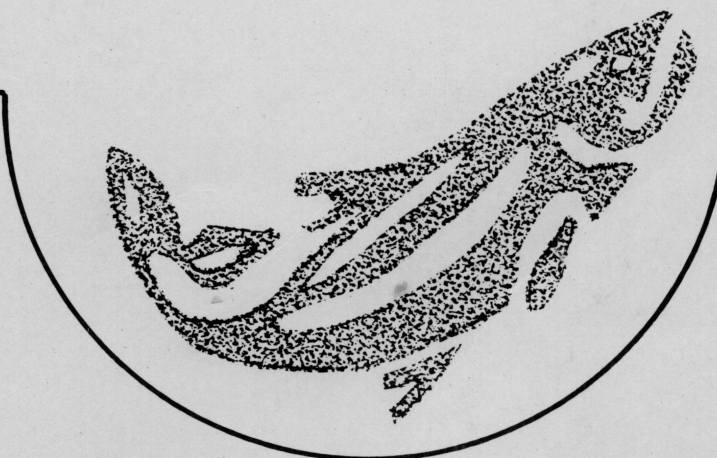
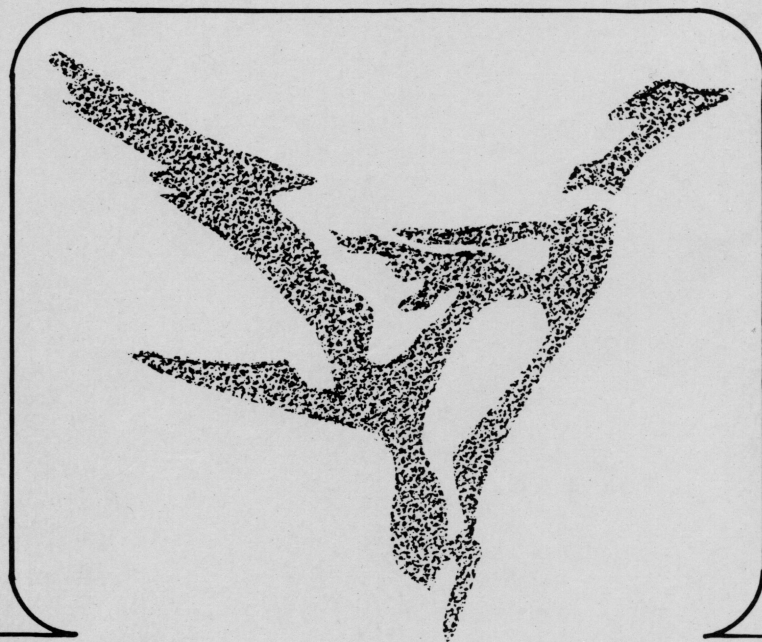




**US Army Corps  
of Engineers**  
Walla Walla District

**Lower Snake River  
Fish and Wildlife Compensation  
Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection**

**Design Memorandum No. 8  
Revised October 1983**



NPDEN-TE (31 Oct 83) 1st Ind  
SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan Design  
Memorandum No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

DA, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 2870, Portland,  
Oregon 97208 22 Nov 83

TO: Commander, Walla Walla District

1. Subject DM is approved.

2. As currently written, paragraph 7.01 states an environmental assessment (EA) will be made if there appears to be significant environmental impacts. To avoid misunderstanding, the paragraph should have stated that an EA is to be made for each case. Depending on results of the EA, either a FONSI or an EIS supplement will be prepared.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



HERBERT H. KENNON, P.E.  
Chief, Engineering Division

Incls w/d



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
WALLA WALLA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
BUILDING 602, CITY-COUNTY AIRPORT  
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON 99362

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

NPWEN-DB

31 October 1983

SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan  
Design Memorandum No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

Division Engineer, North Pacific

Inclosed are 10 copies of subject Design Memorandum for your review and approval.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

1 Incl  
As

*M. G. Brammer*  
M. G. BRAMMER  
Chief, Engineering Division

NPDEN-TE (31 Oct 83) 1st Ind  
SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan Design  
Memorandum No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

DA, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 2870, Portland,  
Oregon 97208 22 Nov 83

TO: Commander, Walla Walla District

1. Subject DM is approved.
2. As currently written, paragraph 7.01 states an environmental assessment (EA) will be made if there appears to be significant environmental impacts. To avoid misunderstanding, the paragraph should have stated that an EA is to be made for each case. Depending on results of the EA, either a FONSI or an EIS supplement will be prepared.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Incls w/d

HERBERT H. KENNON, P.E.  
Chief, Engineering Division

NPWPL-ER (11 May 81) 6th Ind  
SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan  
Design Memorandum No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

DA, Walla Walla District, Corps of Engineers, Bldg. 602, City-County  
Airport, Walla Walla, WA 99362 22 April 1983

TO: Commander, North Pacific Division  
ATTN: NPDEN-TE

1. Ten revised copies of the approved Design Memorandum No. 8 are submitted for your information.

2. Response to NPDEN-TE 5th Indorsement comments 1.A-H is as follows:

A. Since their 3 June 1982 letter, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IFG) has verbally expressed their intentions to pursue purchase of Hog Island, followed by acquisitions of smaller parcels along the Snake River to complete the 50-acre compensation requirement. Design Memorandum No. 8, as written, authorizes this approach.

B. The two fisherman access areas will consist of low maintenance gravel parking lots and graveled roadways to gravel bars along the shoreline. Cartop boats could be launched at these sites to provide access to waters near the launch areas. Neither litter containers nor toilet facilities would be provided; thus, overall maintenance would be minimal. If the launch sites were included in a license agreement with IFG, that agency would be responsible for O&M activities. Under a cooperative agreement, IFG or the Corps would maintain the launch areas. Under either agreement, IFG will not credit any developments on lands presently owned by the Corps as part of the fisherman access compensation requirements; thus, discussion of these sites has been omitted from Design Memorandum No. 8.

C. Paragraph 3.03b(2) has been modified as suggested.

D. The need for a 404b(1) evaluation and environmental assessment has been anticipated.

E. Section 4.02b has been modified as suggested.

F. Section 6 has been modified as suggested and the last sentence of paragraph 9.01 has been deleted.

G. An environmental assessment and FONSI for each site will be prepared as required by our normal real estate acquisition procedures.

NPWPL-ER (11 May 81) 6th Ind

22 April 1983

SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan  
Design Memorandum No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

H. "Omitted lands" is a term used to describe parcels of BLM lands which appear on plat maps but have not been surveyed and managed by BLM. These parcels are normally within large blocks of private land and are being used as part of the private lands. Although IFG has identified several areas along the Snake River as BLM omitted lands, BLM is reluctant to claim those lands because of possible litigation from current users.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

3 Incls  
Added 1 Incl  
2. nc  
4. nc  
6. Rev DM 8 dtd March 1983

  
M. G. BRAMMER, P.E.  
Chief, Engineering Division



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

WALLA WALLA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
BUILDING 602, CITY-COUNTY AIRPORT  
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON 99362

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

NPWEN-DB

11 May 1981

SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan  
Design Memorandum No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

Division Engineer, North Pacific

Inclosed are 10 copies of subject Design Memorandum for your review and approval.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

1 Incl  
As

*M. G. Brammer*  
M. G. BRAMMER  
Chief, Engineering Division

NPDEN-TE (11 May 81) 1st Ind

SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan Design  
Memorandum No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

DA, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, P. O. Box 2870, Portland,  
Oregon 97208

11 June 1981

TO: District Engineer, Walla Walla

Approval of the inclosed design memorandum is withheld subject to a satisfactory resolution of the inclosed comments. The report should be modified as appropriate and resubmitted for review and approval.

FOR THE DIVISION ENGINEER:

2 Incls  
wd 3 cys Incl 1  
Added Incl 2  
2. NPD comments



HERBERT H. KENNON  
Chief, Engineering Division



NPWEN (11 May 81) 2nd Ind  
SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan  
Design Memorandum No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

DA, Walla Walla District, Corps of Engineers, Building 602, City-County  
Airport, Walla Walla, WA 99362 11 August 1981

TO: Commander, North Pacific Division  
ATTN: NPDEN-TE

Inclosed are 10 copies of revised D.M. No. 8 and reply to the comments  
(Incl. 2) to the 1st Ind.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

4 Incl  
wd Incl 1  
Added 2 incl  
3. Rev DM 8  
4. Reply to Comments

  
M. G. BRAMMER, P.E.  
Chief, Engineering Division

NPDEN-TE (11 May 81) 3rd Ind  
SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan  
Design Memorandum No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

DA, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, P. O. Box 2870, Portland,  
Oregon 97208 29 September 1981

TO: Commander, Walla Walla District

1. Approval of the inclosed design memorandum is withheld subject to a satisfactory resolution of previous NPD comments and several new NPD comments. The report should be modified as appropriate and resubmitted for review and approval. The following comments are numbered the same as those of our 1st Indorsement.

1.c. It appears you have misinterpreted our previous comment. Although it is stated several times in the DM that the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IFG) has given its approval of the fishing access sites proposed, Exhibit A contains no correspondence to that effect. Confirmation of the State's concurrence in proposed fishing access sites should be obtained in writing and included in Exhibit A.

1.d.(1) The last portion of this paragraph states that the three recommended sites do not comprise 50 acres of streambank access, which is to be the targeted acreage necessary to achieve compensation. However, it is also mentioned in this paragraph that ". . . the IFG has stated that it would accept these lands as constituting full compensation . . ." We find no correspondence to substantiate this statement. Accordingly, a letter should be obtained from IFG which indicates its concurrence in the three proposed fishing access sites and its acceptance of such sites as constituting full compensation for lost fishermen access lands.

1.d.(2) We disagree with your statement that paragraph 2 of the 23 March 1979 letter from IFG (sheet 1 of Exhibit A) indicates that IFG ". . . will credit those lands toward their portion of wildlife compensation lands . . ." The word "credit" is not mentioned in that letter. A letter should be obtained from IFG which states that the Corps, by acquiring the island for fishing access, will be given credit toward our overall land acquisition for wildlife compensation.

2. New NPD comments:

a. Paragraph 8.04. The last sentence in this paragraph is in error and in conflict with several other sections of the Design Memorandum. While the Corps will be responsible for funding the cost of acquisition, development, and evaluation, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game will fund O&M activities. This paragraph should be corrected or clarified. Also, it is suggested that a current letter from IFG be included in Exhibit A which clearly confirms that agency's intent to fund necessary O&M. Statements contained in some of the earlier correspondence included in Exhibit A leads one to believe IFG considers O&M funding to be a Corps responsibility.

NPDEN-TE

29 September 1981


SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan  
Design Memorandum No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

b. Section 10a., sentence 2. If the State has given approval of all sites proposed for fishermen access, it should be put in writing and included in Exhibit A.

c. Paragraphs 5.01 and 8.04. A management plan, particularly for Site 3 - Upper Hog Island, needs to be prepared by either the Idaho Department of Fish and Game or NPW. A statement to this effect should be added to paragraph 5.01, General, or 8.04, Operation and Maintenance.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

2 Incls  
wd Incl 3

  
for HERBERT H. KENNON  
Chief, Engineering Division

NPWPL-ER (11 May 81) 4th Ind  
SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan  
Design Memorandum No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

DA, Walla Walla District, Corps of Engineers, Bldg. 602, City-County  
Airport, Walla Walla, WA 99362 25 October 1982

TO: Commander, North Pacific Division  
ATTN: NPDEN-TE

1. Ten copies of the subject Design Memorandum are forwarded for your review and approval.
2. Since your third indorsement, several changes have taken place and the Design Memorandum has been revised considerably. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has now identified an area along the Snake River as a preferred fishing access location in addition to Upper Hog Island. The document has also been revised, as appropriate, per your previous comments.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

3 Incl  
Added 1 incl  
5. Rev DM 8

  
M. G. BRAMMER, P.E.  
Chief, Engineering Division

NPDEN-TE (11 May 81) 5th Ind  
SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan. Design  
Memorandum No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

DA, North Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 2870, Portland,  
Oregon 97208 1 December 1982

TO: Commander, Walla Walla District

1. Design Memorandum No. 8 is approved subject to a satisfactory resolution of the following comments.

2. NPD Comments:

A. As noted in your 4th indorsement and further discussed in the revised DM, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IFG) has now identified a corridor of land approximately 11 miles in length along the Snake River for fisherman access. Your 4th indorsement states that this is in addition to Upper Hog Island. However, correspondence from IFG (exhibit D) clearly indicates that the Snake River access is the state's preferred alternative. Information provided in the DM infers that acquisition of the Snake River lands identified may well equal or exceed the 50-acre mitigation requirement. That being the case, there would be no authority to acquire Upper Hog Island. The question that needs to be addressed either in the DM or by separate correspondence is the priority of acquisition, i.e., will initial efforts be made to acquire lands along the Snake River, Upper Hog Island, or both?

B. Original versions of the DM indicated that the two areas located on Lower Granite project lands along the Clearwater River would be developed for fisherman access and would be credited towards the Corps 50-acre mitigation requirement. However, the 4 August 1982 letter from IFG (Exhibit F) clearly indicates that while IFG supports the development of these two areas for fisherman access, IFG does not intend to credit the Corps for these lands in meeting the 50-acre requirement. Assuming development of these two areas for fisherman access proceeds, will IFG assume responsibility for O & M inasmuch as these areas are above and beyond the Corps mitigation responsibility? Suggest this matter be clarified.

C. Paragraph 3.03b(2), last sentence. Additional language should be added to state who is responsible for making the decision to close access or will it be by mutual consent.

D. Boat ramp construction mentioned in para 4.02a(1) will require a 404b(1) evaluation and State certification. These should be completed concurrent with assessments.

E. Paragraphs 4.03a and 5b. Where will the stiles be used? Are they for crossing the livestock watering corridors? If so, will they be built to support horse traffic? (Exhibit F, sheet 1, 4.) This should be covered in section 4 in a manner like that described for reader boards.

F. Section 6, last sentence and paragraph 9.01, last sentence. The term "monitoring" needs to be defined. What will constitute monitoring and what's the standard for determining whether or not the "site...serves the intended use"?

NPDEN-TE

1 December 1982

SUBJECT: Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan, Design Memorandum  
No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection

G. Reference paragraph 7.01. Assessments and a FONSI should be completed for each site prior to proceeding with recommended land acquisition and development.

H. Paragraph 8.01a, last sentence. The word "omitted" needs to be defined and the meaning of the sentence clarified.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



HERBERT H. KENNON, P.E.  
Chief, Engineering Division

3 Incl  
2. nc  
4. nc  
5. nc exc 9 cy wd

NPD COMMENTS ON LSRF&WCP DM#8,  
IDAHO FISHING ACCESS SITE SELECTION

1. General.

a. Much of the geologic history and correspondence in Exhibit A is not directly related to the selection of fishing access sites, e.g., most of the correspondence in Exhibit A relates to wildlife compensation concerns at Hells Gate State Park. Information which has a bearing on or supports the selection of fishing access sites only should be included.

b. Since two of the three sites proposed for access are Federally owned and under Corps management, the only area of real concern is the Hog Island site. If the Hog Island landowner is unwilling to sell, then the next highest priority site will have to be considered. Therefore, the design memo should go into greater detail in identifying, prioritizing and developing (including costs) alternative sites based on the selection criteria.

c. Include correspondence in Exhibit A which confirms the state's concurrence in proposed and alternative fishing access sites.

d. If the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) has agreed to the proposed fishing access sites 1 and 2, which are Corps administered lands, then we question the proposed acquisition of site 3(Hog Island) for the following reasons:

(1) Access at sites 1 and 2, as shown on Plate 2, effectively makes the entire shoreline accessible, not just the blocked-out area indicated on the drawing. If we can meet our compensation requirements through the use of public lands in lieu of acquiring private lands, then we should do so.

(2) We question the true "accessibility" of Hog Island since the public will have to wade across approximately 300 feet of river to reach the island. Also, it appears from correspondence in Exhibit A that the IDFG is interested in managing the island for geese in addition to fishing access. If this is the case, the Corps, by acquiring the island for fishing access, should be given credit towards our overall land acquisition requirements for wildlife compensation.

2. Page 4-4, paragraph 4.04. Question the need to rank or prioritize the sites as proposed in this paragraph. We assume that at least three of the four standards listed have already been evaluated in preparing this design memo. Also, the memo states in paragraph 1.05 that the Corps and IDFG representatives have already met in the field to examine the proposed sites. Suggest the requirements outlined in this paragraph be eliminated.

3. Page 5-2, paragraph 5.02c. Expand the paragraph to explain the basis for proposed sanitary facilities.
4. Page 5-2, paragraph 5.03c. Suggest the paragraph be changed to read "Federal, State, County, and local laws and regulations concerning fire protection, crop damage, and liability will be complied with."
5. Page 7-1. It's not clear what the Corps intends to monitor every five years. If the goal is to provide access for a prescribed number of fishermen on an annual basis, some method of counting fishermen is necessary. Scope of monitoring should be clarified.
6. Page 8-1, paragraph 8.02a states that real estate acquisition will be in fee or by long-term lease. Since long-term leases are not authorized, this paragraph should be revised to state "fee or easement." Also, the word "relocation" should be revised to "acquisition."
7. Page 8-1, paragraph 8.02b. In the first sentence, the word "lease" should be changed to "easement."
8. Page 8-3, paragraph 8.03. Clarify whether the proposed sites have been surveyed for cultural resources. Survey should be completed prior to acquisition and/or further E & D work. Evidence of coordination with SHPO and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation should be included together with an indication of archeological clearance or meeting compliance requirements. Also, indicate who will be responsible for "periodically monitoring" these sites with regard to cultural resources.
9. Page 9-1, Section 9. Although the Corps will reimburse the State for the cost of lands and administrative expenditures, fee title or easement will be vested in the State. Likewise, the State will be responsible for all O&M at fishing access sites. However, the subject DM proposes two sites which were originally acquired for the Lower Granite project. The DM should address the use of these two sites by outgrant through either lease or license and also the necessity for the outgrant to be long-term due to the continuing mitigation obligation.
10. Page 10-2, paragraph 10.03 states that development costs are estimated to be \$110,000. The table on page 10-3 indicates that the cost of development per site is estimated at \$27,500. Developing three sites at \$27,500/site doesn't equal \$110,000. Correct discrepancy or explain difference. Also, indicate that cost estimate has been recently verified by your Estimates Section.



IDAHO FISHING ACCESS SITE SELECTION, D.M. NO. 8  
ANSWERS TO NPD COMMENTS

1. General.

a. Extraneous correspondence deleted.

b. At the present time there is no alternative site to the Hog Island site. The purpose of this D.M. is to obtain authority to negotiate officially for the site. We have been negotiating with Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IFG) since 1979 to determine satisfactory lands on which to fulfill the compensation requirements. Since specific sites have been identified according to criteria in paragraph 4.02 2(1), we believe all reasonable attempts should be made to acquire and/or develop those areas as a first priority. If Hog Island cannot be acquired, then a search for alternative sites will be made and greater detail as to prioritization and costs will be developed as requested.

c. According to selection criteria in paragraph 4.02.a., sites were investigated under Category 1 and the proposed three sites were selected. Because of the shortage of suitable sites in this area, no alternatives are proposed.

d. (1) Late-season steelhead fishing is concentrated mainly in the lower Clearwater River and consists mainly of bank fishing rather than boat. Boat fishing at that time of year is concentrated in the slackwater arm of the river in the Lewiston area. The Compensation Plan provides for acquisition of 50 acres of streambank access in the State of Idaho. Streambank access has been defined and established in the previously approved D.M. No. 6, as a strip of shoreline 25 feet wide with parking lots and access corridors at convenient locations. Providing access to a length of stream does not constitute compliance with

the compensation requirement since that would only satisfy the boating segment. The Corps did acquire approximately 87 acres of land on both sides of the lower Clearwater River as Lower Granite project lands. Only a narrow strip of land along the river edge is of any use to fishermen, however, since the very nature of the sport dictates that they be close to water. Also, the project lands on the south side of the river are accessible only by boat since they are bounded on three sides by private lands. The value of Hog Island as a fishing access site is that it would provide for fishing on both sides of the island, allowing the fishermen the opportunity to fish both channels of the river in that area. Even using the broadest interpretation, these three recommended sites do not comprise 50 acres of streambank access. Because of the shortage of good fishing locations in the area designated for compensation, the IFG has stated that it would accept these lands as constituting full compensation for lost fishermen access lands.

(2) The aerial photo in D.M. No. 8 is misleading in this event, in that it was taken at a higher river stage. At the time of the field trip with IFG and Idaho State Highway Department personnel on 24 September 1979, the channel at the upstream end of the island was perhaps 30 feet wide and we crossed it easily wearing field boots. This would be the most prevalent condition during the steelhead fishing season when the river flows are at a lower stage. Except for spring runoff periods, the island would be easily accessible to fishermen wearing hip boots. The island is presently used as a goose nesting and pasturing site through sufferance of the present owner. IFG stated that they have observed no conflict as yet between fishermen and goose use of either upper or lower Hog Island; but, if it did occur in the future, they would institute a temporary closure to fishermen during the nesting season. IFG has indicated a desire to manage all three designated areas on the Clearwater River after development is completed and will credit those lands toward their portion of wildlife compensation lands, paragraph 2, letter dated 23 March 1979, IFG to CE.

2. Paragraph 4.04 has been eliminated. If, as stated in our reply to 1.b., Hog Island cannot be acquired, we will investigate other sites and present criteria for evaluating those sites.
3. Paragraph 5.02c. has been expanded.
4. Paragraph 5.03 has been revised as suggested.
5. Page 7-1 has been revised.
6. Paragraph 8.02a. has been changed as suggested.
7. Paragraph 8.02b. has been changed as suggested.
8. Correspondence concerning the cultural resources is included in Appendix A. The Corps of Engineers will periodically monitor these areas, as with other project lands, to prevent desecration of cultural resources by the public or by possible future development of the areas.
9. Section 9 has been expanded as requested.
10. As mentioned in paragraph 4.02c., Sites 1 and 2 each consist of a one-vault toilet and 10-car parking and Hog Island site consists of two-vault toilets and 20-car parking. Therefore, there is approximately twice the cost in the Hog Island site as the others. The costs for development were obtained from the State of Idaho Department of Fish and Game who will do the actual development work. The Corps' Estimate Section has looked at the cost and believes them to be reasonable; however, a good judgment cannot be made without sketches on the restroom.

LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION PLAN  
DESIGN MEMORANDUMS

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>
1	Fish Facilities Site Selection Report	November 1977
	Letter Supplement No. 1, Changes to Idaho Steelhead and Oregon Hatchery Facilities	October 1978
	Letter Supplement No. 2, Changes to Satellite Facilities for Lyons Ferry Fish Hatchery	December 1978
	Letter Supplement No. 3, Changes to Idaho Steelhead Hatchery Facilities	April 1979
	Letter Supplement No. 4, Changes to Idaho Steelhead Hatchery Facilities Crystal Springs	December 1980
	Letter Supplement No. 5, Changes to Idaho Spring Chinook Hatchery Facilities, Dworshak National Fish Hatchery Expansion	February 1981
	Letter Supplement No. 6, Changes to Idaho Spring Chinook Hatchery Facilities - Sawtooth, and Idaho Steelhead Satellite Facilities - East Fork Salmon River	May 1981
	Letter Supplement No. 7, Changes to Oregon Summer Steelhead and Spring Chinook Hatchery Facilities	September 1981
	Letter Supplement No. 8, Changes to Lyons Ferry Fish Hatchery, Phase II	March 1983
	Letter Supplement No. 9, Changes to Lyons Ferry Hatchery Steelhead Acclimation Ponds	

LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION PLAN  
 DESIGN MEMORANDUMS (Continued)

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>
2	Real Estate Fish Facilities Report	November 1977
	Letter Supplement No. 1, Malad River Hatchery Site	January 1980
3	McCall, Idaho, Summer Chinook Hatchery System	March 1978
4	Lyons Ferry, Washington, Fish Hatchery Revision No. 1	July 1980
	Letter Supplement No. 1, Instream Habitat Improvement	June 1981
	Letter Supplement No. 2, Barge Loading Facility	July 1982
	Supplement No. 1, Fish Hatchery Water Supply	February 1980
5	Lookingglass Creek Hatchery, Oregon, Fish Hatchery	September 1979
6	Wildlife Compensation and Fishing Access Site Selection	November 1979
7	Hagerman National Fish Hatchery Expansion	February 1980
8	Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection	March 1981 Revised August 1982 Revised March 1983 Revised October 1983
9	Dworshak National Fish Hatchery Expansion Spring Chinook Rearing	February 1981
10	Lyons Ferry Hatchery Acclimation Ponds	June 1982
11	Irrigon Steelhead Hatchery	March 1983
12	Wallowa Steelhead Hatchery	March 1983
13	Oregon Satellite Facilities	
14	Sawtooth Spring Chinook Hatchery	February 1982

LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION PLAN  
DESIGN MEMORANDUMS (Continued)

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>
15	East Fork Salmon River Satellite Facility	December 1981 Revised July 1982
16	Crystal Springs Steelhead Hatchery	July 1982
17	Clearwater River Spring Chinook Hatchery	
18	Clearwater River Steelhead Hatchery	
19	Lyons Ferry Satellites, Phase II Tucannon River Satellite Facility	May 1983

LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH & WILDLIFE COMPENSATION PLAN  
FISH HATCHERY FACILITIES

PERTINENT DATA

<u>HATCHERY</u>	<u>FISH TYPE</u>	<u>POUNDS</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION COST (\$1,000)</u>	<u>DATE OF COMPLETION</u>	<u>SATELLITE FACILITIES</u>
LOOKINGGLASS	Spring Chinook	69,600	4,965	Dec 82	Big Canyon Creek Grouse Creek Lookingglass
WALLOWA	Steelhead	50,000	3,439	Mar 84	Grouse Creek
IRRIGON	Steelhead	229,600	11,292	Apr 85	Big Canyon Creek Lookingglass
LYONS FERRY	Fall Chinook	101,800	22,257	Phase I-Sep 82	Touchet River
	Spring Chinook	8,800		Phase II-Sep 84	Tucannon River
	Steelhead	116,400		Phase I-Sep 82	Grande Ronde
	Trout	45,000		Phase I-Sep 82	
SAWTOOTH	Spring Chinook	149,000	12,163	Jan 85	East Fork Salmon River Sawtooth
DWORSHAK	Spring Chinook	70,000	1,710	Jul 82	Dworshak
CLEARWATER	Steelhead	350,000	14,745	Sep 86	Clearwater
FISH CREEK	Spring Chinook	91,300	20,744	Sep 86	Fish Creek
CRYSTAL SPRINGS	Steelhead	291,500	9,876	Mar 85	Sawtooth East Fork Salmon River
HAGERMAN	Steelhead	340,000	8,486	Jun 84	Sawtooth East Fork Salmon River
MCCALL	Summer Chinook	61,300	5,053	Jul 80	McCall

LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION PLAN  
Design Memorandum No. 8  
IDAHO FISHING ACCESS SITE SELECTION

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2	Conceptual Plan for Development

LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION PLAN  
Design Memorandum No. 8  
IDAHO FISHING ACCESS SITE SELECTION

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.01. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.

a. The Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan was authorized for construction by the Water Resources Development Act of 1976, Public Law 94-587, 94th Congress. The applicable portions of the Act read as follows:

Section 102. "...The following works of improvement for the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive floodwaters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted by the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, substantially in accordance with the plans and subject to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in the respective reports hereinafter designated...."

\* \* \*

"COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan for the Lower Snake River, Washington and Idaho, substantially in accordance with a report on file with the Chief of Engineers, at an estimated cost of \$58,400,000."

b. The special report on the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan was forwarded to the Secretary of the Army by letter dated 6 January 1977, subject: Special Report -- Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan, Lower Snake River, Washington and Idaho. In the forwarding letter it was stated that a report will be submitted to Congress, not later than 5 years after receiving funds for the project, which will report on the success of land acquisition under the willing-buyer, willing-seller concept. The report is to recommend further measures, if necessary, to assure timely accomplishment of the authorized Compensation Plan.

c. The four lower Snake River projects were previously authorized by Public Law 14, 79th Congress, 1st Session, approved 2 March 1945. The applicable portion of that Act reads as follows:

"...Snake River, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho: The construction of such dams as are necessary, and open-channel improvement for purposes of providing slackwater navigation and irrigation in accordance with the plan submitted in House Document 704, 75th Congress, with such modifications as do not change the requirement to provide slackwater navigation as the Secretary of War may find advisable after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and such other agencies as may be concerned: Provided, that surplus electric energy generated at the dams authorized in this item shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition in accordance with existing laws relating to the disposition of power at Bonneville Dam; provided further, that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as conferring the power of condemnation of transmission lines;...."

1.02. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.

a. The Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan was authorized to compensate for losses caused by the existing Lower Snake River Project which consists of Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Dams. Each of the four dams is concrete gravity-type with an earthfill embankment section. Each project has similar features although physical arrangements are somewhat different. The dams consist of a gated spillway, powerhouse, navigation lock, fish ladders, and nonoverflow section. Numerous parks and marinas are located along the 150 miles of reservoirs. The effective height of each of the dams is 100 feet with the exception of Little Goose which is 98 feet. The four projects complete the link of slack-water navigation from the Pacific Ocean to Lewiston, Idaho.

b. The Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan provides for acquiring 750 acres of land along the Snake River and tributaries of streams adjacent to the lower or middle Snake River to provide assured access for sport fishing, 50 acres of which are to be in Idaho and the remainder in Washington. In addition, the project authorizes acquisition in Washington of 400 acres in fee and 8,000 acres in easement to compensate for game bird and hunter-day loss and 15,000 acres in easements along the breaks of the Snake River adjacent to project lands to compensate for lost riparian habitat for chukars. It also authorizes

providing funds to the Washington Department of Game to rear 20,000 game birds annually for a period of 20 years for stocking of project and acquired off-project lands. Project lands will also be developed for big game, upland game birds, animals, and nongame wildlife. The fishery aspect of the Compensation Plan involves hatchery capacity to rear 9,160,000 fall Chinook smolts weighing 101,800 pounds; 6,750,000 spring and summer Chinook smolts weighing 450,000 pounds; 11,020,000 steelhead smolts weighing 1,377,500 pounds; and 93,000 pounds of rainbow trout or an equivalent for the resident sport fishery.

#### 1.03. PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

a. This Design Memorandum serves to identify the general location and development aspects for land proposed for acquisition by fee or easement for fishing access in Idaho. The general policies and constraints in siting and developing the fishing access are also discussed. As land acquisition is limited to the willing-buyer, willing-seller concept, it is not possible to identify specific lands proposed for acquisition at this time or to proceed with a detailed site development plan.

b. This Design Memorandum addresses only the off-project fishing access aspects of the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan for the State of Idaho.

c. As specific sites become available, separate letter reports will be submitted detailing expected costs and development plans.

#### 1.04. PRIOR REPORTS.

There have been several reports made by the Corps of Engineers and for the Corps of Engineers by other agencies. Those pertaining to fishing access are listed below:

a. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published a special report entitled, "Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan" dated June 1975. This report was a coordinated effort between the Federal and state fish and wildlife agencies and was the basis for authorization of the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan.

b. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan was completed in February 1975 and sent to the Council on Environmental Quality on 5 March 1975. This report was also provided to agencies and individuals for review. Based on the comments received, a revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement

dated June 1975 was prepared and sent out for agency review. The revised draft was forwarded to the Council on Environmental Quality on 30 April 1976. The Final Environmental Impact Statement dated September 1976 was transmitted to the Council on Environmental Quality on 28 October 1977.

c. "The Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan Design Memorandum No. 6 - Wildlife Compensation and Fishing Access Site Selection" was issued for review in November 1979 and approved in January 1980. It included the off-project wildlife compensation and fishing access aspects of the Compensation Plan for the State of Washington.

#### 1.05. COORDINATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.

Various government agencies and the general public have been involved throughout the development of the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan. Early input from the public at large was obtained through many contacts with individuals in informal group meetings and by formal public hearings in 1973. Since September 1979, representatives of the Corps and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) have met several times to discuss needs and sites for fishing access. A public meeting held in Lewiston during 1983 provided input from landowners and sportsmen regarding specific sites for access. Acquisition of specific access sites, if any, within the Nez Perce Tribal boundaries will be coordinated with the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

SECTION 2 - COMPENSATION REQUIREMENTS

2.01. GENERAL.

a. With the completion of Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Dams on the lower Snake River, 33,890 acres of reservoir have been established. That acreage includes 14,400 inundated acres, most of which were of bottom land and steep hillside grasslands with basalt outcroppings. The resulting loss of streambank type of fishing access was discussed in detail in the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan Special Report. In the fishing access portion of the plan, the Special Report provides for the "Acquisition of 750 acres of land along the Snake River and tributaries of streams adjacent to the lower or middle Snake River in easement or fee to partially replace loss of stream-type steelhead and salmon sport fishery in the 150 river miles of the project area. Acquisition and development would be accomplished under an agreement between the Corps of Engineers and the States of Washington and Idaho with ownership vested in the states. Based on the percent of project lands affected in each state, the acquisition would be allocated as 700 acres to the State of Washington and 50 acres to the State of Idaho."

b. This Design Memorandum will deal with only the 50 acres of land to be acquired within the State of Idaho. The State of Idaho would acquire the land on a willing-seller concept and be responsible for the initial development with costs to be reimbursed by the Corps. Operation, maintenance, and any future development would be the responsibility of the state. Plate 1 shows the general area within which the acquisitions will be made.

c. The cost of initial acquisition and construction will be divided equally between the four lower Snake River dams. Allocation within each has been proposed as follows:

	<u>Power</u>	<u>Navigation</u>
Ice Harbor	78.6%	21.4%
Lower Monumental	85.5%	14.5%
Little Goose	74.0%	26.0%
Lower Granite	97.0%	3.0%

Operation and maintenance will be the responsibility of the IFG.

## SECTION 3 - SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

### 3.01. GENERAL.

a. Site selection criteria were developed to serve as guidelines for a number of reasons:

(1) To insure an open, interagency, interdisciplinary approach for land acquisition.

(2) To insure only appropriate units, not just any land available, are selected.

(3) To make the fishing access lands compatible with existing land-use patterns.

b. The willing-buyer, willing-seller concept was also a primary consideration in setting up the criteria.

### 3.02. FISHING ACCESS SITE SELECTION CRITERIA.

The 50 acres to be acquired for fishing access will be obtained under the following criteria:

a. Sites shall be selected for acquisition according to the following priority (see Plate 1):

(1) The Clearwater River and its tributaries between Lewiston and Kooskia, and the Snake River between Lewiston and the mouth of the Salmon River.

(2) The remainder of the Clearwater basin.

(3) The remainder of the lower and middle Snake River drainage in Idaho.

b. Acquisition of streamside access can be accomplished by fee or easement as necessary to meet criteria.

c. Sites will be selected contiguous with water courses recognized as having sport fishing value.

d. Preference shall be given streams with anadromous fish populations.

- e. Minimum width shall be 25 feet per streamside; maximum width shall be generally determined by configuration of the riparian vegetation and specific site needs or constraints. The stream bottom shall be acquired where the stream is wadeable and the stream bottom is not publicly owned.
- f. Tilled land will not be acquired except when required to maintain access continuity along streams.
- g. Streamside easement acquisitions are not fixed but will "float" with the periodic movement and location of the water course. Lands purchased in fee will, of necessity, have a fixed boundary and will only be acquired where this feature will not become a problem.
- h. Acquisition shall abut water courses with hydraulic and streamside characteristics conducive to production and fishability.
- i. Tilled or agricultural land may be acquired where connecting paths are needed to gain access from roads open to the public.
- j. Connecting paths from road to stream shall not exceed 10 feet in width unless a greater width is required under site specific conditions.
- k. Where streamside access acquisition exceeds 2 contiguous miles, a second connecting path should be provided as deemed necessary by IFG.
- l. Connecting paths should be located where streamside is nearest a road open to the public.
- m. Parking or pullout areas should be located near connecting paths.
- n. Fish from new hatcheries constructed by the Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan will be planted to improve the catch along these lands.
- o. All land purchased will be from willing sellers.
- p. All planned acquisitions will be coordinated with the applicable local governing authorities.



## SECTION 4 - SITE DEVELOPMENT AND LANDOWNER PROTECTION

### 4.01. GENERAL.

Site development plans will be prepared by IFG following their acceptance of the appraisal. Site plans will be submitted to the Corps along with the appraisal. The Corps will review all designs for development, and construction will comply with the requirements normally imposed by the Corps. A conceptual plan for development is shown on Plate 2.

### 4.02. SITE DEVELOPMENT AND ACCESS.

#### a. Parking and Launching Facilities.

Parking or pullout areas shall be provided as needed. Off-road controls (fences, cables, ditches, moats, railroad bars, etc.) shall be provided where needed to control vehicle access. No overnight parking shall be allowed.

#### b. Public Controls and Access.

(1) Reader boards will be installed at all developed parking areas to provide information on the use of the sites, such as maps, rules, and regulations. Signs shall be used to identify entrances and exit routes, boundaries, etc. All sites shall be identified as being part of the Compensation Plan. Shoreline trails shall be constructed as needed.

(2) Stiles will be constructed where livestock corridors cross the acquired fisherman access lands. Where horse traffic is permitted and anticipated, stiles will be designed for such use.

#### c. Sanitation Facilities.

The need for sanitation facilities will be discussed in the detailed site plans provided by IFG.

### 4.03. LANDOWNER PROTECTION.

a. Fencing with equipment and/or livestock watering corridors will be provided where required to prevent trespassing by fishermen on agricultural lands.

b. Weed control measures will be provided on fee lands to comply with the existing laws and regulations of the area.

c. Federal, state, county, and local laws and regulations concerning fire protection, crop damage, and liability will be complied with.

d. All areas will be actively patrolled to enforce the controls and regulations.

## SECTION 5 - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the sites. This will include the following:

- a. Maintain and repair all fences constructed as part of initial development except where excluded by landowner agreement.
- b. Maintain and replace signs, stiles, gates, reader boards, etc., constructed as part of initial development.
- c. Maintain and repair parking areas constructed as part of initial development.
- d. Make necessary changes to access plans and facilities to increase the usability of the sites and prevent vandalism.
- e. Patrol to enforce entry restrictions and other controls and regulations.
- f. Comply with all Federal, state, county, and local laws and regulations concerning weed control, fire protection, crop damage, and liability.
- g. Revegetate where needed.

## SECTION 6 - EVALUATION

All proposed fishing access sites and developments will be identified on the basis of known fishing value, previous fisherman use, and importance of public ownership or easement to insure long-term access. Because there is no prescribed goal for fisherman use of acquired sites, a formal evaluation program is not proposed. Normal monitoring by IFG during routine field activities will provide sufficient information to determine whether the acquired sites continue to serve the intended use. Monitoring will consist of periodic onsite inspections to assure the lands are free from erosion, siltation, channel scouring, or other physical aberrations which would prohibit the use of the lands by fishermen.

## SECTION 7 - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

### 7.01. GENERAL.

a. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been filed for the \*Compensation Plan. An environmental assessment will be made for each development activity and either a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or an EIS will be prepared. \*

b. The proposed development should not result in any significant physical impacts. Increased human activities may stress wildlife and localized habitats to some extent.

### 7.02. SOCIAL IMPACTS.

#### a. General.

Acquiring the limited fishing access lands required in Idaho should inflict no significant adverse social or economic impact upon property owners involved. Real estate acquisition in fee or easement will be on the basis of a willing-buyer, willing-seller and no forced acquisition through condemnation is authorized. The plan should not impact employment or incomes of farmers through reduction of agricultural output.

#### b. Fishing Access Social Impacts.

The 50 acres will be acquired for fishing access along flowing streams, either in fee or easement and will include a corridor along the streams and roadside parking areas. Access by livestock to the water would be provided if desired by the landowner.

#### c. Land Revenues.

There will be little or no loss in revenues by local or regional taxing authorities that could impact socially oriented programs.

#### d. Summary.

(1) Most of the beneficial social impacts will accrue to others not associated with ownership and/or operation of the lands involved. Fishing has historically been an important aspect of outdoor recreation in the region and is equivalent to a tradition in many households. The fishermen who prefer free-flowing streams were adversely

impacted by the reservoir construction. As these recreationists shifted their activities to the remaining open areas, congestion increased and quality of their experience diminished. This increased intensity of usage caused some landowners to become apprehensive about the use of their lands by so many people and they either closed their lands or greatly restricted entry.

(2) Implementation of this plan will restore some of the previous quality to the region's fishing heritage by redistributing fishermen. This will divert some of the demand from private lands and tend to relieve part of the psychological stress being experienced by recreationists and landowners.

### 7.03. ARCHAEOLOGY.

A cultural chronology spanning the last 10,000 years is being continually documented in the area of the lower and middle Snake River and the inventory of cultural resource sites will be updated with discovery of new sites. Prior to site acquisition, cultural resource considerations will be satisfied. Sites considered potentially significant will require testing and evaluation in compliance with criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Sites endangered by erosion, vandalism, or construction activities which are significant will be considered for protection, sampling, or salvage. Expeditious measures involving burial relocation action will be taken whenever human remains are found to be endangered.

## SECTION 8 - REAL ESTATE

### 8.01. GENERAL.

a. The Idaho fishing access involves up to 50 acres of riparian lands to be acquired in easement or fee for public fishing access along streams and rivers in the lower and middle Snake River drainage.

b. All lands are to be selected by the IFG with concurrence from the Corps. The land rights are to be acquired by IFG under agreement with the Corps which will reimburse the state for land and administrative expenditures.

c. The project requirements include the concept that land purchases be made from willing sellers only. This complicates the acquisition procedure in that it restricts the amount of land available and limits the possibility of acquiring areas involving several contiguous landowners. In the event all parcels in a proposed site cannot be acquired, the smaller unit, if still viable, may be accepted. Payment for the lands and rights acquired will be based on appraisals prepared in accordance with recognized professional standards and criteria contained in the Interagency Land Acquisition Conference publication: "Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition," where applicable, and appropriate sections of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Land Policies Act of 1970, Public Law 91-646.

### 8.02. RECOMMENDED ESTATES.

Lands will be acquired in fee or perpetual easement, depending on the option provided by the landowner.

## SECTION 9 - COMPENSATION COSTS

### 9.01. GENERAL.

a. Costs of lands which would meet the criteria vary depending on the land use, improvements, and access. Disagreement on the acquisition price with landowners may cause substantial administrative costs because additional sites would need to be appraised and evaluated. Only a limited number of suitable sites exist and few of these meet the willing-seller requirement. Thus, it is important to acquire those few sites which are suitable in the priority areas.

b. Costs for land acquisition and initial development on acquired compensation lands are to be borne by the Corps. Operation and maintenance costs are to be borne by IFG. IFG will also prepare a management plan for all sites following acceptance of appraisals.



## SECTION 10 - DISCUSSION

### 10.01. CONCEPT.

This Design Memorandum has been prepared to describe site selection criteria and general requirements for acquisition and development. Because land acquisition under the Compensation Plan is based on the willing-seller, willing-buyer concept, it is impractical to discuss specific parcels in the authorizing document.

### 10.02. ACQUISITION PROCEDURE.

Upon authorization of this document, the following procedures will be adhered to:

- a. IFG shall select sites according to the criteria set forth in Section 3 of this document. Consideration shall also be given to present and projected fisherman demand within the priority geographical areas.
- b. IFG shall determine the willingness of the landowners to provide perpetual easements or fee titles to their land.
- \* c. IFG shall submit to the Corps a development plan for the site and request approval for engaging a Corps-approved appraiser to appraise the fee or easement value of the site.
- d. After review of the site and respective development plans, the Corps shall approve or disapprove an appraisal to be initiated on the site.
- e. The appraisal shall consider proposed fisherman access developments and future management plans for the site developed by IFG.
- f. After receiving a fair and reasonable appraisal, IFG shall submit that appraisal to Walla Walla District for review.
- g. After the Corps has reviewed and approved an appraisal, IFG will be notified to proceed with completion of the acquisition and development of the site.

\*

f. A letter supplement to DM No. 2A, Wildlife Compensation and Fishing Access: Real Estate, will be submitted for approval for specific sites concurrently with the letter report to DM No. 8, Idaho Fishing Access Site Selection.

g. Following NPD approval of the letter report and accompanying Real Estate supplement, IFG will proceed with completion of the acquisition and development of the site.

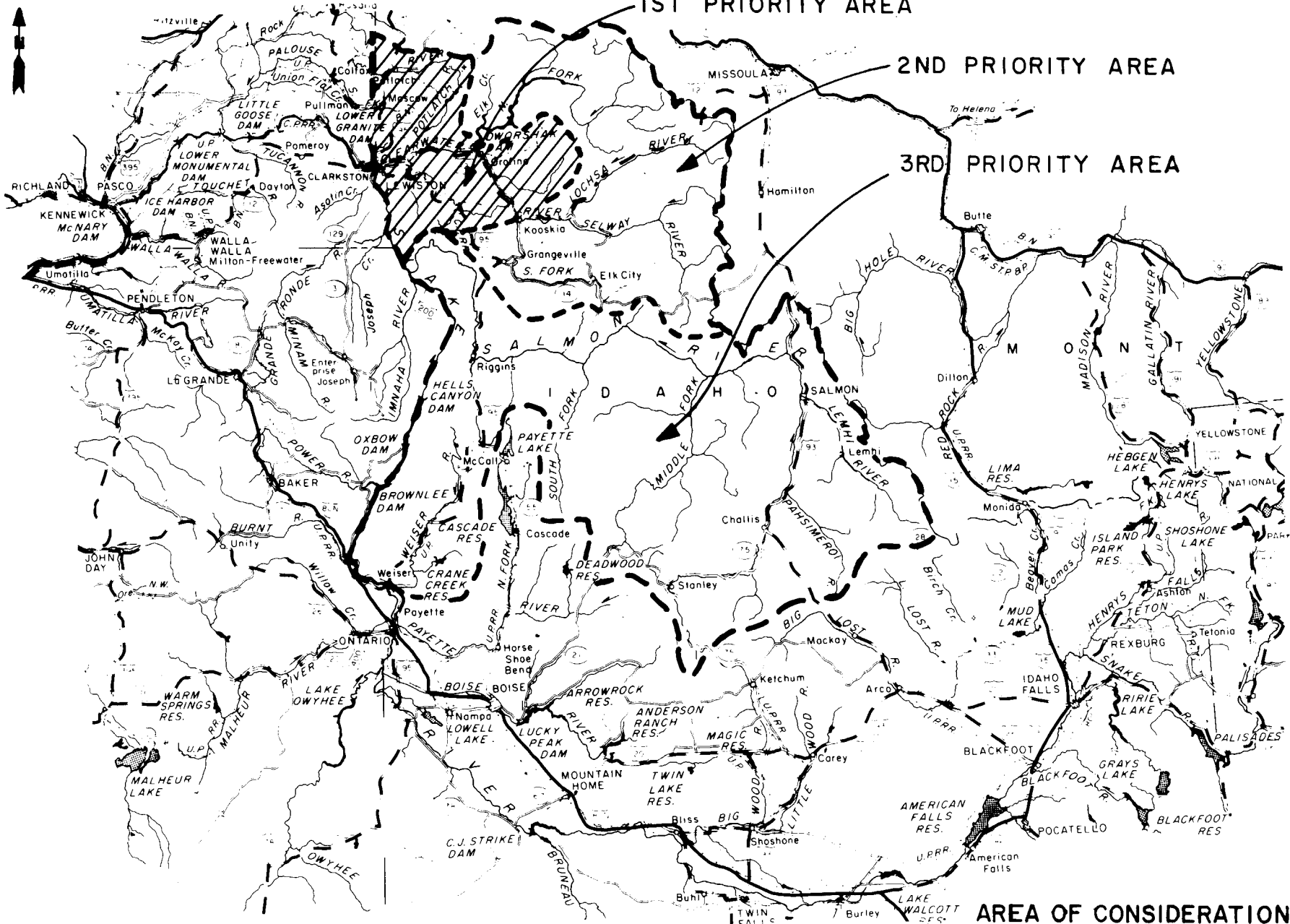
## SECTION 11 - RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the criteria, concepts, and procedures outlined in this report be approved as the basis to proceed with site selection to fulfill the 50-acre mitigation requirement for fisherman access in the State of Idaho.

1ST PRIORITY AREA

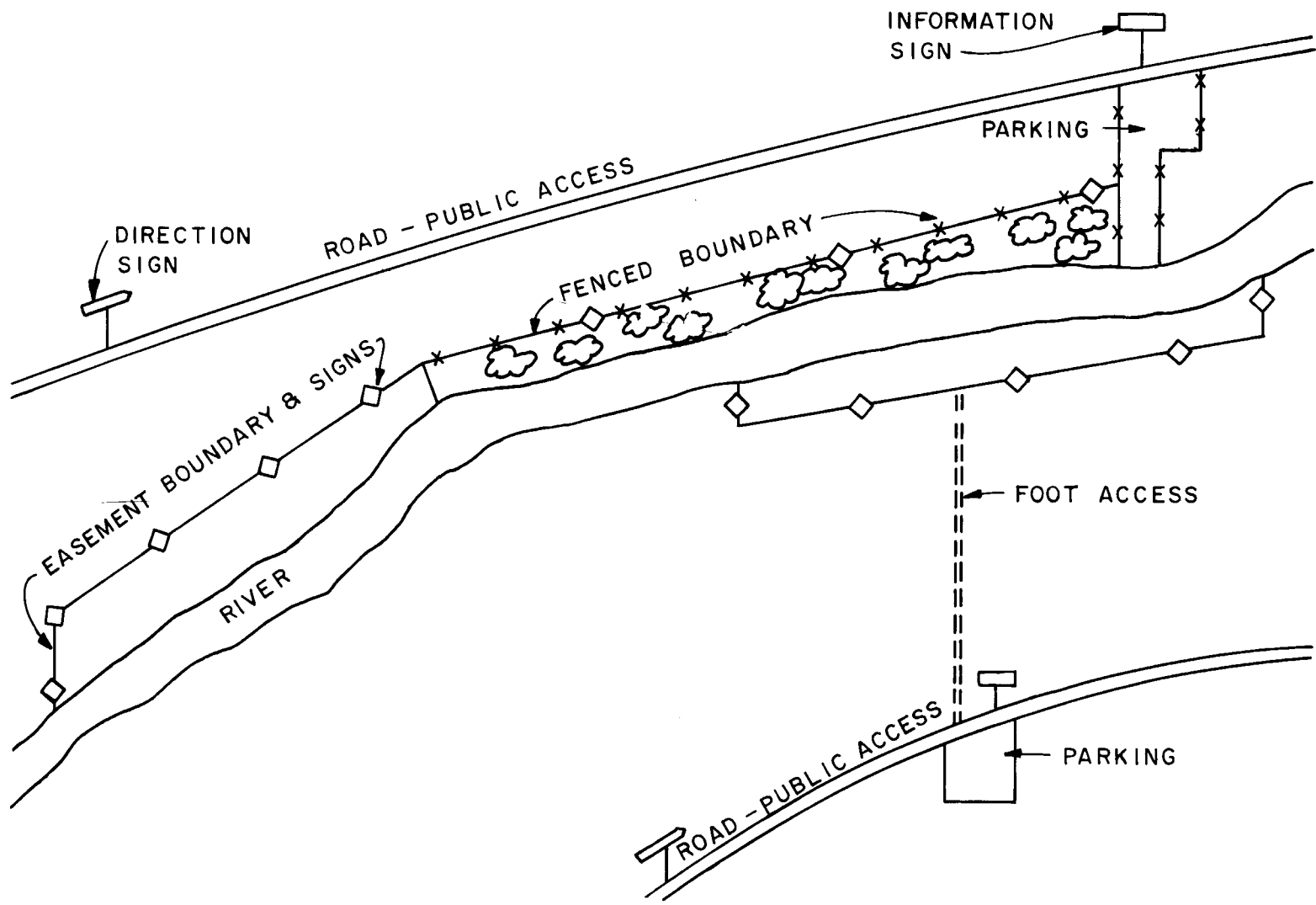
2ND PRIORITY AREA

3RD PRIORITY AREA



AREA OF CONSIDERATION FOR IDAHO FISHING ACCESS

DM 8 PLATE 1



CONCEPTUAL PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT