
Chapter 5
Resource Management





Chapter 5

Resource Management

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

5.1 Land Use Designations

This update of the RMP continues the use of the four established land use designations and adds one additional category, all of which are shown on Figures 5.1-1, 5.1-2 & 5.1-3. A list of the five land use designations and associated acreage is provided in Table 5.1-1. The subsections that follow describe the five land use designations and the policies that will be continued in managing them.

5.1.1 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs)

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Reclamation GIS File Data, 2000.

Table 5.1-2. Lake Cascade Wildlife Management Areas.

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

Source: Reclamation GIS File Data, 2000

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

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

General WMA Regulations:

1. No overnight use or developed recreation is allowed in a WMA.
2. Interpretive trails are or may be provided in WMAs; however, trail use is considered secondary to the primary purpose of the WMA. Therefore, trail use restrictions, including seasons of use, may apply in specific locations.

3. No vehicular use is allowed in a WMA, except for official purposes such as administration or emergency access.
4. The discharging of firearms in a WMA is not allowed from March 1st through the start of hunting season as established each year by IDFG.
5. WMAs located within the arms of the reservoir are off limits to motorized boating. WMAs adjacent to the main body of the reservoir are subject to a 200-foot voluntary no-wake zone.

5.1.2 Conservation/Open Space (C/OS)

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

- Retention of large areas of undeveloped landscapes, contributing to an open and natural/rural visual setting.
- Maintenance of undeveloped, natural landscape buffers between public recreation areas and adjacent private development.
- Retention of open, undeveloped habitat buffers between public or private uses and WMAs.
- Conservation of vegetation, wildlife, soils, and water quality values in general and restoration of these values by implementing enhancement programs, such as wetland habitat restoration, erosion control, and the re-vegetation of disturbed areas.

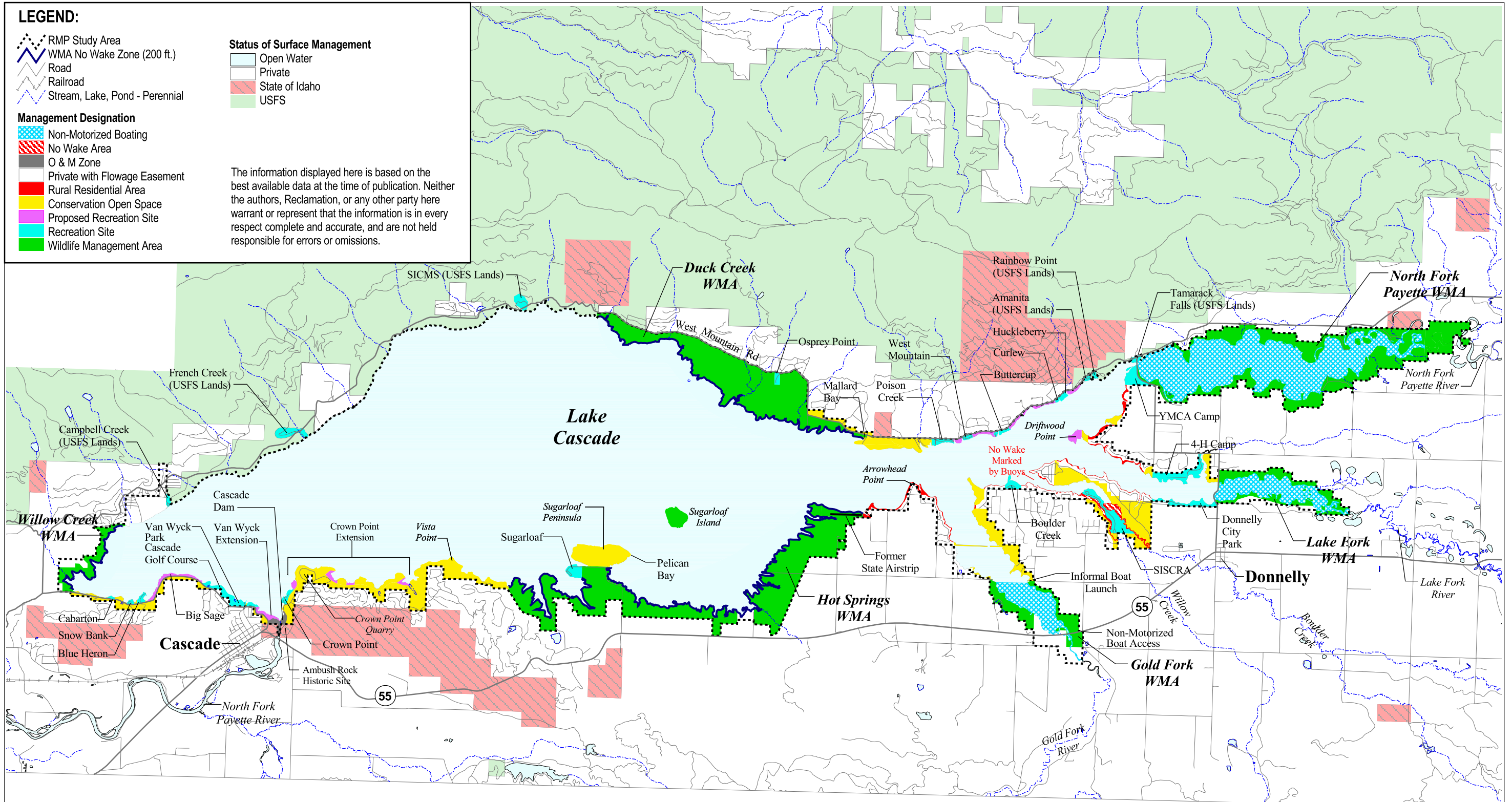
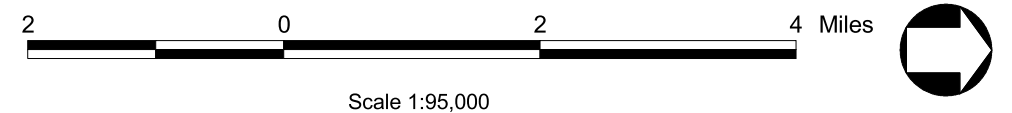


Figure 5.1-1
Lake Cascade
Resource Management Plan Map (2001)



Source: USBR, 2000; EDAW, 2001

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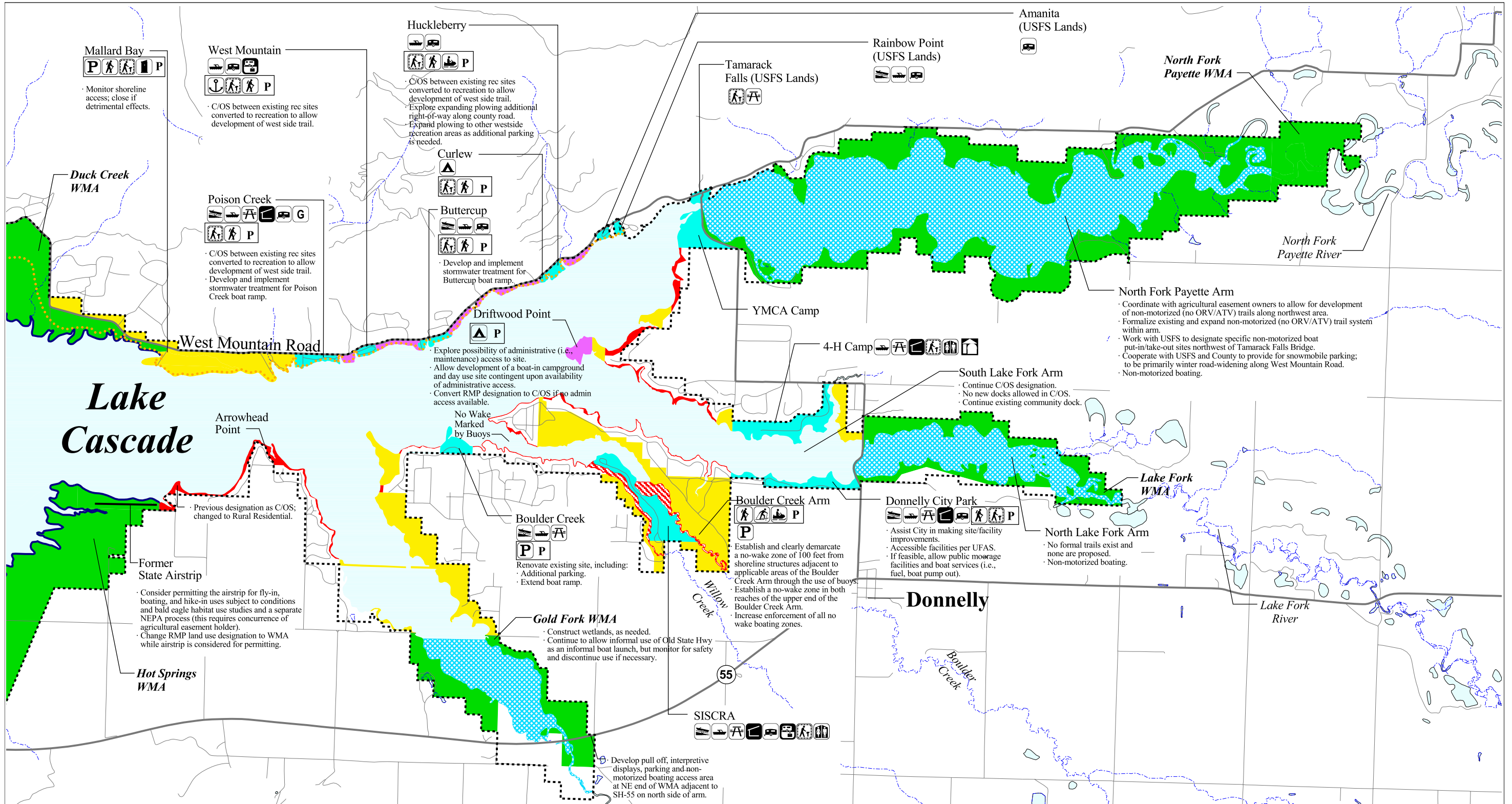


Figure 5.1-2
Lake Cascade
RMP Map
North Area

Source: USBR, 2000; EDAW, 2001

LEGEND:
 Proposed Trail
 RMP Study Area
 WMA No Wake Zone (200 ft.)
 Road
 Stream, Lake, Pond - Perennial
 Open Water
 Non-Motorized Boating

No Wake Area
 O & M Zone
 Private with Flowage Easement
 Rural Residential Area
 Conservation Open Space
 Proposed Recreation Site
 Recreation Site
 Wildlife Management Area

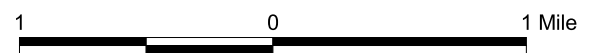
Boat Launch and Parking
 Courtesy Dock
 RV / Trailer Camping (Includes tent)
 Group Camping - RV / Trailer and Tent
 Group Camping - Tent Only

Tent Only Camping
 Lodges, Cabins, and Yurts
 Picnic
 Group Picnic and Shelter
 Group Meeting Facility

RV Dump Station
 Winterized Restrooms
 Restrooms/Vault Toilets
 Interpretive / Orientation
 Non-Motorized Trail

Cross-Country Ski Parking
 Snowmobile Parking
 Parking
 Marina
 Shower Facilities

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



Scale 1:48,000



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

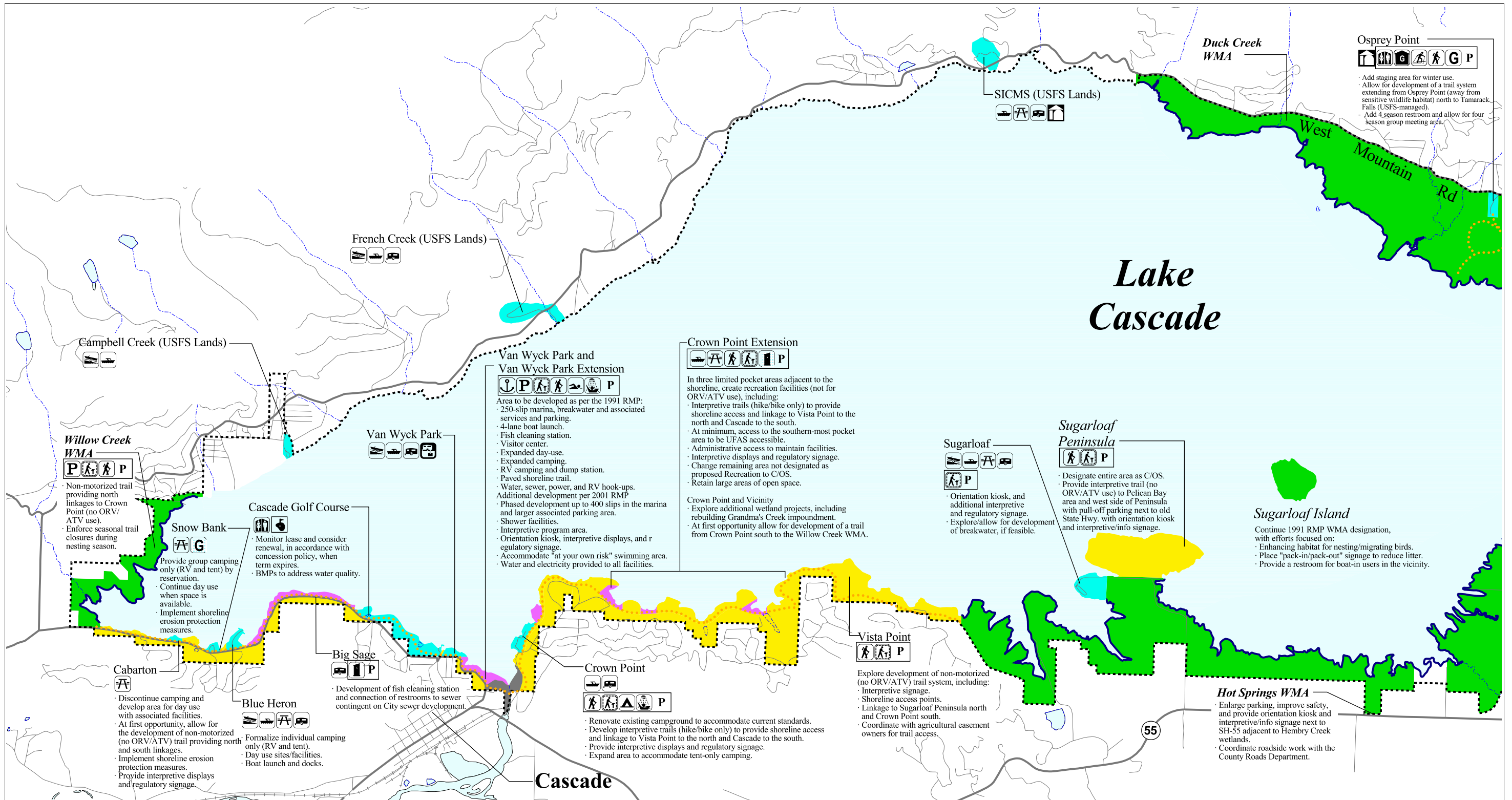


Figure 5.1-3
Lake Cascade
RMP Map
South Area

Source: USBR, 2000; EDAW, 2001

LEGEND:

- Proposed Trail
- RMP Study Area
- WMA No Wake Zone (200 ft.)
- Road
- Stream, Lake, Pond - Perennial
- Open Water
- Non-Motorized Boating

- No Wake Area
- O & M Zone
- Private with Flowage Easement
- Rural Residential Area
- Conservation Open Space
- Proposed Recreation Site
- Recreation Site
- Wildlife Management Area

- Boat Launch and Parking
- Courtesy Dock
- RV / Trailer Camping (Includes tent)
- Group Camping - RV / Trailer and Tent
- Group Camping - Tent Only

- Tent Only Camping
- Lodges, Cabins, and Yurts
- Picnic
- Group Picnic and Shelter
- Group Meeting Facility

- RV Dump Station
- Winterized Restrooms
- Restrooms/Vault Toilets
- Interpretive / Orientation
- Non-Motorized Trail

- Cross-Country Ski Parking
- Snowmobile Parking
- Parking
- Marina
- Shower Facilities

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

Scale 1:48,000

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

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

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

General C/OS Regulations:

1. Public use of C/OS land is allowed, but is restricted to passive, low intensity activities such as hiking, dispersed picnicking, swimming, fishing, and nature study. No overnight use or developed recreation is allowed.
2. Vehicular access is restricted to specific, designated roads leading to staging areas or passive use areas. No off-road vehicular use is allowed (with the exception of snowmobiles in the winter).
3. No individual boat docks or new community boat docks are allowed. Existing community boat docks that are currently under permit in C/OS areas will be allowed to remain under permit.
4. No new boat ramps are allowed. Existing boat ramps in C/OS areas will be allowed to remain under permit if ramps are adequately maintained and meet the conditions specified in the permits.

5.1.3 Recreation

The recreation designation covers the 502 acres of land under Reclamation's ownership, as well as those facilities under USFS jurisdiction that

have been developed or set aside for recreation-related purposes (approximately 85 acres). These lands include campgrounds, day use areas, trails, boat launches, and other public recreation facilities.

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

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

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

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

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

5.1.4 Rural Residential (RR)

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

The numerous encroachments onto Federal land by adjacent private lot owners prior to the 1991 RMP were primarily on these narrow RR lands. Recommendations on dealing with the encroachments were outlined in the 1991 RMP and many of those have been implemented. Despite efforts made at removal, many en-

croachments unfortunately still exist within these areas. The encroachments continue to significantly alter the character of the shoreline in these areas from a natural, open landscape to a developed, "residential" landscape.

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

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

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

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

1. Community boat docks shall be shared by at least two, but no more than six property owners, unless an exception is granted for more. All participants in the dock permit must have legal access to the shoreline. Exceptions will be evaluated based on the potential for conflicts with other docks, physical constraints of the shoreline, and safety concerns of other boating activities in the area.
2. Community boat docks must be attached to Reclamation land in RR-designated areas and adjacent to a single private parcel of land (except those grandfathered community docks in C/OS areas that are allowed to continue).
3. Community boat docks may accommodate no more than six boats and have a maximum length of 24 feet unless an exception is granted as noted in item number 1.
4. A community boat dock permit is strictly for the construction/maintenance of the dock itself; no shoreline manipulation or in-water structures (e.g., a breakwater) are allowed. Separate special use permits are issued for minimal erosion control, such as retaining walls and shoreline armoring.

5.1.5 Operations & Maintenance (O&M)

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

5.2 Goals, Objectives, and Management Actions

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

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

- Natural Resources (Section 5.2.1) includes wildlife and vegetation management, fishery resources, and erosion and water quality;
- Cultural Resources, Sacred Sites, and Indian Trust Assets (Section 5.2.2) separately describes each of these three topics;

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

5.2.1 Natural Resources (NAT)

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

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

support of new construction in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative."

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

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

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

5.2.1.1 Wildlife and Vegetation Management

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAT 1.1.6: Rare and sensitive species clearances described below will be con-

ducted prior to the start of any construction. The following time-of-year guidelines shall be adhered to:

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAT 1.2.1.7: To the maximum extent possible, staging areas, access roads,

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

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

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

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

- Idaho Department of Fish and Game*
- U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service*
- U.S. Forest Service*

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Establishment and enforcement of non-motorized zones in the North Fork Payette, Lake Fork, and Gold Fork WMAs; and
- (2) Enforcement of the existing no-wake zone (100 feet from shoreline structures, other boaters and recreationists in the water-per State law) adjacent to the Hot Springs, Duck Creek, and Willow Creek WMAs.

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

NAT 1.6.1: Continue coordination with and funding for partner agencies in address-

ing and controlling aquatic and terrestrial weeds at and adjacent to Lake Cascade.

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

5.2.1.2 Fishery Resources

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

5.2.1.3 Water Quality

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

NAT 3.7.1.1: Comply with all Federal and State laws related to control and abatement of water pollution. All waste

material and sewage from construction activities or facilities will be disposed of according to Federal and State pollution control regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2.1.4 Erosion and Sedimentation

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

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

Management Actions

NAT 4.1.1: Management Action 3.5.1 applies to this objective.

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objective NAT 4.6: In Rural Residential areas, provide assistance and coordination to private landowners in their efforts to design and

implement effective erosion control barriers (e.g., retaining walls).

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

5.2.1.5 Scenic Quality

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

5.2.2.1 Cultural Resources and Sacred Sites

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

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

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

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

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

would cooperate with the affected Indian Tribe or group to properly mitigate those losses.

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

CUL 1.2.2: Cultural resource personnel, or other land management personnel sensitized to cultural resource management concerns, will periodically monitor the RMP Study Area to determine if operations, natural ero-

sion, or land use is damaging cultural resources. If significant sites are being damaged, Management Actions will be implemented. If the site cannot be protected, mitigation may be considered.

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

5.2.2.2 Indian Trust Assets

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

5.2.3 Recreation (REC)

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

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

Visitor information is an important management responsibility that is not readily apparent but instrumental in providing a quality recreation experience and contributing to an informed visitor. An informed public will help protect and enhance the unique recreational and environmental attributes of the area. It is Reclamation's approach to assist with the development of interpretive programs to educate the public on resources and to provide information to visi-

tors to improve their experience in the area, as well as to increase their awareness of natural and cultural resource values and public health and safety protection.

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
<i>Topics Applicable to Entire Area</i>	
RR Areas and Private Docks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue no new permits for individual private docks; continue to renew permits for existing docks. • Permit new community docks if permits replace existing individual dock permits (i.e., no net increase in dock permits). • Permit landscaping/erosion control projects.
Permitting Private Boat Ramps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue permits to existing 7 (previously unpermitted) boat ramps if permit terms and conditions are met.
Mooring Buoys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to allow mooring buoys through established permit system which allows one mooring buoy per shoreline lot at a safe distance from any adjacent mooring buoys, boat docks, or other shoreline structures (if any).
Vehicular access to Shoreline and Draw-down Area (not including snowmobiles)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase out and eventually prohibit for the entire area except for limited access for construction, emergency, and administrative purposes. • Continue to allow limited vehicular access at Mallard Bay (except during nesting season) contingent on monitoring. • Provide pedestrian access (UFAS¹) to the full pool shoreline at key locations.
Snowmobile Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire area open to snowmobile use, except closed for use at developed recreation areas except roads and designated route(s).
Boat Launching & Associated Moorage at Developed Recreation Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moorage limited to load and unload only. • No overnight use, time limits imposed (e.g., 1 hour). • Extend boat ramps at Van Wyck, Sugarloaf, Boulder Creek, Blue Heron, Buttercup, and Poison Creek as funds are available to cost share with non-Federal managing partner.
All "No Wake" Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warnings (handouts/notices) related to hazards/shallow water and wildlife sensitivity. • Educate and encourage public to observe 200-foot no wake zone adjacent to WMAs. • Selectively place buoys along intensively developed and eroding shorelines and enforce (in conjunction with County Ordinance and enforcement). • State law applies within 100 feet of in-water structures (i.e., docks) and people.
<i>Northwest Area</i>	
North Fork Payette Arm – Signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretive panels/displays at SE side of Tamarack Falls Bridge. • Increase regulatory signage. • Coordinate with USFS.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
<i>Northwest Area (Continued)</i>	
North Fork Payette Arm – Access and Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with agricultural easement owners to allow for development of non-motorized trails² along northwest area. • Formalize existing and expand non-motorized trail system within arm. • Work with USFS to designate specific non-motorized boat put-in/take-out sites northwest of Tamarack Falls Bridge.
North Fork Payette Arm – Winter Access and Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperate with USFS and County to provide for snowmobile parking; to be primarily winter road-widening along West Mountain Road.
YMCA Camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor lease and consider renewal when term expires.
Driftwood Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore possibility of administrative (i.e., maintenance) access to site. • Allow development of a boat-in campground and day use site contingent upon availability of administrative access. • Convert RMP designation to C/OS if no administrative access available.
Osprey Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 4-season restroom facilities and reestablish and connect to septic system. • Formalize and expand group camping, including winter use (Current [temporary and experimental] use is yurts for group camping). • Allow for development of a four season group meeting area.
Access and Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow for development of trail to wildlife viewing site near Osprey Point. • Provide groomed cross-country ski trails. • Allow for development of a trail system extending from Osprey Point (away from sensitive wildlife habitat) north to Tamarack Falls (USFS-managed).
Mallard Bay Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area re-designated as C/OS, with allowance for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Formalized parking and vehicular access to shoreline. – Restroom facilities to accommodate shoreline fishing activities. – Trails with seasonal closure, specifically at southern end. – Interpretive displays and regulatory signage. – Monitor shoreline access; close if detrimental effects.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
<i>Northwest Area (continued)</i>	
West Mountain Camp-ground and Poison Creek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow for development of a marina and associated facilities, but make second in priority to Van Wyck. • 130-space parking area. • West side trail system. • Campground retained. • RV dump station retained. • Add orientation kiosk, interpretive displays, and regulatory signage. • Convert C/OS to Recreation.
Buttercup, Huckleberry, Curlew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow development of west side trail system. • Add interpretive displays and regulatory signage. • Develop and implement stormwater treatment for Buttercup boat ramps.
C/OS between all Recreation-Designated Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert designation from C/OS to Recreation to allow development of west side trail.
Access and Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue plowing for snowmobile parking at Poison Creek. • Cooperate with USFS to provide for snowmobile parking areas north of Huckleberry (i.e., on USFS land). • Explore expanding plowing additional right-of-way along County road. • Expand plowing to other westside recreation areas as additional parking is needed. • Allow for development of a trail system extending from Osprey Point (away from sensitive wildlife habitat) north to Tamarack Falls (USFS-managed).
<i>Northeast Area</i>	
Boulder Creek Recreation Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovate existing site, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Additional parking. – Extend boat ramp.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
<i>Northeast Area (Continued)</i>	
Donnelly City Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the lease to the City of Donnelly and consider for renewal. • Increase efforts to assist City in making site/facility improvements and signage enhancements, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Interpretive panels/displays and orientation kiosk. – Additional regulatory signage. – Non-vehicular trails with interpretive information. – Accessible facilities per UFAS¹. – If feasible, allow public moorage facilities and boat services (i.e., fuel, boat pump out).
SISCRA and 4-H Camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor lease and consider renewal when term expires.
Boulder Creek C/OS Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop non-motorized trail. • Cross-country ski trail. • Snowmobile trail.
Gold Fork WMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop pull off, interpretive displays, parking, and non-motorized boating access area at NE end of WMA adjacent to SH 55 on north side of arm. • Construct wetlands, as needed. • Continue to allow informal use of Old State Hwy as an informal boat launch, but monitor for safety and discontinue use if necessary.
State Airstrip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider permitting the airstrip for fly-in, boat-in, and hike-in uses subject to conditions and bald eagle monitoring and a separate NEPA process (this requires concurrence of agricultural easement holder or acquisition of the AE interest by Reclamation). • Land use designation changed to WMA while airstrip is considered for permitting; will be changed back to Recreation contingent upon results of bald eagle monitoring/NEPA compliance decision.
<i>Southeast Area</i>	
Hot Springs WMA – Access and Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlarge parking, improve safety, and provide orientation kiosk and interpretive/info signage next to SH 55 adjacent to Hembry Creek wetlands. • Coordinate roadside work with the County Roads Department.
Sugarloaf Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place “pack-in/pack-out” signage to reduce litter. • Provide a restroom for boat-in users in the vicinity.
Sugarloaf Recreation Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation kiosk, and additional interpretive and regulatory signage. • Explore/allow for development of breakwater, if feasible.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
<i>Southeast Area (continued)</i>	
Sugarloaf Peninsula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire area re-designated as C/OS. • Provide non-motorized interpretive trail to Pelican Bay area and west side of Peninsula with pull-off parking next to old State Hwy with orientation kiosk and interpretive/info signage.
Vista Point & Vicinity – Access and Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore development of non-motorized (no ORV/ATV) trail system, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Interpretive signage. – Shoreline access points. – Linkage to Sugarloaf Peninsula north and Crown Point south. • Coordinate with agricultural easement owners for trail access.
Ambush Rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access and develop interpretive display.
Crown Point Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In three limited pocket areas adjacent to the shoreline, create non-motorized recreation facilities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Limited hike- and boat-in camping. – Limited day-use site/facilities. – Interpretive trails (hike/bike only) to provide shoreline access and linkage to Vista Point to the north and Cascade to the south. – At minimum, access to the southern-most pocket area to be UFAS¹ accessible. – Vault toilets. – Administrative access to maintain facilities. – Interpretive displays and regulatory signage. • Retain large areas of open space by through the re-designation of remaining area as C/OS. • Allow for development of a trail from Crown Point south to the Willow Creek WMA.
Crown Point Camp-ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovate existing campground to accommodate current standards. • Provide shower facilities. • Develop interpretive trails (hike/bike only) to provide shoreline access and linkage to Vista Point to the north and Cascade to the south. • Provide interpretive displays and regulatory signage. • Expand area to accommodate tent-only camping.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
<i>Southeast Area (continued)</i>	
Quarry Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop overlook adjacent to quarry (where county-stored gravel is located), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Non-motorized trail access. – Orientation kiosk. – Interpretive panels. • Provide parking/staging area for Crown Point Extension and quarry overlook.
Van Wyck Park and Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phased development up to 400 slips in the marina and larger associated parking area. • 4-lane boat launch. • Fish cleaning station. • Visitor center. • Expanded day-use. • Expanded camping. • RV camping and dump station. • Paved shoreline trail. • Shower facilities. • Interpretive program area. • Orientation kiosk, interpretive displays, and regulatory signage. • Accommodate “at your own risk” swimming area. • Water and electricity provided to all facilities.
Cascade Golf Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor lease and consider renewal, in accordance with concession policy, when term expires. • BMPs to address water quality.
Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At first opportunity, allow for the development of non-motorized trail providing north/south linkages to Crown Point and Willow Creek WMA.
Big Sage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 35 RV camp sites with hookups. • One group RV campground. • Fish cleaning station. • Develop fish cleaning station and connection of restrooms to sewer contingent on City sewer development.

Table 5.2-1. Proposed Recreation Activities at Lake Cascade

Topic/Recreation Area	Proposed Activities
<i>Southeast Area (continued)</i>	
Blue Heron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day use sites/facilities. • Boat launch and docks. • Formalize individual camping only (RV and tent).
Snow Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide group camping only (RV and tent) by reservation. • Continue day use when space is available. • Implement shoreline erosion protection measures.
Cabarton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day use sites/facilities. • At first opportunity, allow for the development of non-motorized (no ORV/ATV) trail providing north and south linkages. • Provide interpretive displays and regulatory signage. • Implement shoreline erosion protection measures.
Willow Creek WMA Access and Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate non-motorized interpretive trail. • Expanded existing parking and viewing area. • Provide interpretive displays and regulatory signage. • At first opportunity, allow for the development of a non-motorized trail providing north linkages to Crown Point. • Enforce seasonal trail closures during nesting season.

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

Source: Reclamation 2000; IDPR 2000.

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

3. Conceptual and design-development schematics and specifications.
4. Sources of funding and methods to acquire funding.
5. Phasing program that will accommodate up to 400 boat slips in the marina (including appropriate daily and seasonal moorage space), boat fueling, repair/maintenance, dump station, and concessionaire; and appropriately sized parking lot to accommodate marina.

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

Management Actions

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

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

Objective REC 1.4: If feasible given cost, operational, and environmental constraints,

construct breakwaters to shelter key ramp and moorage locations and any future marina site(s); priority locations include the Van Wyck Park marina/ramps, Sugarloaf recreation site, Boulder Creek recreation site, and West Mountain Campground marina/ramps, in that order.

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Objective REC 1.8: Allow for the development of shoreline fishing facilities at appropriate locations around the reservoir, both at developed recreations sites and in C/OS or WMA

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

REC 2.8.4: Actively enforce access and use restrictions.

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

areas of focus and guidelines for development are provided below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

5.2.4 Operations, Maintenance, and Enforcement (OME)

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

5.2.5 Land Use, Access, and Implementation (LAI)

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

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

Trespass and unauthorized use, when allowed to continue, deprive the public of their rightful use and enjoyment of the public lands. Willful damage or destruction of facilities, lands, or resources could endanger the public, prevent provision of Project services, and destroy valuable natural and cultural resources, as well as cost money to repair. Prohibited acts on Federal

land include: (1) construction, placing, or maintaining any kind of road, trail, structure, fence, enclosure, communication equipment, pump, well, or other improvement without a permit; (2) extracting materials or other resources without a permit; (3) damage or destruction of facilities or structures, including abandoned buildings; and (4) excavation, collection, or removal of archeological or historical artifacts. Reclamation's general approach is to facilitate and ensure the proper use of land resources consistent with the requirements of law and best management practices. The primary management emphasis is to provide the public as a whole non-exclusive use of Federal lands while still protecting the environmental values and natural and cultural resources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

LAI 5.1.1: Coordinate with adjacent and/or involved jurisdictions in developing

regulations and/or guidelines where none are currently in place, and avoid duplication of regulations and guidelines between agencies.

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

Management Actions

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

Management Actions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Actions

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