent in the spillway area each year.

The spillway area provides habitat for a diverse group of wildlife species. A few pair of Canada geese and ducks nest in this area. Other birds which nest in the spillway area are yellow warblers, northern orioles, spotted sandpipers, and black-billed magpies. A large population of colonial-nesting, fish-eating birds such as great blue herons, black-crowned night herons, double-crested cormorants, and snowy egrets nest about 2 miles away on Gull Island and the shoreline of the reservoir. These birds are regularly seen feeding in the spillway area. White-faced ibis and white pelicans also nest in the area. These two species are on the Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS)

list of sensitive species for the Idaho area. Occasionally, osprey have been observed feeding in the area. Bald eagles, which are listed as endangered species in Idaho, winter along the Snake River and are occasionally seen foraging in the spillway area. Peregrine falcons, also listed as endangered in Idaho, are occasionally seen in the Lake Walcott area during their migration periods.

The most common mammals in the spillway area are cottontail rabbit and mule deer. Other mammals likely to inhabit this area are raccoons, muskrats, skunks, river otters, mink, and coyotes.

Endangered species coordination with FWS has been undertaken by requesting a list of threatened and endangered plants and animals that might occur in the project area. FWS determined that bald eagles are occasionally seen downstream from the dam and in the reservoir area during the winter months. Peregrine falcons could occur in the Lake Walcott area during their spring and summer migration periods. Reclamation assessed the effects the proposed project would have on the bald eagles wintering in the area and on the peregrine falcon, and concluded that there would be no adverse effects on these two listed species. A biological assessment has been written and will be sent to FWS.

2. Environmental Consequences

a. Alternative A (Proposed Action)--Construction of the intake structure, penstocks, powerplant, dike, and roadway/approach to the powerplant

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would result in the loss of approximately 2.6 acres of riparian plant community and wetland area. This area would be either filled or excavated in order to construct these facilities.

There is a small wetland area, less than 1 acre in size, near the south side of the new tailrace channel. This wetland could be impacted by releases from the tailrace channel. There is the possibility that scouring could occur in the wetland area and remove the vegetation in this area.

About 10,000 cfs of water must be released at Minidoka Dam to supply downstream users during the summer. Any water that does not go through the powerplant is released over the spillway structure of the dam. Currently, an average of 3,000 to 4,000 cfs is released over the spillway structure during the irrigation season, which extends from April through September. Water is released along the spillway structure in several ways. About 250 cfs leaks through the base of the stoplogs along the entire length. In addition, stoplogs are pulled out of certain bays to release water into established channels. In the middle of the spillway structure, three radial gates provide the greatest control of water releases through the spillway structure.

In the winter, the radial gates are the only path for water releases from the spillway structure because the reservoir is drawn down below the level of the stoplogs. Water passed through the powerhouse does not reach the downstream spillway area. In dry winters no water is spilled through the radial gates, and the spillway dries up completely. In wet winters the

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powerplant alone cannot handle the total flow, and water must be released through the radial gates.

In 1980, the Idaho Cooperative Fisheries Research Unit at the University of Idaho completed a study for Reclamation on the fishery in the spillway area. The purpose of the study was to determine what minimum flow should be released over the spillway to maintain the fishery in the downstream spillway area. A flow of at least 1,300 cfs was recommended during the irrigation season to maintain fish habitat. In addition, flows of at least 1,900 cfs were recommended during July and August or whenever air temperatures were at or above 20 °C (70 °F) to maintain temperatures low enough for trout (Hiebert and Bjornn, 1980).

Operation of generators 6 and 7 and the replacement powerplant would require limiting flows from the spillway structure to 1,300 cfs during the irrigation season (April 1 to October 15). This would result in a reduction in flows to the spillway area from the average of 3,000-4,000 cfs during the irrigation season. Lower flows over the spillway could adversely affect the fishery in the spillway area downstream by reducing the amount of habitat and by an increase in water temperature. Fish living in the spillway area originate in the reservoir and enter the area in flows over the spillway or through the radial gates (Hiebert and Bjornn, 1980). More water (and possibly more fish) going through the powerplant could decrease the number of trout going over the spillway and staying in the spillway area. It is unknown whether fish that go through the powerplant migrate up into the spillway area (FWS, 1991).

23
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Approximately 50 percent of the time, from April-September 1970-1989, total discharge at Minidoka Dam was less than 8,800 cfs, the capacity of the new powerplant. If the new powerplant had been in full operation during this time with no concern for spillway flows, the spillway would have been nearly dry. Fishermen would be limited to the tailrace area and river downstream. A study in 1979 found that 69 percent of summer fishing hours were spent in the spillway area and 94 percent of the fish were caught there, compared to 31 percent of hours spent and 6 percent of fish caught in the tailrace and river below (Hiebert and Bjornn, 1980). A significant reduction in the flows through the spillway area during the irrigation season would also adversely impact the colonial-nesting, fish-eating birds that rely on the fish in the spillway area as a source of food. The riparian and wetland plant communities also depend on flows through the spillway.

Construction of the bridge, cofferdams, tailrace area, penstocks, and powerplant would cause an increase in turbidity of the water in the Snake River. This level of turbidity is not expected to be significant, and it would be short-term. Some blasting of rock would occur during site preparation for several of the proposed project features. This could cause some short-term disturbance to wildlife and humans in the vicinity of the spillway area. No significant short- or long-term environmental impacts to wildlife or humans are expected to result from this blasting.

Bird strikes and deaths from powerlines in the spillway area were frequent in the past, especially for larger species such as white pelicans. A

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2400-volt station service line to the dam caused the most electrocutions. This line was removed in the winter of 1989-1990, and seems to have reduced the electrocution and outage problem (FWS, 1991). There is a possibility that addition of the new 34.5-kV transmission line from the new 34.5-kV switchyard to the existing 34.5-kV switchyard could cause some mortality of birds as a result of birds flying into the line.

b. Alternative B--Replacement of Existing Generators and Rehabilitation of Existing Powerplant Structure.

Under this alternative, construction would take place in the existing powerplant and to the powerplant structure itself. There would be some short-term increases in turbidity of the Snake River associated with rehabilitation of the powerplant structure. An increase in noise and human activity would occur in the vicinity of the powerplant and switchyard during the construction period. This additional noise and human activity would probably not have a significant adverse effect on the wildlife using the spillway area.

Operation of the powerplant would be similar to operations in the past with flows through the powerplant and releases through the spillway being about the same. No significant benefits or significant adverse impacts to the spillway plant communities or wildlife populations would occur.

Obtaining construction material from the borrow areas would have very little impact to the terrestrial environment. The borrow areas comprise about 17 acres of agricultural land which was previously used as a borrow area and

two existing borrow pits along with existing stock piles of spoil and waste rock. The agricultural land would be restored by reseeding and regrading when the project is completed. The existing borrow pits could also be reseeded and regraded or could continue in service, depending on project and local needs. Staging areas would include the present equipment yard on the north side of the Snake River and a switchyard/work area to be constructed adjacent to the new powerhouse. Both staging areas would be incorporated into the permanent facilities at Minidoka Dam. A temporary access road would be constructed from the powerhouse to the earthen dikes being constructed for wildlife mitigation. The access road would be removed upon completion of the project and the ground surface resloped and reseeded.

c. No Action--Under the no action alternative, flows through the powerplant and to the spillway area would remain unchanged. There would be no loss of wetlands. There would be no significant new increase in human activity or noise associated with construction activities, or no short-term turbidity of the Snake River. The fishermen and wildlife using the spillway area would not be disturbed as a result of construction activities.

3. Mitigation

Reclamation, FWS, and the Idaho Department of Fish & Game (IDFG) have developed the following mitigation measures for loss of wetlands and potential impacts to the fishery in the spillway area should the proposed action, Alternative A, be adopted.

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26 DEC 07 1995

To mitigate for the loss of wetland area where the replacement powerplant would be constructed and to ensure there would be no net loss of wetlands, Reclamation would develop a wetland area on the sagebrush peninsula in the middle of the spillway area (see figure 2). Based on a Habitat Evaluation Procedure (HEP) analysis made by FWS, a 4-acre wetland area would be developed by Reclamation by constructing a dike approximately 1,300 feet in length on the north side of the peninsula. The dike would have gently sloping sides of 1 foot rise to 5 foot of width and be covered with soil to facilitate establishment and maintenance of aquatic and riparian plant communities. Inlet and outlet structures would be constructed to maintain a flow of water through the wetland, drain the wetland for control of undesirable fish and aquatic plants, and for maintenance of the dike.

Reclamation would be responsible for ensuring that the wetland is functional, such as no excessive leaks through the substrata of the wetland and maintaining the dike and inlet and outlet structures. The wetland area would be designed and constructed to include peninsulas and several small islands for waterfowl nesting. The species of plants and planting design for the wetland area would be determined by a team of Reclamation, FWS, and IDFG biologists. Reclamation would fund the purchase of plant materials and cost of planting. Monitoring of the effectiveness of the wetland area would be conducted by FWS for 5 years and be funded by Reclamation.

There is a possibility that releases from the new tailrace could scour a small wetland on the south side of the tailrace. To ensure that there would be no net loss of wetlands resulting from this project, some improvements to

27
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existing ponds on the west end of the spillway area would be implemented. These ponds have been in the lower portion of the spillway area since about 1910. In 1990, Reclamation added dikes and control structures to this area to impound more water and control the flow of water. Some improvements are needed, however, and these improvements would be made as mitigation for loss of the wetland next to the new tailrace area. The improvements would consist of adding soil to some portions of the floor of the ponds which are mostly bedrock. In addition, the west slope of the dike is quite steep and would be reduced and planted with willows and other shrubs to encourage ducks to nest in this area.

In order to maintain minimum flows through the spillway area and sustain the trout fishery there, the following minimum flow measures would be met:

1. April 15 - September 15: A minimum flow of 1,300 cfs would be released through the spillway. This would increase to 1,900 cfs during July and August. Providing these flows through the April 15 to September 15 period would be contingent on there being sufficient releases through Minidoka due to irrigation demand or for flood control to maintain these flows.
2. Irrigation season outside above dates: First 5,035 cfs of flow would be through the powerplant. The next 1,300 cfs would be released through the spillway, then to replacement powerplant full capacity. The irrigation season is defined as the period April 1 through October 31.

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3. Flow changes: To the extent possible, flows for the spillway will be increased by approximately 200 cfs per day starting April 8 or when flows exceed 5,035 cfs whichever comes first. During this start up period, spillway release changes will be made at least once per day.

To the extent possible, flows for the spillway will be decreased by approximately 200 cfs per day starting September 15 or when flows drop below 6,300 cfs, whichever comes later. During this shutoff period, spillway release changes will be made at least once per day.

It is uncertain whether lower flows in the spillway would have an adverse impact on the trout fishery of that area. There could be fewer fish leaving the reservoir through spillway releases, and it is unknown whether fish migrate into the spillway area from the river downstream. Reclamation would fund a 2 year study to be conducted each summer by IDFG to establish baseline information on the trout fishery in the spillway area. The study would continue for two summers once operation of the replacement powerplant begins.

By conducting these studies, a determination can be made if the change in operations caused by the replacement powerplant has an effect on the trout fishery. If the trout fishery in the spillway area were to be adversely effected, Reclamation would fund IDFG to stock additional trout in Lake Walcott, or implement another mitigation measure acceptable to IDFG, FWS, and Reclamation. The rate of stocking would be determined by the results of the study.

In addition to the study described above, Reclamation in coordination with the IDFG would determine the feasibility of constructing and successfully operating a spawning channel somewhere in the downstream spillway area. If it were determined to be feasible, Reclamation, in coordination with FWS and IDFG, would design and construct the spawning channel. Extent of operation and maintenance necessary to properly maintain the spawning channel would be determined by the results of the feasibility study.

If the proposed action is implemented, the borrow area in Sec. 2, T. 9 S., R. 25 E., would be restored following completion of the project. The borrow area would be contoured, and any top soil which was removed prior to excavating gravel would be spread over the area. The borrow site would be reseeded and planted with selected species of grasses and shrubs. The two existing gravel pits would likely continue in operation to meet project and local needs, although restoration would be required if there is no demand to maintain either or both of the pits.

A plastic lining and riprap would be used on the outside slopes of the cofferdams to prevent fine soil material from washing downstream and degrading water quality. The cofferdams would be removed and these sites cleaned so that a minimum amount of materials are left. Heavy equipment, such as backhoes and trucks, would be used to remove the bulk of the gravel.

An impervious geomembrane lining would also be used in the construction of the earthen dike that would impound the wetland mitigation area. This

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membrane would be installed within the dikes to ensure the retention of water within the constructed wetland area.

A study would be conducted by the Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge Manager and a staff person at the Minidoka Dam to ascertain the extent of bird strikes and mortality caused by the new 34.5-kV transmission line. If the study reveals a problem with bird strikes, a marker or other device such as balls will be placed on the transmission line to reduce mortality of birds flying in this area.

B. Water Quality

1. Affected Environment

The shape of the reservoir is conducive to the growth of algae and phytoplankton. The large littoral or shallow zones around the reservoir support heavy growth of aquatic plants. Of the larger plants or macrophytes present, 80 percent are estimated to be sago pondweed with the remainder composed of horned, curlyleaf, and Richardson's pondweeds. Unicellular and filamentous algae are also plentiful.

The plant growth in the reservoir causes significant problems. First, recreation use of the reservoir is affected because the plants are so thick that swimming is not allowed due to the danger of entanglement and drowning. Second, the submerged macrophytes and filamentous algae tend to break away and float down to the dam where they become entangled on the trashracks. During

the period from August 1 to as late as October 15, this problem is significant and requires manual cleaning of the trashracks several times a day. At the same time, the aquatic plants provide important food and cover for many species of fish and wildlife throughout the reservoir area. This abundant plant growth plays an important role in sustaining the fishery and populations of wildlife in the area.

As water is released from the powerplant and flows through the spillway, it passes through pools and riffles in the spillway area becoming more oxygenated. Water temperature in the spillway area is dependent on air temperature and quantity of water released through the spillway. As velocity of water decreases through the spillway area on warm days, the higher the temperature rises.

2. Environmental Consequences

a. Alternative A (Proposed Action)--The proposed action would cause a short-term increase in turbidity of the Snake River during several phases of the project. Construction of the bridge, cofferdams, penstocks, and powerplant, and removal of the cofferdams would result in an increase in fine materials in the Snake River. The increases in turbidity would likely be only slight increases and would be short-term.

b. Alternative B (Replacement of Existing Generators and Rehabilitation of Existing Powerplant Structure)--Under this alternative, there could be short-term increases in turbidity in the Snake River during

rehabilitation of the powerplant structure. It is doubtful that operations would change significantly over present operations of the powerplant.

c. No Action--No change in operations of the powerplant and flow releases would occur over present conditions. No adverse effect would occur to natural resources in the project area.

3. Mitigation

No significant adverse effects are expected to occur to the quality of water as the result of implementing the proposed project, and no mitigation measures are expected to be necessary.

C. Esthetics

1. Affected Environment

The esthetic environment within the proposed project area includes Minidoka Dam and Powerplant, downstream spillway area, maintenance and machine shop buildings on the north side of the river, and borrow areas nearby. The spillway area is visually appealing with its many braided channels and islands which support riparian vegetation. The historic dam and powerhouse adds a certain rugged flavor to the setting.

2. Environmental Consequences

a. Alternative A (Proposed Action)--During the construction period, men and heavy equipment would be working in the area. The physical as well as visual setting would change, and noise levels would increase. Long-term visual changes that would result from completion of the project are the bridge, penstocks, dike, replacement powerplant, and developed wetland area below the replacement powerplant. There would be very little increase in noise levels over existing conditions once the replacement powerplant is operating.

b. Alternative B (Replacement of Existing Generators and Rehabilitation of Existing Powerplant Structure)--There would be very minor visual changes in the appearance of the existing dam and powerplant. Most of the modifications would take place inside the powerplant. Some modification to the switchyard would be made, and there would be slight changes to the exterior of the powerplant during rehabilitation of the structure.

c. No Action--There would be no new impact.

3. Mitigation

The borrow and staging areas would be restored, after the proposed construction, by contouring and reseeding or replanting with native species of grasses and shrubs. Any access roads that are not permanent would be restored to preproject conditions.

The bridge and replacement powerplant have been designed to incorporate architectural features similar to the existing powerplant. Because of the historic importance of the existing powerplant, Reclamation has designed and would construct the bridge and powerplant to have similar external features, such as the arches and relief lines, on the sides of these structures. In addition, the concrete used on the bridge side beams and the sides of the replacement powerplant would be colored to closely match the color of the existing powerplant.

D. Cultural Resources

1. Affected Environment

In 1902, the Reclamation Act was passed, and the Minidoka Project was one of the first irrigation projects initiated under that Act in the Pacific Northwest. Minidoka Dam and its associated works were the first features built for the project. The dam was completed in 1906, the carriage facilities in 1907, and the powerplant went into production in 1909. The Minidoka powerplant was the first large Federal hydroelectric plant constructed in the Pacific Northwest. The excess power generated was experimentally marketed for local use. The success of the experiment led to Senator George Norris' use of the project's power marketing strategy as justification for creation of the Rural Electric Administration.

Because of its historical significance, Minidoka Dam and powerplant were listed on the National Register of Historic Places (the National Register) on October 29, 1974. The National Register site boundaries encompass associated structures, including the administration building constructed in 1911, the shop built circa 1929 (herein called the exhibit building), several 1920's storage buildings, the bridge over the North Side Canal leading to the dam, and the headworks for the North Side and South Side Canals.

Some modifications have been made to the powerplant. In 1926, a sixth generator was installed inside the original structure. In 1941-1942, an addition was built onto the original structure to house a 6,000-kilowatt (kW) generator. Two switchyards were added, the transformers were removed from the powerplant deck, and placed in exterior yards; most powerplant control panels were replaced; and new penstock gate operating mechanisms were installed.

The administration and shop/exhibit buildings have been extensively remodeled inside and retain no interior integrity but are largely intact on the exterior. The storage buildings have been remodeled and have limited integrity. The canals and pumping plants are essentially intact.

No archeological surveys have occurred in areas that could be affected by the proposed or alternate plans. A small prehistoric site (10-MA-48) was recorded immediately upstream, which was determined "not eligible" to the National Register. Local informants indicate that artifacts have been collected from plowed fields downstream of the dam and south of the river, and potentially significant sites have been recorded or reported north of the

river. Intact archeological deposits might be present in the area proposed for habitat replacement. Other potential project areas below the dam have been impacted by earlier construction or scoured by spillway flows, and so have little potential to contain intact cultural deposits.

In accordance with requirements outlined in 36 CFR 800, Reclamation would complete a Class III cultural resource inventory of all areas that would be affected by project actions. This includes the new powerplant location, the wetland habitat replacement area, any new borrow locations, or any other as-yet undetermined areas of potential effect. Consultations concerning site eligibility to the National Register, project effect, and appropriate mitigation would be completed as mandated in 36 CFR 800.

2. Environmental Consequences

a. Alternative A (Proposed Action)--Reclamation, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Places (the Council) have consulted and concur that the proposed alterations to the dam and its associated features would have an adverse effect upon their historic integrity. Detailed discussions of the anticipated effects are available in correspondence on file at Reclamation's Regional Office. Briefly, potential adverse effects are: (1) construction of the new powerplant, switchyard, protective dikes, and bridge may insert visually incompatible elements into the historic landscape; (2) installation of the new headworks into the dam's embankment could reduce its historic integrity;

(3) removal of the two 1920's storage buildings could reduce contextual integrity; (4) exterior alterations of the administration building and shop/exhibit building could affect their historic integrity and introduce visually incompatible features into the landscape; and (5) alterations to the interior of the historic powerplant could reduce its historic integrity and potentially degrade the interpretive experience for visitors.

Because no cultural resource survey has occurred in the areas that would be affected by proposed construction, the effect of the proposed action upon archeological resources cannot yet be determined. As indicated above, any potential impact area would be inventoried and project effects on significant cultural resources determined in consultation with the SHPO and the Council.

b. Alternative B (Replacement of Existing Generators and Rehabilitation of Existing Powerplant Structure)--Verbal, informal consultations with the Idaho SHPO were conducted concerning the effect of this alternative upon the historic integrity of the Minidoka Dam powerplant. The SHPO advised that rehabilitation of the existing powerplant would destroy the historic integrity of the dam and perhaps make it ineligible for continued listing on the National Register. They expressed a strong preference for the proposed action plan, which would have less adverse effect upon the dam's historic character.

Effects of the alternative on archeological resources cannot be assessed without completion of Class III inventories of affected areas.

c. No Action--The no action alternative would have no effect upon historical or archeological resources. Reclamation would continue to maintain the dam and powerplant and the associated buildings and works, preserving their historic attributes as much as is feasible in facilities that remain in use. No effect on archeological resources would occur.

3. Mitigation

a. Alternative A (Proposed Plan)--Reclamation and the Idaho SHPO have signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) identifying actions Reclamation would implement to mitigate potential project effect upon the historic integrity of Minidoka Dam and its associated features. This MOA would be forwarded to the Council for review and signature. The mitigation commitments are detailed in the MOA, on file in Reclamation's Regional Office. Briefly, Reclamation would: (1) conduct Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation of the dam, powerplant, and associated structures and features to document their historical, architectural, and technological significance. (The documentation would meet requirements established in consultation with the National Park Service, Division of National Register Programs); (2) minimize the visual intrusiveness of the modifications through sensitive design; and (3) convert the historic powerplant into a museum to interpret Minidoka Project's role in the historic development of southeastern Idaho and educate visitors about historic engineering and hydropower technology. A traveling display and informational pamphlets would also be prepared. Additional consultations would occur with the SHPO concerning design of museum facilities within the powerplant.

b. Alternative B (Replacement of Existing Generators and Rehabilitation of Existing Structures)--If this alternative were selected, Reclamation would consult with the Idaho SHPO and the Council concerning project effect and appropriate mitigation, leading to signature of a MOA. The mitigation strategies proposed would be: (1) HAER documentation to the level defined for the Proposed Action; (2) design alterations to preserve as much as possible the exterior visual integrity of the powerhouse; and (3) create interpretive displays in the shop/exhibit building.

c. No Action--If no action occurs, no mitigation would be required.

E. Economic

1. Affected Environment

The Minidoka/Rupert area has no large generation sources other than Minidoka Powerplant. Although Minidoka generation is not large by industry standards, the area is dependent on this source to support the power distribution grid in the area.

In 1990, the combined project irrigation and BPA commercial loads in southern Idaho, southeast Oregon, western Wyoming, and northern Nevada totaled about 2.7 billion kWh. This load represents approximately three times the Federal generation capacity in southern Idaho. The total revenue from all power sales was nearly \$40 million.

DEC 07 1995

2. Environmental Consequences

a. Alternative A (Proposed Action)--The replacement powerplant would provide complete replacement for the generation removed from service at the existing powerplant and would provide additional generation capacity for the area. As the additional generation would normally be available only during the irrigation season, this would coordinate with the higher summer power requirements of the affected irrigation districts.

The additional capacity and energy generated on completion of the replacement powerplant would reduce BPA's wheeling costs to the area by approximately \$1.25 million per year. Note that the existing maximum generation capability is 16.0 MW; the new capacity would be 28.0 MW.

b. Alternative B (Replacement of Existing Generators and Rehabilitation of Existing Powerplant Structures)--Reclamation studies indicate that it would only be practical to rehabilitate the two larger units at the existing powerplant for a net generation capacity of 8.5 MW. Depending on the water year, generation would be reduced to around 60,000,000 kWh from the present 100,000,000 kWh with corresponding additional wheeling costs of \$870,000 per year.

c. No Action--Failure to provide replacement generation by either substantial upgrade or replacement of the existing equipment would result in loss of generation to the area with associated higher wheeling costs. Power delivery for loads served directly from the Minidoka switchyard would be

inadequate during the irrigation season. Service to summer loads in some areas without local generation at Minidoka may be only marginally adequate due to a limited transmission system into the area.

The cost of wheeling replacement electrical power to supply the three irrigation districts served by the Minidoka project would be about \$150,000 per year or about 4 mils/kWh. This would represent a 36-percent increase in the electrical power costs for these districts.

F. Outdoor Recreation

1. Affected Environment

Lake Walcott is a popular area for outdoor recreation activities. Walcott Park, which is adjacent to Minidoka Dam, receives about 60,000 recreation days each year. Fishing and nonconsumptive recreation activities such as bird watching and picnicking account for most of the recreation use days.

The spillway area below Minidoka Dam provides ideal conditions for a good trout fishery. As Lake Walcott warms up in the summer months, the trout migrate downstream to the cooler waters of the spillway area. They continue to grow rapidly in the nutrient rich waters. This area is a popular spot for trout fishermen. About 6,000-7,000 angler days were estimated to occur in this area from April-October during a 1979 census (Hiebert and Bjornn, 1980).

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42

DEC 07 1995

2. Environmental Consequences

a. Alternative A (Proposed Action)--During construction of the proposed project, access to parts of the spillway area would be closed to the public for safety reasons. Most of the spillway area would be available for recreational use by the public. Once the project is completed, most of the area outside of the replacement powerplant and switchyard area would again be available to the public. There should be no effect on recreational use of Walcott Park and Walcott Lake as a result of adoption of the proposed action.

b. Alternative B (Replacement of Existing Generators and Rehabilitation of Existing Structures)--There would be little or no effect on recreational use of the area as a result of implementing this proposal.

c. No Action--There would be no change from existing recreational use of the project area.

3. Mitigation--There are no significant impacts to recreational use of the area, and therefore no mitigation measures are needed.

IV. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

A. Organizations and Individuals Contacted

The following people were contacted by Reclamation in the process of preparing environmental assessment information.

Helen Ulmschneider, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Boise, Idaho

Bruce Zoellick, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Boise, Idaho

Marty Collins, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Rupert, Idaho

Chip Corsi, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Jerome, Idaho

Greg Martinez, Army Corps of Engineers, Boise, Idaho

John Olson, Environmental Protection Agency, Boise, Idaho

This environmental assessment has been distributed for review to those individuals and organizations listed below in section C. Additional review copies will be made available upon request. Comments are encouraged and will be used in the preparation of future environmental compliance documentation.

B. Literature Cited or Utilized

1. Water and Power Resources Service. 1981. Minidoka Powerplant Rehabilitation and Enlargement, Minidoka Project, Idaho-Wyoming, Feasibility Report, U.S. Department of the Interior.

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2. Hiebert, P. D., and T. C. Bjornn. 1980. Maintenance of the Fish Resources at Minidoka Dam with Enlargement of the Powerplant. Completion Report submitted to Water and Power Resources Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Boise, Idaho.
3. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1991. Minidoka Powerplant Replacement Project, Minidoka Project, Idaho-Wyoming, Coordination Act Report, prepared for U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Boise, Idaho
4. Bureau of Reclamation. 1988. Minidoka Dam Spillway Radial Gate Replacement, Environmental Assessment, Minidoka Project, Idaho-Wyoming. U.S. Department of the Interior.

C. Mailing List

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45 DEC 07 1995

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DEC 07 1995

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47

DEC 07 1995

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Burley ID 83318

City Desk
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Twin Falls ID 83301

Farm Times of Idaho
636 Fremont Street
Rupert ID 83350

Idaho Outdoor News Digest
627 Fremont Street
Rupert ID 83350

KAYT News
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Rupert ID 83350

KBAR Radio
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Burley ID 83318

KIFI
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KLIX Radio
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KMVT TV News
Twin Falls ID 83301

Burley City Library
Burley ID 83318

Rupert City Library
Rupert ID 83350

College of Southern Idaho
Documents Library
P.O. Box 1238
Twin Falls ID 83303

Idaho State Library
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Boise ID 83702

49
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DEC 07 1995

MINIDOKA POWERPLANT owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and located 11 miles northeast of Rupert in the SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec 1, T. 9 S., R. 25 E., B.M.

Water Right No.	Water Right and Date or Decree Name	Decree Date, File No., & Page No. in Decree	Priority Date	Flow in cfs	Subordination Permit License/Decree
01-00217	Twin Falls Canal Co. Decree	6-20-1913, 01-C, p. 8	6-15-1909	2,500	No
01-00218	Twin Falls Canal Co. Decree	6-20-1913, 01-C, p. 8	7-01-1912	200	No
01-04024	Claimed on 3-27-1980		6-16-1927 ¹	825	Probably ^{2,3}
01-04025	Claimed on 3-27-1980		5-07-1942 ¹	1,700	Probably ^{2,3}
01-07056	Permitted on 1-07-1985 Beneficial use due 12-01-2000		8-07-1980	5,875	Yes
Subtotal of non-subordinated water rights (probable amount)				2,700 cfs ^{3,4} 11,100 cfs	(5,225 cfs maximum)
Total					

¹ An adjudicated claim priority date likely will be the verified date the diversion started, not the date the new project construction was decided upon or even started. The dates will be verified in the examination for the adjudication. These claims were refiled on August 11, 1989 for the Snake River Basin Adjudication.

² As mentioned in regard to the American Falls Power Plant, the state established by a ratified constitutional amendment of Article XV, Section 3, on November 6, 1928, the authority to "regulate and limit the use" of water for power purposes. Regardless of the issue spurring the constitutional amendment, the general pattern of subordinating power water rights to subsequent upstream diversions for other than power purposes did not start until 1952. See permit for C.J. Strike (02-02080). The Bureau of Reclamation, however, might forgo claiming non-subordination privileges in its water right claim particularly if the diversion under the claim did not start until after November 6, 1928.

³ It is probable, the Snake River Basin Adjudication Court would rule that the water right owner has given up what could have been "grandfather" rights to an non-subordinated water right that likely would have been approved if they had used the licensing process.

⁴ Idaho Code 42-203B(5) provides that the State can enter into agreements with holders of water rights for power purposes to define that portion of their water rights that are to be non-subordinated to upstream depletions. Such an agreement with Idaho Power Co. in 1984 for the projects below Milner Dam provided for much lower non-subordinated rights than the total of the original water rights. A similar agreement for the American Falls project and the Minidoka Project with Idaho Power Co. and the Bureau of Reclamation would provide a legal basis for the past allowance of upstream diversions including ground water diversions.

11/20/96

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region

1041 Blue Lakes Blvd. N.
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
(208) 734-3578

MAY 12, 1980

U.S. WATER & POWER RESOURCES SERVICE
ATTENTION 424 BOX 043
550 W. FORT ST.
BOISE ID 83724

RE: Claim No. 01-4024

Dear Claimant:

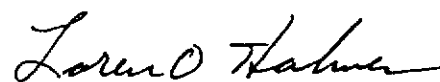
The Department of Water Resources has completed the advertising of your claim to a water right, and no further action is authorized under Section 42-243 and 42-244, IDAHO CODE. Your claim will be retained in our files and will be available at any time for use by you or the court.

The filing and advertising of the claim does not confirm the water right claimed, but will serve to record and preserve the information and the evidence which you included in your claim.

If, at a later date, you find that you have additional information or supporting evidence that you would like to have included with the claim, you may have that information or evidence added at any time. Please refer to the claim identification number when corresponding with this office.

We are enclosing a copy of your claim for your records. If you have questions, or if this office may be of further assistance, please feel free to contact us.

Yours truly,


LOREN O. HOLMES
Southern Region Supervisor

Enclosure

MICROFILMED

ACT
ION

N OWNER LAST NAME - U.S. WATER & POWER RESOURCES SERVICE

N ADDRESS LINE 1 - ATTENTION 424 BOX 043

ADDRESS LINE 2 - 550 W. FORT ST.

N CITY - BOISE

STATE - ID ZIP CODE - 83724

N SOURCE - SNAKE RIVER

TRIBUTARY OF - COLUMBIA RIVER

N STAGE - STATRY CLM

PRIORITY - 06-16-1927

COUNTY - MINIDOKA

TOTAL DIV. RATE -

825,0000CFS.

N WATER DIST. - 01

N DIVERSION POINT - SENW 01 09S 25E

N FROM - 01-01 TO - 12-31 USE - POWER

USE DIV. RATE - 825,0000CFS

N USE - POWER

PLACE OF USE - TWN 09S RNG 25E SEC 01 TRACT SENW

N DIVERSION MEANS - MINIDOKA DAM AND POWERHOUSE

2/ N
BB

9/78

IDENT. NO.

01-4024

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

WATER RIGHT
DATA ENTRY LOGInitialsDateItemLH4-9-80

Original form entered

marpa4-11-80

Edit Report Correct

Date Protested

Date of Hearing

Date Approved/Denied
(Proof due date, stage and/or status,
conditions of approval, water district)

Record Verified

Amendment Approved

Extension Approved

Partial Proof

Proof Complete

Field Exam Received

Field Exam Accepted
and changes entered

License Signed

Transfer Approved

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

CLAIM ANALYSIS SHEET

INITIAL REVIEW BY: T.G. Blau

Right Number 01-4024 Applicant USA - Water & Power Resources Ser.

NOTE: IF ANY OF THE ITEMS BELOW ARE MISSING, THE CLAIM IS INCOMPLETE AND MUST BE RETURNED IMMEDIATELY TO THE CLAIMANT ALONG WITH THE APPROPRIATE COVER LETTER.

CHECK:

- ☒ Name and address.
- ☒ Date of priority. (Check for a date past the mandatory filing dates.) (One date only.)
- ☒ Source.
- ☒ Quantity, use, period.
- ☒ Point(s) of diversion.
- ☒ Location of use.
- ☒ Signature/notarization/fee.

FINAL REGIONAL PROCESSING REVIEW:

- ☒ Affidavit of publication received.
- ☒ Claim published correctly.
- ☐ Exceptions processed.

By Loren D. Halmer Date 5-15-80

STATE OFFICE PROCESSING:

- ☐ Claim review complete.

By Hansen Date 5/20/80

RECORDED

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
Southern Region

1041 Blue Lakes Blvd N.
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
(208) 734-3578

APRIL 10, 1980

Minidoka County News
625 Fremont Avenue
Rupert, Idaho 83350

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find a legal notice which we wish to have published on the dates indicated (once a week for two consecutive weekly issues) in your newspaper. We have allowed ample time for you to submit a galley proof to this office for review before the first publication date. If you cannot publish the notice on the proposed dates, please contact us immediately.

An affidavit of publication must be submitted to the Department along with the publication bill. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Please send the affidavit of publication and publication billing to this office before MAY 12, 1980.

Yours truly,

Mary A. Hill
Secretary

Encl.

RECEIVED

NOTICE OF CLAIMS TO WATER RIGHTS

Notice is hereby given that the following claim(s) to water right(s) have been established by diversion and application to beneficial use:

01-4024-

U.S WATER & POWER RESOURCES SERVICE

ATTENTION 424 BOX 043, 550 W. FORT ST., BOISE, ID 83724

Source: SNAKE RIVER tributary to COLUMBIA RIVER

Priority Date: 06/16/1927

Amount: 825.00 CFS

Diversion Point: SENW Sec 01 T 09S R 25E, MINIDOKA Co.

Use: POWER (825.00 CFS) from 01/01 to 12/31

Place of Use: SENW Sec 01 T 09S R 25E

Diversion Means: MINIDOKA DAM AND POWERHOUSE

Any exception to any claim of water right may be filed with the Director of the Idaho Department of Water Resources, 1041 Blue Lakes Blvd. North, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301.

C. STEPHEN ALLRED

Director

Published 4/24 & 5/1/80.

RECORDED
INDEXED

NOTICE OF CLAIMS TO WATER
RIGHTS

Notice is hereby given that the following
claim(s) to water right(s) have been established
by diversion and application to beneficial use:
01-4024

U.S. WATER & POWER RESOURCES
SERVICE

ATTENTION 424 BOX 043, 550 W. FORT
ST., BOISE, ID 83724

Source: SNAKE RIVER tributary to CO-
LUMBIA RIVER

Priority Date: 06/16/1927

Amount: 825.00 CFS

Diversion Point: SENW Sec 01 T 09S R 25E,
MINIDOKA Co.

Use: POWER (825.00 CFS) from 01/01 to
12/31

Place of Use: SENW Sec 01 T 09S R 25E

Diversion Means: MINIDOKA DAM AND
POWERHOUSE

*ok
mace
4/2/80*