

## Exhibit C

### Carmen-Smith Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2242)

### September 2021 Amended and Restated Recreation and Aesthetics Management Plan

Submitted by:

Eugene Water & Electric Board



# September 2021 Amended and Restated Recreation and Aesthetics Management Plan

## *Final Plan*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The Eugene Water & Electric Board (EWEB) owns and operates the Carmen-Smith Hydroelectric Project (Project) under License No. 2242 from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The Project is located on the upper McKenzie River in Linn and Lane Counties, Oregon. EWEB has developed this Recreation and Aesthetics Management Plan (RAMP) to provide for implementation of certain recreation and aesthetic resource actions during the term of the New License for the Project.

This RAMP represents the culmination of the recreation and aesthetic resources evaluation and planning effort conducted as part of the relicensing process for the Project. The specific actions EWEB shall implement in this RAMP were identified and developed based in part on the results of recreation, land use, and aesthetic resource studies conducted by EWEB. EWEB developed most of these studies collaboratively with a Social Science Technical Subgroup comprised of many of the settlement parties. EWEB documented the results of studies used in relicensing in the *Existing Recreational Uses* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006a) and the *Aesthetic Resources* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006b).

### 1.1 Areas Covered by this RAMP

This RAMP covers campgrounds and day use areas developed under the original and amended *Carmen-Smith Area Recreation Plan* (USDA Forest Service 1962) and

- additional facilities that may be constructed or operated over the New License term within the present or adjusted project boundary.
- dispersed recreation areas within and adjacent to the FERC Project Boundary, including areas near Project reservoirs, along Project roads, and along the transmission line Right-of-Way (ROW), as identified in the *Existing Recreational Uses* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006a).
- facilities or actions within the McKenzie River Scenic Corridor.

Those activities that are within the Scenic River Corridor or those that take place outside the final FERC boundary do not require FERC approval for implementation. These items are specifically identified in Section 2.9 of the November 2016 Amended and Restated Settlement Agreement; and additional provisions for management of these measures are identified in Section 2.1 below.

#### 1.1.1 Developed recreation use areas covered by this RAMP

A description of Project developed recreation areas and their facilities, the primary uses of the areas, and the historical maintenance responsibilities for the areas under the prior license follows. Figures 1-1 show the locations of the developed areas.

**1. Ice Cap Creek Campground and Day Use Area.** The United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDA Forest Service) manages the Ice Cap Creek Campground. EWEB built this campground and provides partial funding for its operation and maintenance. When the RAMP was initially drafted in 2006, this campground had tent, auto, and trailer sites (14 total), eight of which were tent-only sites. Each site had a table and fire ring. Flush

toilets and drinking water were available. The Ice Cap Creek Day Use Area consisted of two sites with picnic tables and grills, two vault toilets, and a drinking fountain. There is a trail from the campground to Carmen Diversion Reservoir. Popular activities at the campground and day use area include camping, fishing, hiking, picnicking, and non-motorized boating at Carmen Diversion Reservoir. The campground and day use area are closed in the fall and open in late spring.

**2. Carmen Diversion Reservoir Day Use Area.** The USDA Forest Service co-manages Carmen Diversion Reservoir Day Use Area with EWEB. The Carmen Diversion Reservoir Day Use Area is currently closed to the public. When open, this site offers a boat launch, parking areas, a vault toilet, a formerly Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible trail, and an ADA-accessible wildlife observation site on Carmen Diversion Dam. The wildlife observation site (the Beaver Marsh Wildlife Observation Site) has a viewing platform and interpretive panels about Beaver Marsh. The USDA Forest Service manages the McKenzie River National Recreation Trail (MRNRT), which parallels the western shores of Carmen Diversion Reservoir, Trail Bridge Reservoir, the Carmen Bypass Reach of the McKenzie River and the McKenzie River below Trail Bridge Reservoir. A spur trail leads from the Carmen Diversion Reservoir Day Use Area to the MRNRT. This day use area provides opportunities for fishing, non-motorized boating, hiking, and nature interpretation. This day use area does not close in winter, but winter access to the area is not maintained.

**3. Lakes End Campground.** The USDA Forest Service manages Lakes End Campground. EWEB built this campground and provides partial funding for its operation and maintenance. This campground is only accessible by boat. The campground is located at the northern tip of Smith Reservoir and has 17 tent sites. Formerly, each site had a table and fire ring. Pit toilets and a boat dock were available, but no drinking water is available. Activities at the campground include camping, fishing, picnicking, and boating. The campground is open year round, but the majority of use occurs in the summer.

**4. Smith Reservoir Day Use Area.** The USDA Forest Service co-manages Smith Reservoir Day Use Area with EWEB. EWEB built this Day Use Area and provides partial funding for its operation and maintenance. The boat launch area formerly had four fishing piers (all of which deteriorated and were removed). An informal parking area is located near the boat launch and two vault toilets are nearby. Activities at the day use area include fishing, boating, and picnicking. This day use area is open year round.

**5. Trail Bridge Campground and Day Use Area.** The USDA Forest Service manages the Trail Bridge Campground. EWEB built this campground and provides partial funding for its operation and maintenance. This campground has 26 tent, auto, or trailer sites. The sites provide tables and fire rings. Drinking water and vault and flush toilets are available either in the campground or day use area. The USDA Forest Service co-manages Trail Bridge Day Use Area with EWEB. The day use area lies between the campground and Trail Bridge Reservoir and has a few undefined sites with picnic tables and fire rings. The day use area is used primarily for informal camping. Dumpsters and portable toilets are provided seasonally throughout the campground and day use area. A universally accessible (UA) path extends south to a small peninsula in the Trail Bridge Reservoir. A boat launch is located at the southwest end of the day use area, and an MRNRT trailhead is located about 0.4 km (0.25 mi) west of the developed campground on the access road to Smith Reservoir. Activities at the Trail Bridge Campground and Day Use Area include fishing, camping, picnicking, hiking

and boating. The campground and day use area are open year round. Potable water and flush toilets are only available in the late spring through early fall.

### 1.1.2 Known dispersed use areas covered by this RAMP

This RAMP covers all dispersed recreation use areas within or adjacent to the Carmen-Smith FERC Project Boundary. Results from the recreation studies identified eight known dispersed recreation areas within or adjacent to the Carmen-Smith FERC Project Boundary. A brief description of these dispersed recreation areas and the known dispersed campsites at each area follows. All dispersed use areas are located on National Forest System Lands.

**1. Ice Cap Creek Dispersed Use Area.** This area was located along a forest road between the Carmen Diversion Reservoir and Ice Cap Creek Campground, where the Forest Service previously closed one dispersed campsite in about 2003. EWEB closed this area in 2016, per interim measure #14 of the 2016 Carmen-Smith Settlement Agreement (see Section 4.18).

**2. Smith Reservoir East Shoreline Dispersed Use Area.** This area is accessible only by boat and has two separate dispersed campsites located on the eastern shoreline of Smith Reservoir. One site sits on a small bluff. The other (further north) sits on a low, flat, grassy area. Both campsites are approximately one and one-half miles north of the Smith Reservoir Day Use Area.

**3. Smith Reservoir Road Dispersed Use Area.** This area has four dispersed campsites located between Smith Reservoir Road (part of the Smith Lo-level Road [Forest Service Road 2600730]) and Smith Reservoir shoreline.

**4. Smith Lo-level Road Dispersed Use Area.** This area had four dispersed campsites located between the Smith River Lo-level Road (Forest Service Road 2600730) and the Smith River below Smith Dam. In 2006, EWEB collected vehicle count data at the Smith Lo-level Road Dispersed Use Area to understand use patterns better. Attachment A provides a discussion of the methods used for these vehicle counts and the results of the counts. EWEB closed this area in 2016, per interim measure #14 of the 2016 Carmen-Smith Settlement Agreement (see Section 4.18).

**5. EWEB Staging Area Dispersed Use Area.** There is an EWEB staging area located on the east side of Highway 126, across from Trail Bridge Dam. When EWEB is not using the staging area, it is used as a rest stop by travelers on Highway 126 and as a parking area and dispersed campsite.

**6. Two Point Road Dispersed Use Area.** This area lies between Two Point Road (Forest Service Road 2654782) and Deer Creek. There are two dispersed campsites in this area—one under Tower 21 and the other under the transmission lines where they cross Deer Creek. EWEB installed a gate here in 2020 for resource protection, while allowing for non-motorized dispersed camping.

**7. Fish Ladder Rapid Dispersed Use Area.** This area is between Highway 126 and the McKenzie River at Fish Ladder Rapid on Forest Service Road 2600630. There were three dispersed campsites in this area—one under Tower 42 and within the FERC Project Boundary and two adjacent to the access road to Tower 42 (Forest Service Road 2600630).

EWEB closed this area in 2017, per interim measure #11 of the 2016 Carmen-Smith Settlement Agreement (see Section 4.18).

**8. Peggy Creek Road Dispersed Use Area.** This area is located under the Project transmission line next to Peggy Creek Road (Forest Service Road 265000). There is one dispersed campsite located under Tower 43 adjacent to Peggy Creek Road.

**9. Towers 100-102 Dispersed Use Area.** This area is located under the Project transmission line off of Dump Road (Forest Service Road 2600705). There are two dispersed campsites – one adjacent to Tower 100 on Forest Service Road 2600275 and the other adjacent to Tower 102 on Forest Service Road 2600263. EWEB installed a gate here in 2020 for resource protection, while allowing for non-motorized dispersed camping.

## 1.2 Related Resource Management Plans

A number of other resource management plans developed for the Project reference or address recreation and aesthetic related management issues. These management plans include the plans for aquatics, wildlife, vegetation, roads, and historic properties, all included as part of the Settlement Agreement, and the plans for transmission line management and fire suppression, which will be developed following New License issuance. The Parties will resolve any inconsistency between this RAMP and other resource management plans by following the dispute resolution process in Section 7 of the Settlement Agreement.

## 2 PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The Parties agree to coordinate and to cooperate in implementation of this RAMP, including the provisions of Sections 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.2. Such coordination and cooperation will be assisted by creation of a permanent work group, the Recreation and Aesthetics Management Plan Work Group (“RAWG”). EWEB shall convene the RAWG in accordance with Section 2.2.2 to discuss and to coordinate the recreation and aesthetics management activities in this RAMP.

### 2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The RAWG will function throughout the period of time the New License is in effect. The RAWG will include representatives from any interested Party including but not limited to EWEB, the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (“USDA Forest Service”), and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (“OPRD”). Each Party participating on the RAWG will designate at least one representative and an alternate to serve on the RAWG. The current representatives and alternates are listed in Attachment B to this RAMP. Changes to the initial representatives or alternates listed in Attachment B will be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.12 of the Settlement Agreement (Attachment C).

EWEB is responsible for implementing this RAMP. The USDA Forest Service has approval authority over activities involving National Forest System (“NFS”) lands including measures in the McKenzie Wild and Scenic River corridor, not otherwise authorized by the New License. OPRD has authority under the Oregon Scenic Waterways Act for certain segments of the McKenzie River and immediately adjacent land in the vicinity of the Project.

#### 2.1.1 In consultation with the RAWG members when appropriate, EWEB shall:

- Prepare all study, design, operating or implementation plans or reports necessary to implement this RAMP, consistent with Standard Construction Scheduling<sup>1</sup>.
- Fund implementation of this RAMP.
- Conduct any necessary environmental analyses and obtain any required authorizations to implement this RAMP from federal, state, and local governments.
- Implement and maintain all actions required under this RAMP, using Standard Construction Scheduling.
- Monitor actions implemented under this RAMP to evaluate compliance with this RAMP including performance standards.
- Implement contingency actions when actions implemented under this RAMP do not achieve compliance with this RAMP including performance standards.

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<sup>1</sup> “Standard Construction Scheduling” means that EWEB will establish contractual construction schedule deadlines that are reasonably attainable by working normal 40-hour weeks. EWEB will require construction contractors to perform their work within normal working hours (Mondays through Fridays between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.). EWEB will not require contractors to work overtime, extra shifts, or on national holidays as a baseline schedule assumption. EWEB will consider authorizing special work hour adjustment requests from a contractor on a case by case basis as necessary to accommodate fire season constraints, wildlife related restrictions, equipment/material delivery delays, or similar circumstances.

- Make required reports to the RAWG members and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) and other governmental entities, as appropriate.
- Make necessary updates or amendments to this RAMP after consultation with the other Parties and receipt of any necessary approvals, as described in Section 2.2.
- Assign a designated EWEB representative knowledgeable in recreation and aesthetic resources to the RAWG.

#### 2.1.2 USDA Forest Service will:

- Review and approve, as appropriate, any environmental compliance and permitting and other authorizations for RAMP actions on NFS lands.
- Issue required permits and authorizations for RAMP actions on NFS lands, which include activities within the McKenzie Wild and Scenic River corridor not otherwise included in the New License, consistent with 36 CFR 251 and other applicable laws.
- Provide RAWG members with periodic updates to lists of special status wildlife and plant species on NFS lands.
- Advise EWEB regarding any restrictions placed on habitats or activities due to listing of threatened and endangered species, critical habitat designations, and Biological Opinions related to NFS lands.
- Provide input to the RAWG members on activities under this RAMP that may affect recreational or aesthetic resources within USDA Forest Service’s regulatory authority.
- Assign a designated Forest Service representative knowledgeable in recreation and aesthetic resources to the RAWG.
- Notify EWEB of any changes to recreation use patterns that are observed by the USDA Forest Service that may influence actions under this RAMP.
- Provide technical expertise on Forest Service design, construction, and maintenance standards and guidelines related to implementation of this RAMP.
- Review and approve all recreation facility developments on NFS lands, including site plans, construction drawings, specifications, and schedules.
- Review and comment on RAWG material provided to the USDA Forest Service for review and comment as called for by FERC and other agencies.
- Review and comment on any Project modifications or additions that have the potential to compromise recreation or aesthetic resource goals listed in Section 3.2, and notify the appropriate Forest Service resource specialist.
- Provide appropriate regulatory authorization to implement as necessary closures of gates and roads associated with management and control of dispersed use areas.
- Provide input to the RAWG members on activities under this RAMP that may affect river segments within the USDA Forest Service’s regulatory authority under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA). The Forest Service manages the federally designated McKenzie Wild and Scenic River as a recreational river under the WSRA in the following segments: the 1.8-mile segment from Clear Lake to the head of maximum pool at Carmen Reservoir, the 43-mile segment from a point 100 feet downstream from Carmen Diversion Dam to the maximum pool at Trail Bridge Reservoir, and the 6.6-mile segment from the developments at the base of the Trail Bridge Reservoir Dam to Scott Creek.

**2.1.3 OPRD will:**

- Provide input to the RAWG members on activities under this RAMP that may affect river segments and adjacent land within OPRD's regulatory authority. The OPRD is responsible for administering the segments of the McKenzie River designated as the McKenzie Scenic Waterway under the Oregon Scenic Waterways Act. Under Oregon Revised Statutes 390.826(4), these river segments are the McKenzie River from Clear Lake downstream to Carmen Diversion Reservoir, from Tamolitch Falls downstream to Trail Bridge Reservoir, and from Trail Bridge Dam downstream to Paradise Campground.
- Assign a designated OPRD representative knowledgeable in recreation and aesthetic resources to the RAWG.

**2.1.4 Representatives of any Party may:**

- Provide input to the RAWG members on activities under this RAMP.

**2.2 Implementation, Coordination, and Approval****2.2.1 Implementation**

EWEB shall implement and maintain the actions in this RAMP according to the timelines in this RAMP.

**2.2.2 Coordination and approval**

EWEB shall:

- Coordinate, consult with, and convene meetings of the RAWG.
- Convene a meeting of the RAWG at least annually. There may be times when a more frequent or less frequent schedule for convening meetings than annually will be necessary. Meetings will be scheduled less frequently than annually only with the consensus of the RAWG. For purposes of this RAMP, consensus means that any decision must be acceptable to, or not opposed by, all representatives of the members of the RAWG.
- Make best efforts to prepare and distribute to the RAWG members an agenda and all meeting materials at least fourteen days before each meeting.
- Prepare draft notes of each meeting including a list of attendees and meeting handouts, agreements or decisions made in the meeting and actions to be taken, provide the notes to the RAWG members for review and comment within a reasonable period of time, and provide to the RAWG members final notes that include the comments.
- Provide at least 30 days' written notice before each meeting unless unexpected circumstances require input from the RAWG members on shorter notice.

For annual meetings, EWEB shall convene the RAWG within the first quarter of each calendar year, unless EWEB determines it is appropriate to convene the annual meeting in a different quarter based on activities implemented under the New License. For any annual meeting, EWEB



shall summarize the actions implemented under the RAMP for the previous calendar year and will provide the summary to the RAWG members either in writing or by posting on EWEB's website. In the summary, EWEB shall also summarize the actions EWEB plans to implement under the RAMP for the current calendar year.

#### **2.2.2.1 Consultation process**

EWEB shall, where this RAMP requires consultation with the RAWG before EWEB files with FERC any study, operating or implementation plan, report, or facility design: (i) where specified in this RAMP, consult with the RAWG during the development of the draft study, plan, report, or design, (ii) provide the RAWG members with a copy of the draft study, operating or implementation plan, report, or facility design and all data supporting that draft study, operating or implementation plan, report, or facility design, and (iii) allow a minimum of 30 days (which EWEB may reasonably extend upon request of a member of the RAWG if needed to facilitate consultation) for the RAWG members to comment and to make recommendations, unless a different time period is established under the New License or this RAMP or is directed by FERC.

During the consultation period, EWEB shall convene at least one meeting of the RAWG to discuss the draft study, operating or implementation plan, report, or facility design and reach consensus and if consensus cannot be reached proceed as described below. EWEB shall provide to the RAWG members a final version of the study, operating or implementation plan, report, or facility design at the time that EWEB provides the final version of the document for approval pursuant to Section 2.2.2.2 below.

If a member of the RAWG does not respond to a request for consultation within 30 days, or as such period may have been extended, that member is not considered for purposes of obtaining consensus. If no members of the RAWG respond to the request for consultation within 30 days, or as such period may have been extended, EWEB may file the study, operating or implementation plan, report, or facility design with FERC.

When consultation is required under this RAMP and consensus is not reached by the RAWG prior to the date EWEB is required to make a submission to FERC, EWEB shall make the submission to FERC according to the schedule provided in this RAMP or the New License, or as directed by FERC, and will describe to FERC how EWEB's submission accommodates any comments and recommendations of the RAWG members. If EWEB's submission does not adopt a recommendation, the submission will include EWEB's reasons based on Project-specific information. EWEB shall provide FERC with a copy of any comments and recommendations provided by the RAWG members during the consultation. Any RAWG member may seek to resolve the consultation disagreement in accordance with the dispute resolution process in Section 7 of the Settlement Agreement. The RAWG members may submit their own comments to FERC. If applicable, once the dispute resolution process is completed, EWEB shall file the study, operating or implementation plan, report or facility design with FERC.

#### **2.2.2.2 Agency approval process**

Where this RAMP or the New License requires consultation with the RAWG and approval by one or more Governmental Parties, EWEB's submission of a study, operating or implementation plan, report, or facility design to the RAWG members will also constitute submission for approval to such Governmental Party, if a member of the RAWG. When approval of a Governmental Party is required, EWEB shall provide to the Governmental Party a final version of

the study, operating or implementation plan, report, or facility design on which approval is sought. Unless a different time period is established in the New License or in this RAMP or is directed by FERC, EWEB shall, where approval by a Governmental Party is required, allow a minimum of 30 days for the Governmental Party to provide its approval before EWEB files any study, operating or implementation plan, report, or facility design with FERC. If consensus is achieved by the RAWG pursuant to Section 2.2.2.1, such approval shall be deemed to have been obtained. Each Governmental Party who is a member of the RAWG with approval authority will document its approval in writing to EWEB, which approval or approvals EWEB shall include in any filing with FERC. Unless otherwise required by the New License or this RAMP or directed by FERC, EWEB shall, if requested by any Governmental Party with approval authority, grant a 30-day extension for the completion of consultation. Any Governmental Party or Parties will endeavor to make approval decisions during consultation whenever possible.

If a Governmental Party does not respond to a request for approval within 30 days, or as such period may have been extended, the obligation for obtaining approval from that Governmental Party will be deemed to have been satisfied for purposes of meeting the requirements of the New License and this Settlement Agreement. If no Governmental Parties with approval authority respond to the request for approval within 30 days, or as such period may have been extended, EWEB may file the study, operating or implementation plan, report or facility design with FERC.

When approval of a Governmental Party is required under this RAMP and approval has not been provided, EWEB or the Governmental Party may seek to resolve the lack of approval in accordance with the dispute resolution process in Section 7 of the Settlement Agreement. If the dispute has not been resolved after the dispute resolution process outlined in Sections 7.1, 7.1.1, and 7.1.2 of the Settlement Agreement or approval has not been provided prior to the date that EWEB is required to make a submission to FERC, EWEB shall make the submission to FERC according to the schedule provided in this RAMP or the New License, or as directed by FERC, and will describe to FERC why approval was not provided. In such instance, the Governmental Party whose approval was required may submit its own explanation as to why approval was not provided. EWEB or the Governmental Party may seek to resolve the lack of approval in accordance with the dispute resolution process in Section 7 of the Settlement Agreement. If applicable, once the dispute resolution process is completed, EWEB shall file the study, operating or implementation plan, report or facility design with FERC. If resolution was not achieved through dispute resolution, then the Governmental Party may submit its own explanation as to why resolution was not achieved.

#### **2.2.2.3 Expedited consultation and agency approval process**

When consultation under Section 2.2.2.1 above or Governmental Party approval under Section 2.2.2.2 above is required and the time provided for consultation in Section 2.2.2.1 or approval in Section 2.2.2.2 is not reasonably available because EWEB must implement an action under the New License within a shorter period of time due to extraordinary circumstances beyond EWEB's reasonable control, EWEB shall provide notice to the Work Group and Governmental Party, as applicable, that: (a) an expedited consultation and approval process will occur within the time available; (b) the location, date, and time for the process; (c) the subject for the process; and (d) why EWEB must take action within the shorter period of time. EWEB shall complete as much of the consultation and approval process as can occur in the time reasonably available before EWEB must implement the action. If consultation is not completed or an approval is not obtained within the time available, EWEB may implement the action to the extent allowed by law, but the Parties

may still require that the consultation process in Section 2.2.2.1 above and the approval process in Section 2.2.2.2 above, as applicable, be completed after EWEB has implemented the action.

#### **2.2.2.4 Consultation and Approval Process for Measures in the McKenzie Wild and Scenic River Corridor**

Where this RAMP requires consultation with the FWG and approval or authorization by the USDA Forest Service for measures that will be undertaken in the McKenzie Wild and Scenic River corridor that FERC does not require in the New License, EWEB shall follow the consultation requirements described in Section 2.2.2.1 and the agency approval process described in 2.2.2.2

Before initiating any habitat or ground-disturbing activities in the McKenzie Wild and Scenic River corridor located on NFS lands, EWEB shall obtain from the USDA Forest Service and file with the Commission a special-use authorization consistent with 36 CFR 251 for the occupancy and use of NFS lands.

### **2.3 Periodic Plan Review and Revision**

EWEB, in consultation with the RAWG and subject to approval by the USDA Forest Service, will periodically review this RAMP to determine if revisions are needed. The first such review will occur no later than 5 years after New License issuance unless otherwise agreed to by consensus of the RAWG in consultation with the RAWG. Subsequent reviews will occur every 5 to 10 years after that time unless otherwise agreed to by consensus of the RAWG in consultation with the RAWG to determine if and what specific revisions are needed. EWEB shall summarize any needed revisions at a meeting of the RAWG, and 30 days prior to that meeting, distribute draft revisions to the RAWG for review. Based on discussion at the RAWG meeting, EWEB shall develop a revised draft RAMP for review within 90 days after the meeting. EWEB shall provide all members of the RAWG an opportunity to review and to comment on, and to reach consensus on the revised draft RAMP in accordance with the procedures in Section 2.2.2.1 of this RAMP. Any RAWG member may seek to resolve a lack of consensus in accordance with the dispute resolution process in Section 7 of the Settlement Agreement. EWEB, in consultation with the RAWG and subject to approval by the USDA Forest Service, will then prepare a final revised RAMP. If a required approval is not obtained, any RAWG member may seek to resolve the lack of approval in accordance with the dispute resolution process in Section 7 of the Settlement Agreement.

In submitting the final revised RAMP to FERC, EWEB shall also submit documentation of all RAWG and agency consultation, agency approvals, copies of comments and recommendations on the draft and revised RAMP, and specific descriptions of how the comments and recommendations were accommodated by the final revised RAMP. If EWEB does not adopt a recommendation, the filing will include EWEB's reasons, based on project specific information.

Revisions to the RAMP will not be required to be implemented until EWEB is notified by the Commission that the revisions to the RAMP are approved. Upon Commission approval, EWEB shall implement the revised RAMP, including any changes required by the Commission.

EWEB may make minor (non-substantial) changes to this RAMP consistent with the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of the New License, provided, however, that EWEB provides a minimum of

30 days advance notice of the minor changes to the RAWG (unless circumstances beyond the reasonable control of EWEB require shorter advance notice) and no member of the RAWG contends that the proposed changes are not minor. If any member of the RAWG objects that the proposed changes are not minor, EWEB shall proceed through the consultation process in 2.2.2.1 above for the proposed changes. If EWEB elects, the objection by the member of the RAWG that the proposed changes are not minor may also be considered during the consultation process.

### 3 PLAN OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE

#### 3.1 Objectives

The objectives of this RAMP are to:

- Define the roles and responsibilities of EWEB in planning, implementing, maintaining, assessing, and funding recreation and aesthetic resources during the term of the FERC New License;
- Define the roles associated with implementation of this RAMP for the USDA Forest Service, OPRD, and other members of the RAWG;
- Define the processes and procedures for ongoing management of recreation and aesthetic resources associated with the Project;
- Protect, maintain, and enhance recreation and aesthetic resources associated with the Project in a manner that is consistent with Project operations, public safety needs, and Forest Plan as amended (USDA Forest Service and BLM 1994) requirements; and
- Provide for current and future recreation needs associated with the Project in a manner that is consistent with Project operations, public safety needs, and Forest Plan requirements.

#### 3.2 Implementation Guidance

The actions to be implemented by EWEB under this RAMP will comply with the Forest Plan. The current Forest Plan identifies Management Areas (MAs) for the entire Willamette National Forest, for which standards and guidelines are established to guide management activities within the specified land allocation. The implementation actions identified in this RAMP will be planned, implemented, and maintained in a manner consistent with the requirements in the Forest Plan. Attachment D contains excerpts from the *Aesthetic Resources*, *Recreation Suitability*, and *Land Use and Management* technical reports (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006b, 2006c, and 2006d, respectively). These excerpts describe the Forest Plan recreation and visual resources requirements for the Project, and include definitions of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) designations and Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) and corresponding Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) designations. Information in Attachment D provides requirements for future design and decision-making as implementation of this RAMP proceeds. Other guidance for aesthetic resources in the viewshed of the *McKenzie Scenic Byway* are the *McKenzie Pass- Santiam Pass Scenic Byway Management Strategy* (USDA Forest Service 1992) and the *Design Guide, McKenzie Pass- Santiam Pass Scenic Byway* (USDA Forest Service 1993).

In addition to the management direction in the Forest Plan for recreation, the USDA Forest Service maintains standards for recreation facility development and maintenance, including recreation site, trail, and interpretive service standards, guidelines for providing universally accessible (UA) facilities at developed recreation sites, and annual operations and maintenance standards and tasks. EWEB shall comply with these standards and guidelines during the implementation of this RAMP. These standards and guidelines are available through the Forest Service.

## 4 ACTIONS

The recreation and aesthetic studies, agency comments on those studies, the draft and final license applications submitted to FERC, and the settlement negotiations produced 23 actions that EWEB shall implement for recreation and aesthetic resources. EWEB shall fund and implement the planning and construction of the 23 actions described below. Figures 4-1 through 4-4 show the locations of the actions.

### 4.1 Action 1—Ice Cap Creek Campground and Day Use Area

The *Recreation Suitability* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006c) identified a need for improving or replacing facilities at Ice Cap Creek Campground. Current facilities were primarily constructed or placed in the mid-1960s. Many features do not meet current standards, and many are worn, broken, or missing. For action 1, EWEB shall:

- Replace the water system.
- Replace the restrooms with UA restrooms.
- Rehabilitate picnic tables, fire rings, drainage and parking bollards at 20 campsites.
- Construct an entrance station.
- Construct at least one UA campsite with associated UA restroom and UA pathway(s) to UA parking spaces.
- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, and removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the area and enhance its visual appearance.

### 4.2 Action 2—Carmen Diversion Reservoir Day Use Area

The *Recreation Suitability* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006c) identified a need for improved day use facilities along the northwestern portion of Carmen Diversion Reservoir near the bridge over the McKenzie River. The studies showed that the current day use area lacks defined parking, picnic facilities, trash receptacles, and signs. It also appears that the single restroom is inadequate. For Action 2, EWEB shall:

- Maximize parking by defining parking areas with bollards or other barriers, and define individual spaces, including spaces for boat trailers and vehicles.
- Construct four picnic sites, with each site having a picnic table and grill, close to where people historically have fished, but away from the shoreline and sensitive aquatic habitat. One of the picnic sites will be Universally Accessible (UA), with a UA pathway(s) to UA parking spaces, UA vault toilets, a UA fishing dock platform, and a UA boat ramp. Either a portion of the picnic area or individual picnic sites may have an overhead shelter.
- Install a two-unit UA vault toilet in the vicinity of the picnic area and/or boat dock/ramp area.
- Improve trail access to the McKenzie River National Recreation Trail (MRNRT) from the day use area and rehabilitate user created trails from the reservoir to the MRNRT.
- Improve trail access between the reservoir day use area and Ice Cap Creek Campground.

- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, and removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the area and enhance its visual appearance.

#### 4.3 Action 3—Carmen Diversion Reservoir Shoreline

The *Recreation Suitability* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006c) identified a need for improved fishing access and boat launching facilities at Carmen Diversion Reservoir. Existing recreational use at Carmen Diversion Reservoir has created a proliferation of foot paths, resulting in damage to, or loss of, riparian vegetation. A shoreline access trail with fishing nodes and signing to concentrate and direct foot-traffic away from areas susceptible to angler pressure is needed. The existing boat ramp does not function and needs to be improved, and the fishing dock needs replacement. For Action 3, EWEB shall:

- Construct a UA boat ramp and UA pathway(s) to the parking area and restrooms.
- Define parking areas and spaces, including boat trailer parking and UA parking next to the UA path to the boat ramp.
- Install two floating docks with defined pathways from parking areas and with one of the docks and pathways to be UA.
- Design and construct a shoreline trail with fishing nodes and signs that directs foot traffic away from areas damaged by angler access and selected for rehabilitation.
- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, and removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the area and enhance its visual appearance.

#### 4.4 Action 4—Beaver Marsh Wildlife Observation Site Access

The *Recreation Suitability* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006c) identified a need for improved day use facilities on the east side of Carmen Diversion Reservoir, near the dam road and trail to the wildlife observation site overlooking Beaver Marsh. The studies found that the eastern access route to Carmen Diversion Dam (a popular fishing location) lacks a sufficiently developed parking area, restrooms, trash receptacles, and signs to meet ADA standards. For Action 4, EWEB shall:

- Define a parking area with designated spaces near the gate at the top of the dam road.
- Install a UA accessible vault toilet near the parking area and gate.
- Upgrade the existing trail to meet current UA trail standards as much as reasonably possible.
- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, and removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the area and enhance its visual appearance.

#### 4.5 Action 5—Smith Reservoir Day Use Area

The *Recreation Suitability* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006c) identified the need for improved recreation facilities at the Smith Reservoir Day Use Area. Current facilities are the boat ramp and adjacent restrooms. The site formerly had

fishing platforms, which EWEB removed due to deterioration. The parking area at Smith Reservoir Day Use Area is currently undefined, resulting in limited parking capacity and presenting congestion hazards, conflict, and periodic illegal parking in front of EWEB's Project facilities (e.g., the cable way to the intake structure). Planned enhancements include redesign and signing of the parking area and boat ramp to improve function and development of a day use area on Smith Reservoir Road with picnic facilities, restrooms, trash receptacles, and signs. For Action 5, EWEB shall:

- Construct a picnic area with not more than 12 units, each unit having a table and trash receptacle, along the reservoir side of Smith Reservoir Road (Forest Service Road 2600730). These picnic units will also be designed to serve as fishing nodes and/or wildlife observation points. Two of the picnic units will be UA if reasonably possible, and include UA pathway(s) to UA parking spaces and UA toilets. Either a portion of the picnic area or individual picnic units may have an overhead shelter. In order to control erosion from multiple user trails, picnic units will generally be located above the high water mark of the reservoir, and there will be a defined path leading from the picnic unit to the edge of the shoreline.
- Install two UA vault toilets in or near the picnic area.
- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, and removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the area and enhance its visual appearance.

#### 4.6 Action 6—Smith Reservoir Boat Ramp

The boat ramp at Smith Reservoir is steep, narrow, and lacks adequate traffic controls. In addition, planned changes in reservoir surface elevations under the New License will lower elevations in the spring below what the existing boat ramp was designed to accommodate. The *Recreation Suitability* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006c) supported the improvement of the ramp design and sizing, to reduce congestion by improving boat loading and unloading. EWEB shall perform analysis of the new reservoir elevations to determine the necessary length of the new boat ramp to ensure that it will accommodate boating use year round. For Action 6, EWEB shall:

- Rehabilitate the boat ramp, including extension of the ramp to accommodate lower reservoir levels in the spring, and ensure that the boat ramp is as accessible as reasonably possible, such as but not limited to, minimizing grade and minimizing pinch points
- Redesign the parking area and boat ramp access route to maximize parking and define the launch area to enhance boat launching activities.
- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, and removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the area and enhance its visual appearance.

#### 4.7 Action 7—Smith Reservoir Shoreline

Recreational use of Smith Reservoir shoreline west of Smith Reservoir Road has resulted in a number of user-developed trails. The development of a shoreline access trail could eliminate or reduce the number of trails through this area. For Action 7, EWEB shall:

- Develop a fishing trail system up to 0.5-miles in length, along the east shoreline of Smith Reservoir starting at the boat ramp, to move foot thru-traffic further from the reservoir



shoreline. The trail will be designed to Forest Service-specific universally accessible standards. The trail will connect the boat ramp, fishing nodes/wildlife observation points/picnic sites (Action 5), and dispersed campsites at the Smith Reservoir Road Dispersed Use Area.

- Develop a management strategy for maintaining the dispersed sites below Smith Reservoir Road and along the reservoir shoreline to the north.
- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, and removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the area and enhance its visual appearance.

#### **4.8 Action 8—Lakes End Campground**

Lakes End Campground, located at the north end of Smith Reservoir, is accessible only by boat. The facilities at Lakes End Campground have not been improved since the campground was constructed. The recreation studies identified a need for repairing or replacing most facilities at Lakes End Campground including picnic tables, fire rings and signs. For Action 8, EWEB shall:

- Replace the existing pit toilets with an appropriate alternative(s) (e.g., composting toilets).
- Replace existing campsite facilities including picnic tables and fire rings, and provide adequate site drainage.
- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, and removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the area and enhance its visual appearance.

#### **4.9 Action 9—Lakes End Campground Docks**

Planned changes in reservoir surface elevations under the New License will lower water elevations in the spring below what the former dock at Lakes End Campground was designed to accommodate. For Action 9, EWEB shall:

- Establish two take out/put in areas near the campground, one on each side of the reservoir. This may be a handling ramp and/or handling float and/or gravel ramp that slopes down into the water.
- Establish designated pathways from the take out/put in areas to the campground sites.
- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, and removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the area and enhance its visual appearance.

#### **4.10 Action 10—Trail Bridge Campground and Day Use Area**

Trail Bridge Campground and the Day Use Area have not been updated since their initial construction, except for the addition of a restroom in the mid-1980s and improvements to the water system in 2002 and 2003. The recreation studies showed that a number of the campground and day use area picnic tables, fire rings, and signs are worn, damaged, or missing, and the existing day use area has been partially taken over by recreational vehicle (RV) campers, limiting day use opportunities. Smaller campsites along the reservoir arm are rarely used, while other

areas outside of the current campground are used extensively during the summer recreation season. RVs, which were not common at the time the campground was designed, are popular with visitors today. The recreation studies indicated a need to redesign and reconstruct both the campground and day use areas to improve functionality and to meet current design standards and visitor preferences. As part of the redesign and reconstruction, development of RV campsites and tent only campsites are envisioned. For Action 10, EWEB shall redesign the campground and shall:

- Replace the campground water system and flush toilets.
- Replace two existing pit toilets with an appropriate alternative(s) (e.g., composting toilets).
- Replace picnic tables and fire rings at up to 26 tent campsites and make at least two tent campsites UA, including associated pathways, restrooms and parking.
- Develop up to 12 RV sites, including the camp host site.
- Develop a Camp Host site with connections to water, septic, and power.
- Develop an entrance station.
- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, with the work including removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the campground and enhance its visual appearance.

Also under Action 10, EWEB shall perform the following for the day use area:

- Redesign the day use area to improve functionality of the area and meet current design, health and safety standards and visitor preferences.
- Clear and grade the day use area.
- Construct a 4-unit picnic area, with each unit having a picnic table near the areas where people historically have fished, but away from the shoreline and sensitive aquatic habitat. Two of the picnic units will be UA and include UA pathway(s) to UA parking spaces and UA vault toilets. Either a portion of the picnic area or individual picnic units may have an overhead shelter.
- Develop a parking area or defined parking spaces for the picnic area.
- Install a two-unit UA vault toilet in the vicinity of either the picnic area or boat ramp.
- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, and removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the area and enhance its visual appearance.

#### **4.11 Action 11—Trail Bridge Reservoir Boat Ramp**

The Trail Bridge Reservoir boat ramp is difficult to use at reservoir low pool elevations and parking is undefined. These conditions impacts recreational boaters, as well as EWEB crews and EWEB contractors. This action will result in the reconstruction of the boat launch, loading area and parking area to accommodate existing and future demand and at a full range of reservoir elevations. For Action 11, EWEB shall:

- Reconstruct the boat ramp to be as accessible as reasonably possible, such as but not limited to, minimizing grade and minimizing pinch points.
- Develop a boat ramp parking area to separate vehicle parking from boat launching activities.

- Develop a UA boat trailer parking area next to the UA path to the boat ramp.
- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, and removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the area and enhance its visual appearance.

#### 4.12 Action 12—Trail Bridge Reservoir Shoreline

Existing recreational use around the Trail Bridge Reservoir shoreline has resulted in the proliferation of footpaths, which have resulted in suppression of riparian vegetation. A shoreline access trail with access nodes and signing should concentrate and direct foot traffic to the nodes, restricting foot-traffic to sensitive habitat areas that are susceptible to angler pressure (e.g., bull trout holding habitat) and resulting in more efficient travel. For Action 12, EWEB shall:

- Develop a fishing trail and nodes system along the reservoir shoreline that directs foot traffic away from sensitive riparian and aquatic habitats. The trail will be designed to Forest Service-specific universally accessible standards. This will help accommodate a greater diversity of people.
- Rehabilitate existing signs as needed and install new signs, and removal or consolidation of informational, directional, and interpretive signs to unite the area and enhance its visual appearance.

#### 4.13 Action 13—Universal Accessibility Improvements

The Project will provide UA facilities as listed under the individual actions. UA facilities are planned at all recreation sites, with the exception of Lakes End Campground, which is designed to be primitive. Recreation trends from the *Recreation Suitability* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006c) indicated that the population as a whole will be aging in the future and the desirability and need for UA facilities will most likely increase. In 2020, EWEB conducted a survey of members of regional support groups for those with mobility impairments. Most respondents expressed greatest interest in UA shoreline trails, wildlife observation platforms, and picnic areas. Therefore, EWEB and the Forest Service are committed to providing these types of universally accessible amenities when feasible and when the feature aligns with current Forest Service recreation management. A complete report of the 2020 survey can be found in Attachment F.

#### 4.14 Action 14—Carmen-Smith Visitor Kiosk

The *Recreation Suitability* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006c) identified a need for Project-specific educational and interpretive information for the general public. EWEB shall develop, construct, and operate a visitor center (kiosk) that shall include interpretive display information on the Project and the environment within the Project area of potential effects (APE). The kiosk shall include information pertaining to: cultural, archaeological, and historical information, and ESA listed species, and native fish species to increase the public's understanding and enjoyment of the Project and its environment. Information will also be provided on invasive species, (vegetative and wildlife) present in the area of potential effect. The kiosk features are more extensively described in the Interpretation & Education program Plan, which is required under Action 21, and which EWEB completed in 2020. For Action 14, EWEB shall:

- Construct a covered UA kiosk-type structure near Trail Bridge Reservoir in a location that will have minimal visual influence to Scenic Byway travelers and will be subordinate to the setting.
- Construct an access road to the kiosk site and visitor parking for up to 10 vehicles.
- Install a two-unit UA vault toilet near the kiosk and parking area with UA accessible parking spaces and pathways to the kiosk and restrooms.
- Install informational and directional signs at the kiosk site and interpretive signs in the kiosk.

#### 4.15 Action 15—Project Facility Screening at Trail Bridge Reservoir

This action requires the establishment and maintenance of vegetation by EWEB to screen views of the Project near the southeast corner of Trail Bridge Reservoir and, contingent on Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) approval, at the highway pull off next to the reservoir near Tower 2. Establishment of the vegetation would be consistent with the recommendations in the *Scenic Byway Strategy* for reducing views of facilities from the Scenic Byway. The overlapping McKenzie-Santiam Pass and West Cascades Scenic Byways (Highway 126) parallel the eastern edge of Trail Bridge Reservoir and the transmission line corridor. The Forest Service manages trailheads and rest stops along these scenic byways. This action is expected to enhance the recreational experience at the reservoir by buffering highway traffic noise and partially screening views of the highway from recreational use areas. For Action 15, EWEB shall:

- Plant native plants, shrubs, and coniferous and deciduous tree species, at a high density, on a 0.5-acre area of open ground at the southeast corner of Trail Bridge Reservoir.
- Add fill material and plant native plants, shrubs, and coniferous and deciduous trees, at a high density, at the pull off next to the reservoir near Tower 2, contingent on ODOT approval.
- Maintain and replant, as needed, the plants, shrubs and trees for a five-year period following the initial installation to aid in establishment of the vegetation.

#### 4.16 Action 16—Project Facility Screening at Carmen Power Plant

This action requires the establishment and maintenance of vegetation by EWEB along the Scenic Byway across from the Carmen Power Plant. This action will soften the visual effect of the Carmen Power Plant and Project support compound (e.g., homes and workshops) for travelers on the Scenic Byway. The action will further screen views of the power plant and Project support facilities and improve the scenic integrity of both areas. For Action 16, EWEB shall:

- Plant native plants, shrubs and coniferous and deciduous trees, at a high density, between the Highway and reservoir, and outside of the Project transmission line right of way.
- Maintain and replant, as needed, the plants, shrubs and trees for a five-year period following the initial installation to aid in establishment of the vegetation.

#### 4.17 Action 17—Fish Passage Structures at Trail Bridge Dam

The siting, construction, and operation of fish passage structures (upstream and downstream) at Trail Bridge Dam have the potential to affect aesthetic and recreation resources at Trail Bridge Reservoir and downstream in the McKenzie River. This action requires EWEB to evaluate its

fish passage design plans to avoid potential impacts and incorporate potential enhancements in a manner consist with recommendations contained in the *Historic Properties Management Plan* (Oetting and Kramer 2008), and consistent with the priority goal of fish passage to the extent reasonably practicable before the finalization of fish passage plans. For Action 17, EWEB shall:

- Perform an aesthetic and recreation resource assessment of planned fish passage and related changes to Trail Bridge Reservoir including development of visual simulations of fish passage structures from Key Viewpoints within the affected watershed. Assessments will be completed as part of the 30%, 60%, and 90% design reviews.
- Provide the draft results of the assessment to the USDA Forest Service, Oregon SHPO, OPRD and other RAWG members for review and comment
- Respond to the Parties' comments in a final report that documents the recreation and aesthetic changes to be integrated into the fish passage design and submit the final report to the RAWG members and FERC.

#### **4.18 Action 18—Closure of Dispersed Use Areas**

The recreation studies indicated that some of the dispersed recreation use areas are affecting natural and cultural resources. This action requires EWEB to close and rehabilitate the dispersed use areas within the FERC Project Boundary and in areas that are within the McKenzie Wild and Scenic River Corridor. The primary effect of this action will be to displace those dispersed campers to other developed or dispersed areas. Capacity is available in developed campgrounds and other dispersed camping areas within or adjacent to the Project to handle campers displaced by these closures.

##### **4.18.1 Dispersed Use Areas within the Project Area**

Within the FERC project boundary, Action 18 requires EWEB to:

- Remove garbage, built structures and human waste from the dispersed recreation use along the Smith Lo-Level Road.
- Rehabilitate and scarify compacted areas along the Smith Lo-Level Road.
- Install barriers and signs to prevent future use of the areas along the Smith Lo-Level Road for camping.

##### **4.18.2 Dispersed Use Areas within the McKenzie Wild and Scenic River Corridor**

Within the McKenzie Wild and Scenic River Corridor, Action 18 requires EWEB to:

- Remove garbage, built structures and human waste from the dispersed recreation use areas at Ice Cap Creek.
- Rehabilitate and scarify compacted areas at Ice Cap Creek.
- Install barriers and signs to prevent future use of the areas at Ice Cap Creek
- Install a gate and place rock barriers at the Fish Ladder Rapid site to address the need to protect heritage resources, but retain a parking area and spur within the confines of the impacted area to allow for continued scouting of Fish Ladder Rapid on the McKenzie River by whitewater boaters.

#### 4.19 Action 19—Lower Carmen Bypass Reach

Based on responses that EWEB received from boaters participating in the whitewater boating study, there is some regional interest in boating the lower Carmen Bypass Reach under currently available flows. Because the reach is not gaged and access is difficult, few boaters have historically taken advantage of the boating opportunities. Although EWEB shall not promote or encourage boating in the lower Carmen Bypass Reach, EWEB funding of installation of a real-time gaging station on the lower Carmen Bypass Reach, with real-time reporting on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) website, will allow kayakers and other boaters to monitor flow conditions for boating opportunities. EWEB shall make information on planned high flow releases at Carmen Diversion Dam available on the Internet.

The effect of this action may be potentially to increase boating use on the lower Carmen Bypass Reach, but the difficulty of the whitewater, quality of the rapids for the length of any boating run, and number of log portages is still likely to keep use to relatively few trips per year. No trail improvements are proposed to provide access to the reach (boaters may hike up the McKenzie River trail or hike or climb down from a spur trail off Highway 126). The effect of this action will be possibly to expand recreation opportunities and increase the recreation use of the lower Carmen Bypass Reach. For Action 19, EWEB shall:

- Fund installation of a real-time reporting gage generally about 0.4 km (0.2 miles) upstream of Trail Bridge Reservoir, as near to the location of the pressure transducer used in the relicensing studies as the USGS determines is feasible. Gages will be installed as soon as reasonably practicable in a timeframe and manner consistent with Section 4.2 of the *Aquatics Management Plan* (Stillwater Sciences 2008b).
- Link the gage to the USGS stream flow website.
- Provide information on the anticipated timing and magnitude of planned high flow releases at Carmen Diversion Dam.

#### 4.20 Action 20—Smith Bypass Reach

Based on responses that EWEB received from boaters participating in the whitewater boating study, there is regional interest in boating the Smith Bypass Reach under currently available flows. Because the reach is short (approximately 2 miles) and not currently gaged, few boaters have historically taken advantage of the boating opportunities. Although EWEB shall not promote or encourage boating in the Smith Bypass Reach, placement of a real-time gaging station on the Smith Bypass Reach with real-time reporting on the USGS website, will allow kayakers and other boaters to monitor flow conditions for boating opportunities. EWEB shall make information on planned high flow releases at the Smith Dam available via the Internet. The effect of this action may potentially expand the recreation opportunities and increase the recreation use of the Smith Bypass Reach. For Action 20, EWEB shall:

- Fund installation of a real-time reporting gage in the Smith River Bypass at a location that the USGS determines is feasible. Gages will be installed as soon as reasonably practicable in a timeframe and manner consistent with Section 4.2 of the *Aquatics Management Plan* (Stillwater Sciences 2008b).
- Link the gage to the USGS stream flow website.
- Provide information on the anticipated dates and magnitude of planned high flow releases at the Smith Dam.

#### 4.21 Action 21—Interpretation and Education Program

The *Recreation Suitability* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006c) identified a need for Project-specific educational and interpretive information for the general public. This action will enhance the experience of Project visitors, encourage protection of resources in the Project area, and promote safe and sustainable use of Project facilities and resources. The interpretation and education (I&E) program will employ a variety of media, such as signs, kiosks, and pamphlets to convey a variety of themes related to the Project and the natural and cultural environment in which the Project is located. The primary component of the I&E program will be the Project Visitor Kiosk to be located at Trail Bridge Reservoir (see Action 14 above). The effects of this action will be to provide the public with information on natural, cultural and historical resources including special status and threatened and endangered fish, plants and animals, and non-native and invasive plants. For Action 21, EWEB shall:

- Fund the initial development of the I&E program.
- EWEB shall develop an Interpretation and Education plan, in cooperation with the RAWG and subject to the review and approval of the USDA Forest Service, within one year of New License issuance. The I&E Plan shall include:
  - themes considering the natural, historical and cultural context of the Project and APE,
  - I & E requirements of other Management Plans made part of the New License,
  - identification of interpretive media and avenues for deployment,
  - identification and prioritization site(s) for interpretive information,
  - and a program for maintaining and repairing the I&E program components.
- Once the I&E Plan is approved, EWEB shall implement elements of the I&E Plan simultaneously when rehabilitating the corresponding recreation area, and no later than 10 years after License issuance.

#### 4.22 Action 22—Sign Management Plan

EWEB will rehabilitate or newly install informational, directional and interpretive signs in a consistent manner across the project, subject to USDA Forest Service approval. If the appropriate regulatory/enforcement agency(ies) agrees, EWEB shall install signs that depict ODFW angling regulations. All signs required under the RAMP will be designed and installed simultaneously when designing and rehabilitating the corresponding recreation area, and no later than 10 years after License issuance.

EWEB will monitor and evaluate the condition and content of all signs installed under the Recreation and Aesthetics Management Plan and the Interpretation & Education Plan, within one year of the time when all signs have been installed, and subsequently every five years. The evaluation will assess repair or maintenance needs; effectiveness of current sign locations; if any information on the sign is outdated or inaccurate; or if there is new information about the Project or natural or cultural environment that should be communicated in the I&E program. Any significant invasive species newly found within

the Project since the last I&E assessment, and any newly-listed state or Federally threatened or endangered species found within the Project shall be incorporated into the I&E program.

Within one year of finding a need for maintenance, repair, replacement, additional, or redesign of any sign, EWEB, in consultation with the RAWG and subject to USDA Forest Service approval, will perform that work, or provide the USDA Forest Service with funding to perform that work.



## 5 MONITORING PROGRAMS AND PROCEDURES

EWEB shall develop a monitoring plan for recreation and aesthetic resources in consultation with the RAWG and subject to approval by the USDA Forest Service. EWEB shall also provide training to its employees and contractors for implementation of this RAMP. EWEB may conduct monitoring, or EWEB shall provide funding to the USDA Forest Service to conduct the monitoring. There are three types of monitoring—implementation, effectiveness, and validation monitoring, which are described in more detail below.

### 5.1 Implementation Monitoring

EWEB shall conduct or fund implementation monitoring for each of the described actions. Implementation monitoring will determine if USDA Forest Service requirements in the Forest Plan (as amended USDA Forest Service and BLM 1994) and any future amendments have been followed. Because this RAMP is designed to implement the described actions in a manner meeting the requirements of the Forest Plan, implementation monitoring should be minimal, and should be able to be accomplished as part of site visits associated with annual RAWG meetings, or quarterly USDA Forest Service meetings with updates to the RAWG as part of the annual meeting process, unless the RAWG members by consensus have determined that an additional meeting(s) is needed.

### 5.2 Effectiveness Monitoring

EWEB shall conduct or fund effectiveness monitoring to determine whether the described RAMP actions meet the goals of this RAMP in Section 3 above. At each annual meeting or during the previous year's site visits to the Project, the RAWG shall discuss if effectiveness monitoring is needed. Typically, EWEB shall conduct or fund effectiveness monitoring for recreation and aesthetic resources approximately every six years. However, monitoring may occur more or less often than every six years upon consensus of the RAWG.

At a minimum, the scope of the above effectiveness monitoring will include an assessment of whether the following are meeting the objectives and goals of the RAMP in Section 3.1:

1. RAMP actions themselves (at a macro level)
2. Use of RAMP recreation sites, including traffic flow and parking patterns
3. Inspection and mitigation of hazard trees at RAMP recreation sites
4. Vegetation screening
5. Features designed to accommodate people with mobility-impairments
6. The aesthetic appearance of the Project from the 25 Key Viewpoints that were used in the *Aesthetic Resources Technical* report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006b). Attachment E contains a table listing the Key Viewpoints, maps showing their locations, and photographs of the view from the Key Viewpoints.

Effectiveness monitoring shall analyze current conditions for consistency with:

- Requirements of the Forest Plan as amended (USDA Forest Service and BLM 1994), or most current document;
- The *McKenzie Pass–Santiam Pass Scenic Byway Management Strategy* (USDA Forest Service 1992) or most current document;

- The *Design Guide, McKenzie Pass–Santiam Pass Scenic Byway* (USDA Forest Service 1993) or most current document;
- Current Project operations;
- Current and future public safety needs
- Any other objective as stated in RAMP Section 3.1.

In addition to the effectiveness monitoring described above, if either EWEB or the Forest Service determines, in consultation with the RAWG, that planned and/or completed RAMP actions may be resulting in unexpected adverse consequences to recreation, aesthetic, or other environmental resources, EWEB shall conduct monitoring or provide funding to monitor the potentially affected resource(s) as soon as possible.

### 5.3 Validation Monitoring and Evaluation

EWEB shall conduct or fund validation monitoring to determine whether the goals for this RAMP need to be revised due to on-going changes in resource management direction and Project operations. For example, the Forest Plan may be revised in the near future and changes in management direction may alter the resource management goals in the Forest Plan and therefore this RAMP. Similarly, changes in Project operations or changes in EWEB's goals as a utility may result in a change in the goals for this RAMP.

EWEB, in consultation with the RAWG and subject to approval by the USDA Forest Service, shall determine during the annual meeting or quarterly meetings whether changes in validation monitoring and evaluation should be made.

## 6 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Recreation facility development associated with the described actions that will occur on federal lands managed by the USDA Forest Service. Site planning, facility design, and construction will be done in a manner that complies with Oregon, federal and local statutes and regulations, and meets USDA Forest Service requirements, including the following (see also the specific performance standards applicable to each action in Table 10-1):

- Forest Plan requirements for recreation and aesthetic resources as set forth by ROS, VQO and SIO designations (USDA Forest Service and BLM 1994, or most current document).
- Management strategy and design requirements for aesthetic resources associated with the McKenzie Pass-Santiam Pass Scenic Byway (USDA Forest Service 1992 and 1993, or most current document).
- Forest Service recreation site, trail and interpretive service requirements in the meaningful measures system (USDA Forest Service 2002a, 2002b, 2002c, and 2004, or most current documents).
- Forest Service Outdoor Recreation Accessibility Guidelines (USDA Forest Service 2006, or most current document).

## 7 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIONS

### 7.1 Developed Use Areas

Historically, EWEB has been responsible for maintaining boat ramps at three Project reservoirs, and has contributed to the maintenance of the day use areas and campgrounds at the Project reservoirs, except for Ice Cap Creek Campground and Day Use Area. Under this RAMP, EWEB shall be responsible for operating and maintaining all of the developed use areas described in Section 1.1.1 above and shown on Figures 1-1 through 1-3. Operation and maintenance of the developed use areas shall meet the requirements of the USDA Forest Service's *National Quality Standards and Assigned Tasks for Recreation Sites Facility Master Planning* (USDA Forest Service 2004).

EWEB may enter into an agreement with the Forest Service to provide funding to the USDA Forest Service for operation and maintenance of the following developed recreation use areas:

- Ice Cap Creek Campground and Day Use Area
- Carmen Diversion Reservoir Day Use Area and Beaver Marsh Wildlife Observation Site
- Smith Reservoir Day Use Area and Boat Ramp
- Lakes End Campground
- Trail Bridge Campground and Day Use Area, Visitor Center, and any developed recreation areas associated with the fish passage structure at Trail Bridge Dam

Under such an agreement, EWEB would fully fund the cost of operation and maintenance activities consistent with the USDA Forest Service's *Required Annual Operations & Maintenance Standards & Tasks*.

### 7.2 Dispersed Use Areas

EWEB shall be responsible for the management and maintenance of dispersed use areas identified above in Section 1.1.2 and shown on Figures 1-1 through 1-5, as well as any new dispersed use areas within or adjacent to the FERC Project Boundary that evolve over the term of the New License, and any areas outside the FERC Project Boundary determined through site usage data to be Project-related or Project-induced. Operation and maintenance of these dispersed use areas will meet Forest Plan requirements and the USDA Forest Service's *Required Annual Operations & Maintenance Standards & Tasks*.

EWEB may enter into an agreement with the USDA Forest Service to provide annual funding for the management and maintenance of the following dispersed use areas, including resource protection and restoration activities necessary to meet Forest Plan requirements, known to exist within the FERC Project Boundary:

- Smith Reservoir East Shoreline
- Smith Reservoir Road
- Smith Lo-level Road (EWEB shall manage and maintain these sites until they are closed; see Section 4.18, Action 18)
- EWEB Staging Area

- Two Point Road
- Fish Ladder Rapid (EWEB shall manage and maintain these sites until they are closed; see Section 4.18, Action 18.)
- Peggy Creek Road
- Towers 100-102

Under such an agreement, EWEB would fully fund the cost of operation and maintenance activities consistent with the USDA Forest Service's *Required Annual Operations & Maintenance Standards & Tasks*.

## 8 CONTINGENCY ACTIONS

This RAMP is a guide for managing recreation and aesthetic resources throughout the term of the New License. Changes in issues, actions, priorities, and schedules will likely occur during implementation of the 23 actions, and subsequent actions over the term of the New License. In order to address these changes, a general understanding of how contingencies will be addressed is provided in this RAMP.

Contingency actions shall be developed by EWEB and the USDA Forest Service primarily in consultation with the RAWG, to the extent reasonably practicable. The goals set forth in this RAMP, the requirements of the Forest Plan, and other applicable statutes and regulations shall provide the requirements for determining and implementing contingency actions.

## 9 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

EWEB shall prepare an annual report regarding EWEB's implementation of this RAMP. EWEB shall provide a draft of the annual report to the RAWG for a 30-day comment period on the draft report. At the request of a RAWG member, EWEB shall extend the comment period for an additional 30 days. EWEB shall submit a final report and response to comments on the draft report to the Commission within 90 days after the end of the comment period. EWEB shall include, at a minimum, the following information in the annual report:

1. A summary of the actions that EWEB implemented during the previous calendar year.
2. A discussion of any substantial differences between the actions provided in this RAMP and the actions that EWEB implemented, including explanations for any substantial differences.
3. A summary of the actions EWEB plans to implement for the current calendar year.
4. A discussion of any substantial differences between the implementation schedule in this RAMP and the schedule for the actions EWEB plans to implement in the current calendar year, including an explanation for any substantial differences.
5. Documentation of consultation with the RAWG and approval by the agencies with approval authority regarding actions EWEB implemented under this RAMP in the previous calendar year.
6. Results of any monitoring that occurred during the previous calendar year, conclusions that EWEB draws from the monitoring results, and any changes to this RAMP EWEB proposes based on the monitoring results. EWEB shall consult with the RAWG and obtain any necessary approvals as provided in Sections 2.2.2.1, 2.2.2.2, 2.2.2.3, and 2.3 of this RAMP regarding any proposed changes to this RAMP based on the monitoring results.

## 10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

EWEB shall complete all actions identified in Section 4 of this RAMP within 10 years after New License issuance. Table 10-1 below presents information relevant to implementing the actions in this RAMP. For each action there is an estimated planning and construction period. In addition to the timeline for implementation, the table also identifies the key performance standards for planning and construction activities. Additional explanations of terms used in the table are in Attachment D.

When determining the order in which recreation areas will be rehabilitated, EWEB shall prioritize, in consultation with the RAWG, WWG, FWG, and VWG, rehabilitation of the recreation area that most contributes to the protection, mitigation or enhancement of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or their habitat.



Table 10-1. Priority timeline for implementing Actions and related key performance standards.

Action		Years of planning	Years of construction	MA <sup>2</sup>	ROS <sup>3</sup>	SIO & (VQO) <sup>4</sup>	ACS <sup>5</sup> concern areas	Other issues
#	Description							
3	Carmen Diversion Reservoir Shoreline	2	1	5a – Special Interest Area	Roaded Modified Roaded Natural	High (R) Modification (PR)	Carmen Diversion Reservoir and McKenzie River and Beaver Marsh	Follows aquatic and riparian habitat restoration
6	Smith Reservoir Boat Ramp	2	1	11C - Scenic – Partial Retention Middleground	Roaded Natural	Modification (PR)	Smith Reservoir	
9	Lakes End Campground	1	1	11C - Scenic – Partial Retention Middleground	Roaded Natural	Modification (PR)	Smith River and Smith Reservoir	
12	Trail Bridge Reservoir Shoreline	1	1	N/A	Roaded Natural	High (R)	Trail Bridge Reservoir	

<sup>2</sup> Management Emphasis Area (MA) designations. Source: Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006d, Section 3.2.1.4.<sup>3</sup> ROS = Recreation Opportunity Spectrum designations. Source: Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006d, Section 3.2.1.4.<sup>4</sup> SIO (VQO) = Scenic Integrity Objectives and the corresponding Visual Quality Objective. Sources: Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006d, Section 3.2.1.4; USDA Forest Service Agriculture Handbook 701, Landscape Aesthetics, A Handbook for Scenery Management, Appendix H, Examples of Scenic Integrity Levels.<sup>5</sup> Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS).

#	Action	Years of planning	Years of construction	MA <sup>2</sup>	ROS <sup>3</sup>	SIO & (VQO) <sup>4</sup>	ACS <sup>5</sup> concern areas	Other issues
	Description							
17	Fish Passage Structures at Trail Bridge Dam	5	5	Downstream of dam - Upper McKenzie Key Watershed Overlay	Roaded Natural	High (R)		
1	Ice Cap Creek Campground and Day Use Area	3	3	6d - McKenzie Wild and Scenic River	Roaded Natural	Modification (PR)	McKenzie River & Ice Cap Creek	
8	Lakes End Campground	3	3	11C - Scenic – Partial Retention Middleground	Roaded Natural	Modification (PR)	Smith River & Smith Reservoir	Follows riparian habitat restoration
11	Trail Bridge Reservoir Boat Ramp	1	1	N/A	Roaded Natural	High (R)	Trail Bridge Reservoir & Smith River	
15	Project Facility Screening at Trail Bridge Reservoir	1	3	N/A	Roaded Natural	High (R)		
16	Project Facility Screening at Carmen Power Plant	1	3	N/A	Roaded Natural	High (R)		

#	Action	Years of planning	Years of construction	MA <sup>2</sup>	ROS <sup>3</sup>	SIO & (VQO) <sup>4</sup>	ACS <sup>5</sup> concern areas	Other issues
	Description							
18	Closure of Dispersed Use Areas	1	1	Variable see Figures in Attachment D	Variable see Figures in Attachment D	Variable see Figures in Attachment D		
4	Beaver Marsh Wildlife Observation Site Access	1	1	5a – Special Interest Area	Roaded Modified	High (R)	Carmen Diversion Reservoir Beaver Marsh McKenzie River	
2	Carmen Diversion Reservoir Day Use Area	2	2	5a – Special Interest Area	Roaded Modified  Roaded Natural	High (R)  Modification (PR)	McKenzie River Carmen Diversion Reservoir Beaver Marsh	
5	Smith Reservoir Day Use Area	2	2	11c - Scenic – Partial Retention Middleground	Roaded Natural	Modification (PR)	Smith Reservoir	
7	Smith Reservoir Shoreline	2	1	11C - Scenic – Partial Retention Middleground	Roaded Natural	Modification (PR)	Smith Reservoir	Follows riparian habitat restoration Activities
21	Interpretation and Education Program	2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Action		Years of planning	Years of construction	MA <sup>2</sup>	ROS <sup>3</sup>	SIO & (VQO) <sup>4</sup>	ACS <sup>5</sup> concern areas	Other issues
#	Description							
22	Operation & Maintenance of Use Areas	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
23	Sign Management Plan	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

## 11 REFERENCES CITED

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[http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/measures/Stan/Standards\\_Files/RecSites\\_Standards.doc](http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/measures/Stan/Standards_Files/RecSites_Standards.doc) [Accessed May 2007].

USDA Forest Service. 2002b. Trails: national quality standards. Recreation and Heritage Resources Integrated Business Systems. [http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/measures/Stan/Standards\\_Files/trails\\_standards.doc](http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/measures/Stan/Standards_Files/trails_standards.doc) [Accessed May 2007].

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USDA Forest Service and BLM (Bureau of Land Management). 1994. Record of decision for amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management planning documents within the range of the northern spotted owl and Standards and guidelines for management of habitat for late-successional and old-growth forest related species within the range of the northern spotted owl.

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## Figures

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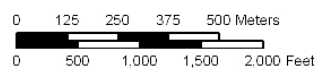




-  Dispersed Use Areas
-  Developed Use Area
-  McKenzie River National Recreation Trail
-  State Highway 126



**Carmen-Smith Hydroelectric Project  
(FERC No. 2242)**



  
 Stillwater Sciences  
 574.271.77

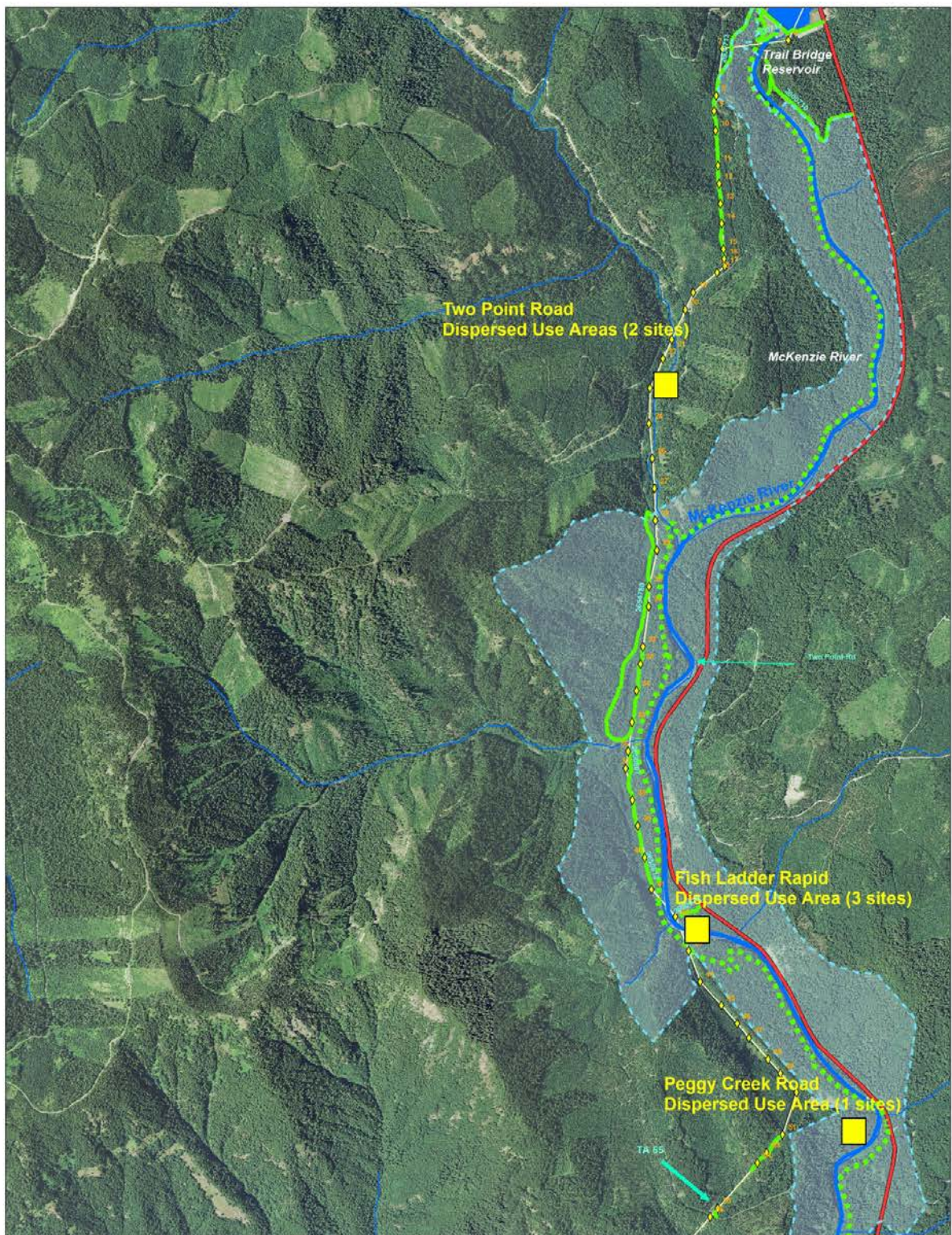
Figure 1-2. Location of developed and dispersed use areas at Smith Reservoir.





Figure 1-3. Location of developed and dispersed use areas at Trail Bridge Reservoir.





### Legend

- Developed Use Areas
- Dispersed Use Areas
- McKenzie River National Recreation Trail
- State Highway 126
- McKenzie Wild and Scenic River

Data source: US Forest Service, Willamette National Forest



### Carmen-Smith Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2242)

0 250 500 750 1,000 Meters  
0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

Data Sources:  
DOQ USGS, 2000  
Streams Modified USGS DLD, Scale: 1:24,000  
Roads, BLM and State of Oregon, 1989, Scale: 1:24,000  
Township and Range, State of Oregon, 1993, Scale: 1:100,000  
Land Ownership, BLM, State of Oregon, 1993, Scale: 1:100,000



Solwater Sciences  
8/24/2007

Figure 1-4. Location of dispersed use areas along the project transmission line north of Tower 55.



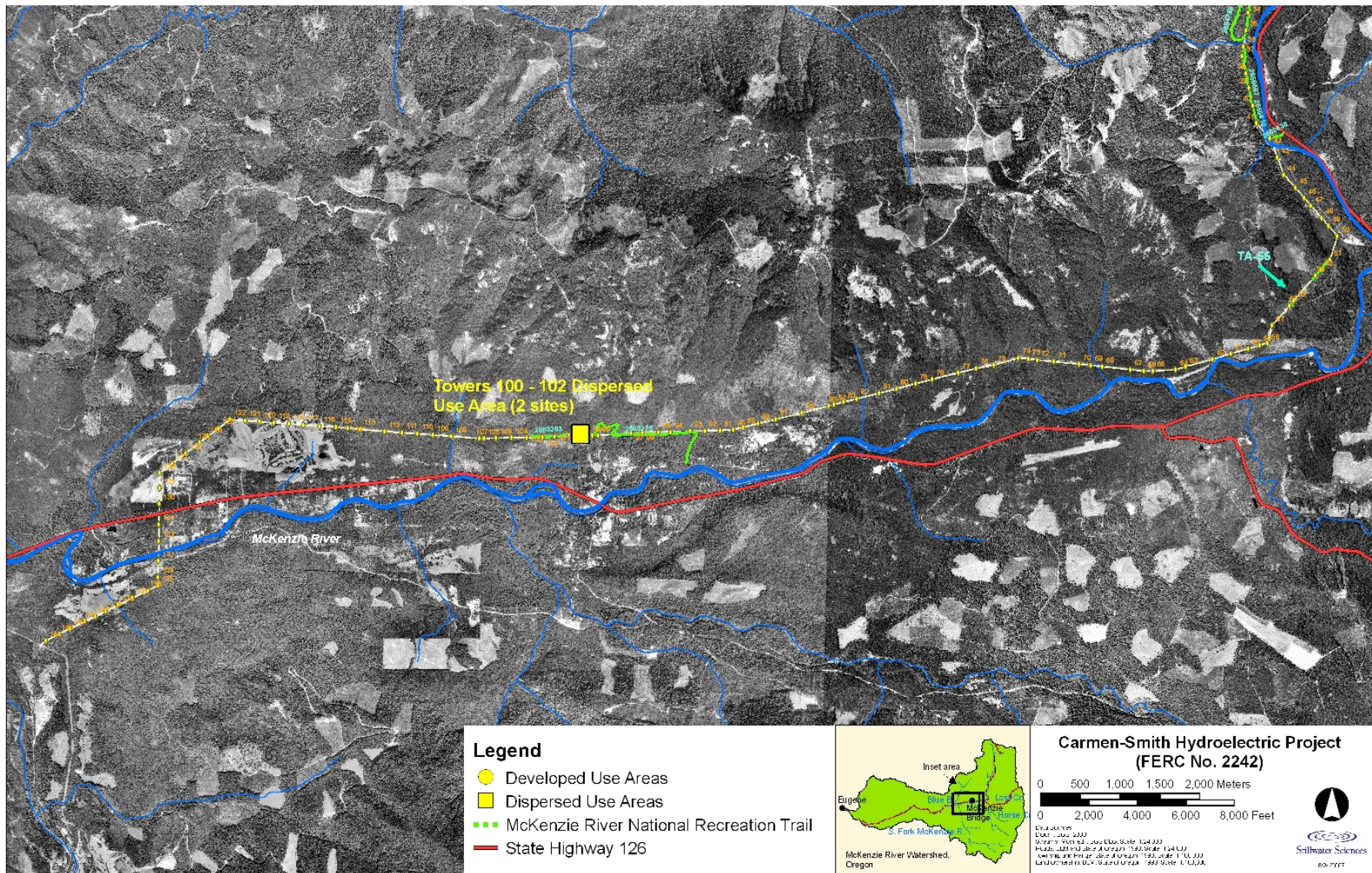


Figure 1-5. Location of dispersed use areas along the Project transmission line west of Tower 55.



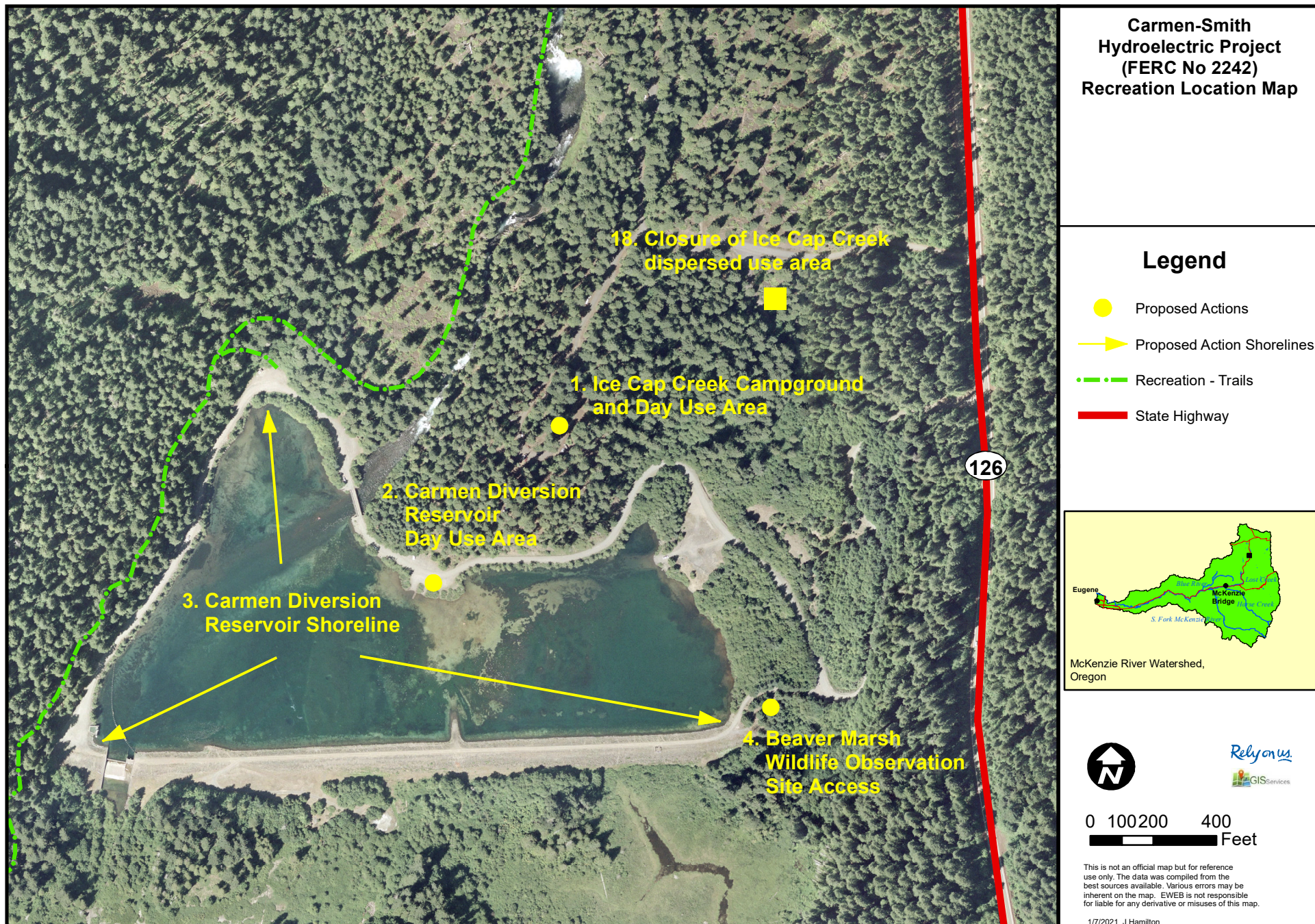
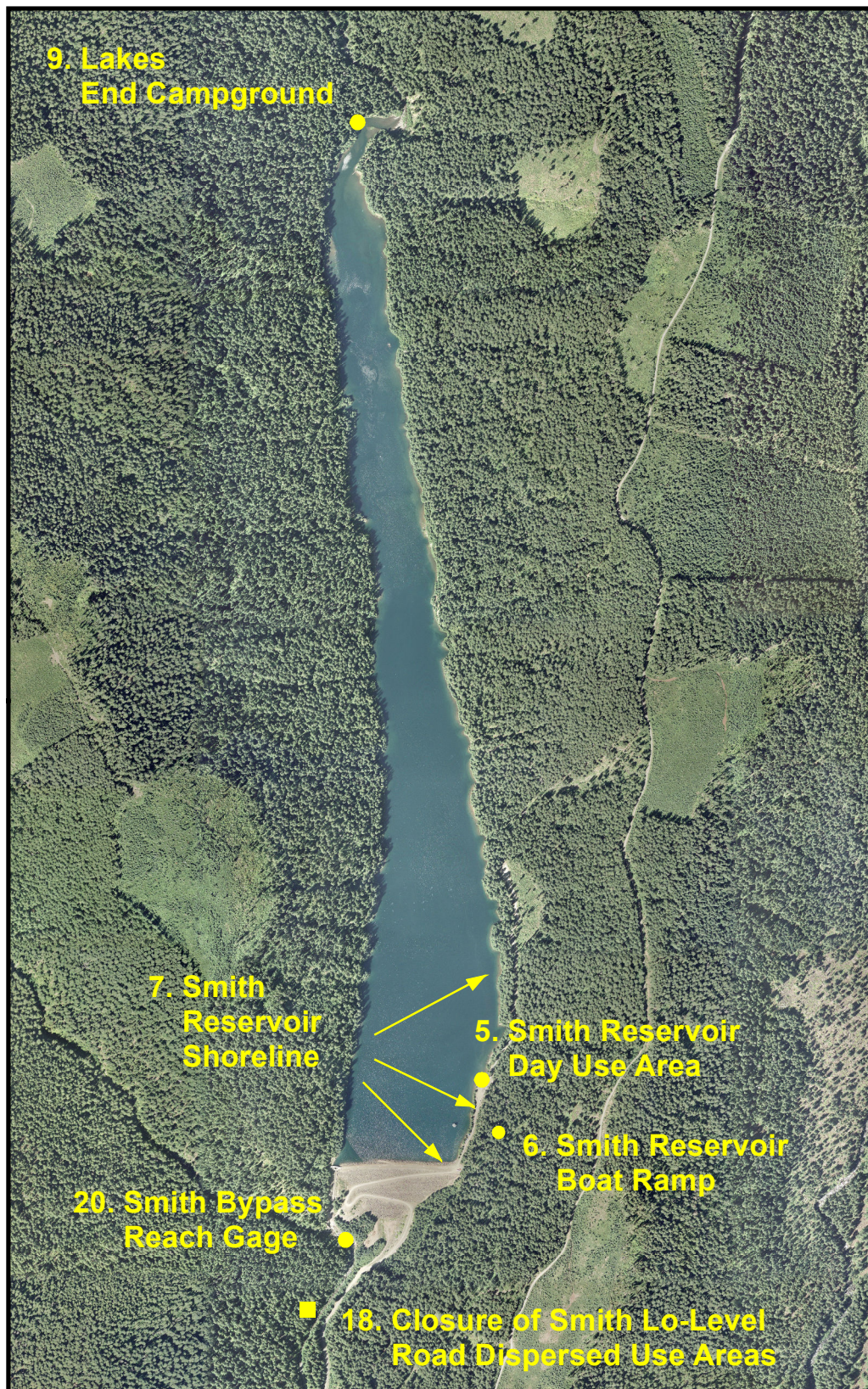


Figure 4-1. Locations of RAMP site improvement actions at Carmen Diversion Reservoir





## Legend

- Dispersed Use Areas
- Developed Use Areas
- Recreation - Trails
- State Highway



## Carmen-Smith Hydroelectric Project (FERC No 2242) Recreation Location Map

0 650 1,300 2,600 Feet



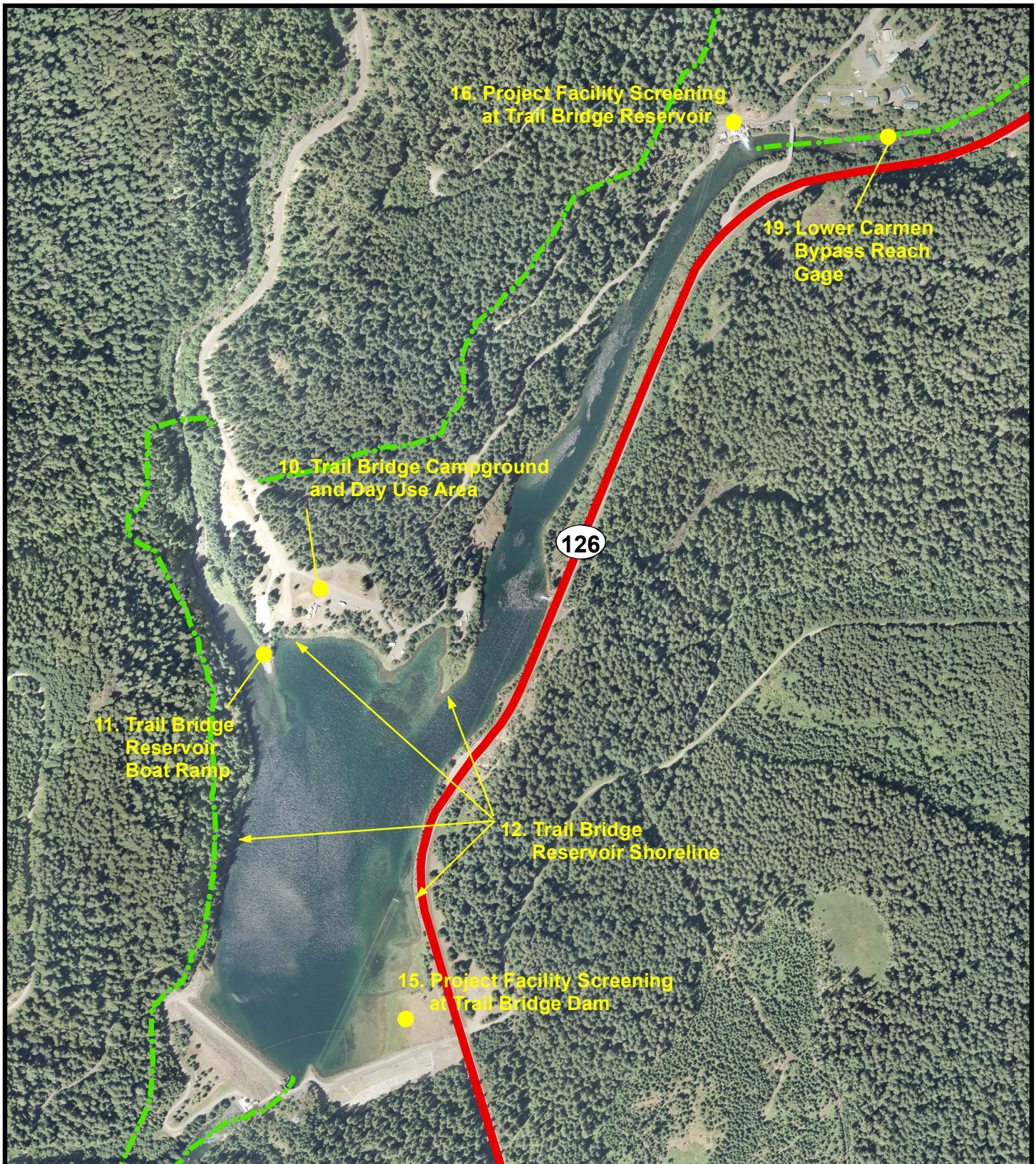
This is not an official map but for reference use only. The data was compiled from the best sources available. Various errors may be inherent on the map. EWES is not responsible for liability for any derivative or misuses of this map.

1/6/2021 J. Hamilton

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GIS Services

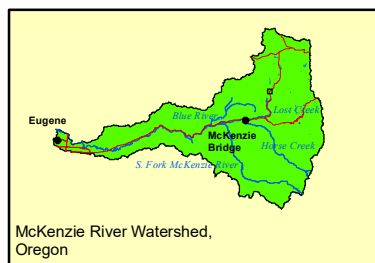
Figure 4-2. Locations of RAMP site improvement actions at Carmen Diversion Reservoir





## Legend

- Dispersed Use Areas
- Developed Use Areas
- - - Recreation - Trails
- State Highway



## Carmen-Smith Hydroelectric Project (FERC No 2242) Recreation Location Map

0 310 620 1,240 Feet

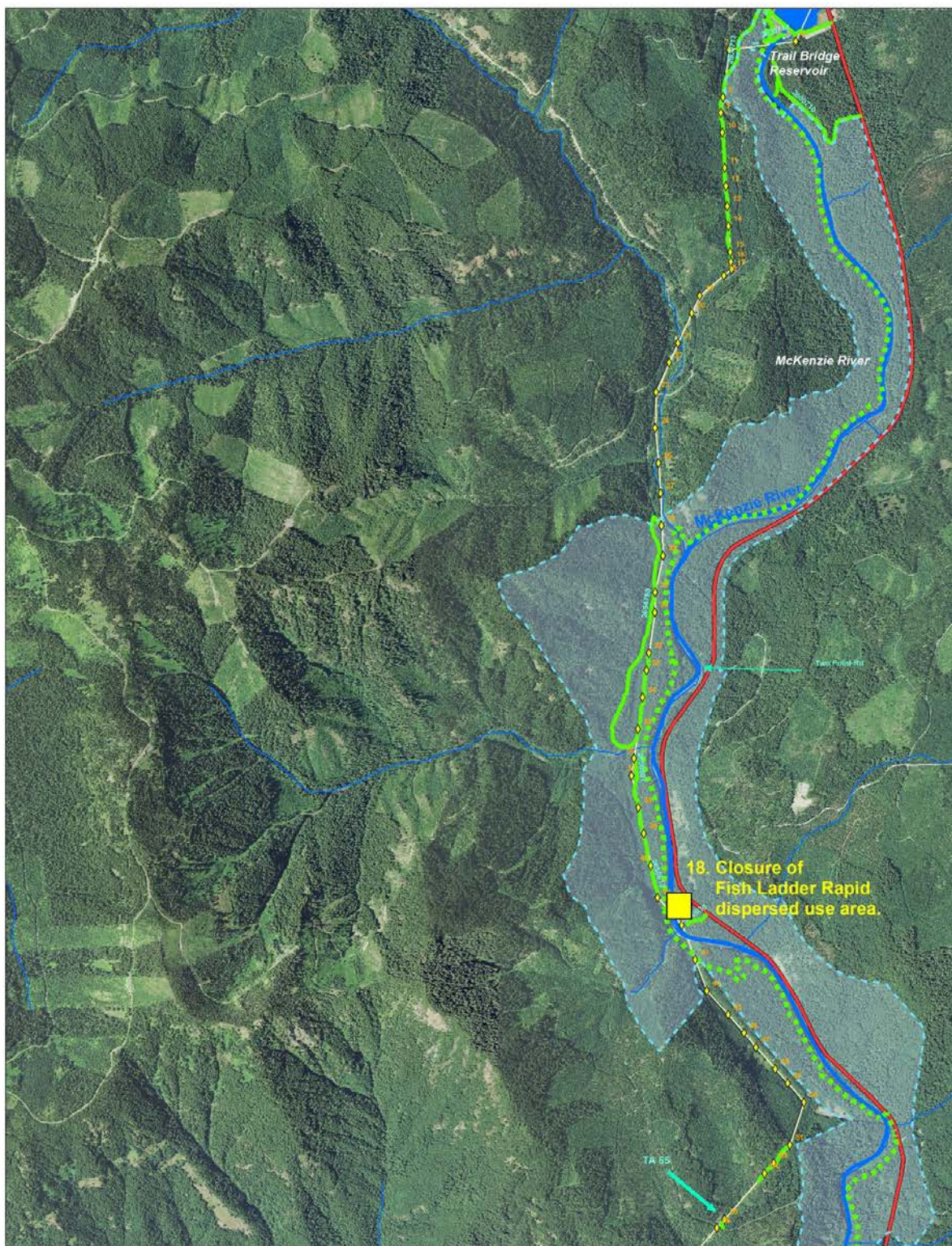


This is not an official map but for reference use only. The data was compiled from the best sources available. Various errors may be inherent on the map. EWES is not responsible for liability for any derivative or misuses of this map.

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Figure 4-3. Locations of RAMP site improvement actions at Carmen Diversion Reservoir





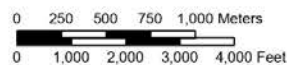
### Legend

- Developed Use Areas
- Dispersed Use Areas
- McKenzie River National Recreation Trail
- State Highway 126
- McKenzie Wild and Scenic River

Data source: US Forest Service, Willamette National Forest



### Carmen-Smith Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2242)



Data Sources:  
 DOG USGS, 2000  
 Streams: Modified USGS D/G, Scale: 1:24,000  
 Roads: BLM and State of Oregon, 1989, Scale: 1:24,000  
 Township and Range: State of Oregon, 1993, Scale: 1:100,000  
 Land Ownership: BLM, State of Oregon, 1993, Scale: 1:100,000



Figure 4-4. Location of RAMP site improvement actions along the transmission line north of Tower 55.



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## Attachments

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## Attachment A

### Use Estimates for Dispersed Sites on the Smith Lo-level Road

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**TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM  
EXISTING RECREATIONAL USES REPORT ESTIMATE OF VISITS**

**Date:** January 11, 2007

**To:** Carmen-Smith Relicensing Social Science Technical Subgroup

**From:** Martha Goodavish, MGPD, and Michael McCann, EWEB

**Subject:** 2006 Recreation Season Selected Estimates of Visits

**Project:** Eugene Water and Electric Board Carmen-Smith Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2242)

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This memorandum presents maximum use estimates for a number of recreation sites within the Carmen-Smith Project APE for recreation calculated from vehicle count data collected by EWEB during the year 2006 using TrafX® counters. Counters were placed along the Smith Dam road, at dispersed sites along the Smith Lo-level Road, and at the middle and lower entrances to the Bigfoot dispersed recreation sites. The vehicle counts were collected and estimated maximum number of visits calculated in order to provide a better understanding of the level of use these areas receive. Questions regarding the level of use of these areas arose during review of the data contained within the *Existing Recreational Uses in the Carmen-Smith Hydroelectric Project, Upper McKenzie River Basin, Oregon, Final Report* (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences, March 2006).

**1. Smith Reservoir maximum spring season estimate**

In 2006 EWEB placed one traffic counter along the Smith River Road at the base of Smith Dam to count vehicles accessing the Smith Reservoir day use area. The counter collected data from 12 April 2006 through 27 June 2006. The count data for the spring season (12 April 2006 through 27 May 2006) were used to recalculate the maximum estimate of visits for the spring season at Smith Reservoir.

Previous maximum estimates of visits presented for the spring season at Smith Reservoir in the DLA and FLA were not calculated in the same manner as the other developed site estimates. This memo rectifies this situation by presenting a revised maximum estimate of spring season visits to Smith Reservoir based on the same methodology used at the other developed recreation sites, with the one difference being that 2006 vehicle count data are used instead of 2004-2005 vehicle count data.

As with the other maximum visit estimates presented in Table 1 below, the spring season at Smith Reservoir is the product of: 1) the average number of vehicles per day, 2) the

average number of people per vehicle, and 3) the number of days in the spring season. Maximum visit estimates were calculated for weekdays and weekends separately then combined to generate the total estimate of visits. The estimate is equivalent to the product of the total number of vehicles counted by the average number of people per vehicle. For the Smith Reservoir spring estimate, the average number of people per vehicle was based on interview data from all the Project reservoir sites collected during the 2005 spring survey season. The average number of people per vehicle for the other developed sites is based on survey data from the specific developed site and season of use. The minimum visit estimates are calculated similarly to the maximum, except observation data collected during the 2004-2005 recreation survey are used instead of vehicle count data. Table A-1 in Attachment A presents the confidence interval associated with the values presented in Table 1. The confidence interval for the spring estimate for Smith Reservoir has been recalculated based on the 2006 data. The other values come directly from Appendix J of the *Existing Recreational Uses in the Carmen-Smith Hydroelectric Project, Upper McKenzie River Basin, Oregon, Final Report* (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design, March 2006).

Table-1. Estimated minimum and maximum visits at Project reservoirs.

Dates	Location <sup>1</sup>	Statistic	Estimates			
			Weekdays	Weekends	All days	Total (includes an adjustment factor for maximum estimates only) <sup>2</sup>
28 May– 6 Sept.	Trail Bridge Reservoir	Minimum	2,289	3,206	5,494	5,494
		Maximum	11,967	9,255	21,221	10,611
	Carmen Diversion Reservoir	Minimum	1,160	877	2,037	2,037
		Maximum	6,992	5,941	12,932	9,699
	Smith Reservoir	Minimum	713	922	1,635	1,635
		Maximum	3,189	3,236	6,424	4,818
7 Sept.–30 Nov.	Trail Bridge Reservoir	Minimum	236	198	435	435
		Maximum <sup>3</sup>	1,919	1,024	2,943	1,472
	Carmen Diversion Reservoir	Minimum	43	124	167	167
		Maximum <sup>3</sup>	377	397	774	581
	Smith Reservoir	Minimum	102	37	139	139
		Maximum	208	87	295	222
1 Dec– 31 Mar.	Trail Bridge Reservoir	Minimum	261	185	446	446
1 Apr.– 27 May	Trail Bridge Reservoir	Minimum	312	212	525	525
		Maximum	2,515	2,474	4,990	2,495
	Carmen Diversion Reservoir	Minimum	239	121	360	360
		Maximum	1,182	704	1,886	1,415
	Smith Reservoir	Minimum	206	141	348	348
		Maximum <sup>4</sup>	470	577	1,047	785
Annual Visits by Site	Trail Bridge Reservoir	Minimum				6,900
		Maximum				14,578
	Carmen Diversion Reservoir	Minimum				2,564
		Maximum				11,695
	Smith Reservoir	Minimum				2,122
		Maximum				5,825
Total Annual Visits		Minimum				15,279
		Maximum				35,791

<sup>1</sup> Trail Bridge Reservoir estimate includes use associated with the Smith Lo-Level Road Dispersed Sites; Smith Reservoir estimate includes use associated with the day use area and Lakes End Campground.

<sup>2</sup> Adjustment factors are applied to maximum estimates only; 50% reduction applied to visits to Trail Bridge Campground and Day Use Area; 25% reduction applied to Carmen Diversion Reservoir and Smith Reservoir.

<sup>3</sup> The USDA Forest Service provided a 2004 use estimate for Ice Cap Creek Campground, but no minimum or maximum estimates were available. This estimate was added to both the minimum and maximum total annual visits.

<sup>4</sup> Vehicle counts were obtained at Smith Reservoir during 2006 and were used to recalculate the maximum use estimate for the spring season.

During the spring season, 359 vehicles were recorded entering the Smith Reservoir Day Use Area. The revised maximum estimate of 785 visits shown in Table 1 above is substantially lower than the maximum estimate of 1,078 presented in the FLA, which was

based on 2006 vehicle count data but calculated differently from the data for the other sites presented in Table 1.

## 2. Smith Lo-level Road Dispersed Sites #2 and #3 Estimated Maximum Visits

Results from the 2004-2005 recreation survey provided limited information about use of the dispersed sites along the Smith Lo-level Road. In an effort to remedy this, EWEB placed traffic counters at the entrances to dispersed sites #2 and #3 since these sites appeared to be the more popular of the four dispersed sites along Smith Lo-level Road. Vehicle counts were collected at site #2 from 27 June 2006 through 14 November 2006 and from 19 April 2006 through 14 November 2006 at site #3. During this period, 287 counts were recorded entering site #2 and 92 counts were recorded entering site #3. These counts were used to calculate a maximum estimate of visits to these two sites along Smith Lo-level Road.



Smith Lo-Level Road dispersed site #2.



Smith Lo-level Road dispersed site #3.

The maximum visit estimates presented for these sites in Table 2 below, are the product of: 1) the average number of vehicles, 2) the average number of people per vehicle, and 3) the number of days. Estimates were calculated separately by weekend/weekday and by season for spring, summer, and fall. No data was collected during the winter. If vehicle count data were not available for the entire season, extrapolations were made; otherwise, the estimate is equivalent to the product of the total number of vehicles counted by the average number of people per vehicle.

Table-2. Estimated maximum visits at Smith River Road dispersed sites #2 and #3.

Season	Location	Estimates			
		Weekdays	Weekends	All days	Adjusted Total (reduction factor of 25% applied to "All days" estimate ) <sup>1</sup>
28 May-6 Sept	Site2	333	733	1,066	800
	Site 3	48	22	70	53
7 Sept– 30 Nov	Site 2	36	22	58	44
	Site 3	0	0	0	0
1 Apr-27 May	Site 3	100	148	249	187
Annual Visits by Site	Site 2				843
	Site 3				239
<b>Total Annual Visits</b>					1,082

<sup>1</sup> Estimate in "All days" column is reduced by 25 percent in the "Adjusted Total" column to account for some visitors making trips in and out of the site during their visit.

For these dispersed sites, estimates were based on seasonal people per vehicle data from dispersed and developed site data, because sample sizes for these data were not adequate when only including dispersed sites. People per vehicle observed values from two interviews conducted at developed sites were omitted due to unusually large group sizes that would be extremely unlikely at a dispersed site (45 and 15 people per vehicle during summer surveys). If the average number of people per vehicle at dispersed sites is actually lower than at developed sites, then the values in Table 2 will be overestimates. Table A-2 in Attachment A shows the confidence intervals associated with the values presented in Table 2.

### 3. Middle and Lower Bigfoot Dispersed Areas Estimated Maximum Visits

The middle and lower Bigfoot dispersed areas are located off of the McKenzie Highway, just north of the Project. The middle Bigfoot area has 4 dispersed sites, and the lower Bigfoot area has 6. A vehicle counter was placed on the entrance roads to the middle and lower Bigfoot areas. Both counters operated from 12 April 2006 through 14 November 2006. During this period, 175 vehicles entered the middle Bigfoot area and 475 vehicles entered lower Bigfoot.

Estimated numbers of visits were calculated according to methods described in Section 2, above. If the average number of people per vehicle at dispersed sites is actually lower than at developed sites, then the values in Table 3 will be overestimates. Table A-3 in Attachment A shows the confidence intervals associated with the values presented in Table 3.

Table-3. Estimated maximum visits at Middle and Lower Bigfoot dispersed use areas.

Recreation Survey Season	Location	Estimates			
		Weekdays	Weekends	All days	Adjusted Total (reduction factor of 25% applied to "All days" estimate) <sup>1</sup>
28 May - 6 Sept	Middle Bigfoot	165	208	373	280
	Lower Bigfoot	288	158	447	335
7 Sept – 30 Nov	Middle Bigfoot	25	31	56	42
	Lower Bigfoot	569	172	741	556
1 Apr - 27 May	Middle Bigfoot	25	63	88	66
	Lower Bigfoot	131	49	180	135
Annual Visits by Site	Middle Bigfoot				388
	Lower Bigfoot				1,026
<b>Total Annual Visits</b>					1,414

<sup>1</sup> Estimate in "All days" column is reduced by 25 percent in the "Adjusted Total" column to account for some visitors making trips in and out of the areas during their visit.



## Attachment A

Table-A-1. Estimated minimum and maximum visits (and 95% confidence intervals) at developed recreation use sites.

Dates	Location	Minimum/ Maximum	95% Confidence Intervals		
			Weekdays	Weekends	Total
28 May – 6 Sept.	Trail Bridge	Minimum	2,289 +/- 933	3,206 +/- 742	5,494 +/- 1,192
		Maximum	11,967 +/- 1,859	9,255 +/- 264	21,221 +/- 1,878
	Carmen DU	Minimum	1,160 +/- 327	877 +/- 233	2,037 +/- 401
		Maximum	6,992 +/- 684	5,941 +/- 345	12,932 +/- 765
	Smith DU	Minimum	713 +/- 241	922 +/- 226	1,635 +/- 330
		Maximum	3,189 +/- 312	3,236 +/- 153	6,424 +/- 347
7 Sept. – 30 Nov.	Trail Bridge	Minimum	236 +/- 201	198 +/- 92	435 +/- 221
		Maximum <sup>a</sup>	1,919 +/- 408	1,024 +/- 144	2,943 +/- 433
	Carmen DU	Minimum	43 +/- 45	124 +/- 120	167 +/- 128
		Maximum <sup>a</sup>	377 +/- 96	397 +/- 85	774 +/- 128
	Smith DU	Minimum	102 +/- 110	37 +/- 33	139 +/- 115
		Maximum <sup>a</sup>	208 +/- 98	87 +/- 34	295 +/- 103
1 Dec. – 31 Mar.	Trail Bridge	Minimum	261 +/- 84	185 +/- 159	446 +/- 180
1 Apr. – 27 May	Trail Bridge	Minimum	312 +/- 196	212 +/- 96	525 +/- 218
		Maximum (includes Smith)	2,515 +/- 315	2,474 +/- 142	4,990 +/- 346
	Carmen DU	Minimum	239 +/- 166	121 +/- 43	361 +/- 172
		Maximum	1,182 +/- 353	704 +/- 295	1,886 +/- 460
	Smith DU	Minimum	206 +/- 103	141 +/- 53	348 +/- 116
		Maximum <sup>b</sup>	470 +/- 119	577 +/- 264	1,047 +/- 290

<sup>a</sup> Maximum estimate is for the period from 7 Sept to 18 October only.

**Table-A-2.** Estimated maximum visits (and 95% confidence intervals) at Smith Lo-level Road dispersed sites #2 and #3.

Season	Location	Estimates			
		Weekdays	Weekends	All days	Adjusted Total (reduction factor of 25% applied to "All days" estimate) <sup>1</sup>
28 May-6 Sept	Site2	333+/-99	733+/-245	1066+/-264	800
	Site 3	48+/-16	22+/-6	70+/-18	53
7 Sept– 30 Nov	Site 2	36+/-21	22+/-23	58+/-31	44
	Site 3	0	0	0	0
1 Apr-27 May	Site 3	100+/-39	148+/-68	249+/-79	187
Annual Visits by Site	Site 2				843
	Site 3				239
<b>Total Annual Visits</b>					1082

<sup>1</sup> Estimate in "All days" column is reduced by 25 percent in the "Adjusted Total" column to account for some visitors making trips in and out of the site during their visit.

**Table-A-3.** Estimated maximum visits (and 95% confidence intervals) at Middle and Lower Bigfoot dispersed use areas.

Recreation Survey Season	Location	Estimates			
		Weekdays	Weekends	All days	Adjusted Total (reduction factor of 25% applied to "All days" estimate) <sup>1</sup>
28 May - 6 Sept	Middle Bigfoot	165+/-15	208+/-5	373+/-16	280
	Lower Bigfoot	288+/-26	158+/-4	447+/-27	335
7 Sept – 30 Nov	Middle Bigfoot	25+/-15	31+/-13	56+/-20	42
	Lower Bigfoot	569+/-237	172+/-52	741+/-243	556
1 Apr - 27 May	Middle Bigfoot	25+/-10	63+/-21	88+/-24	66
	Lower Bigfoot	131+/-30	49+/-25	180+/-39	135
Annual Visits by Site	Middle Bigfoot				388
	Lower Bigfoot				1,026
<b>Total Annual Visits</b>					1,414

<sup>1</sup> Estimate in "All days" column is reduced by 25 percent in the "Adjusted Total" column to account for some visitors making trips in and out of the areas during their visit.

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**Attachment B**

**Recreation and Aesthetics Management Plan  
Representatives**

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**ATTACHMENT B**  
**RECREATION AND AESTHETICS MANAGEMENT PLAN REPRESENTATIVES**

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**Attachment C**

**Section 8.12 of the Carmen-Smith Settlement Agreement**

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#### 8.12 Notice.

Except as otherwise provided in this Section 8.12, any notice required by this Agreement will be written and will be sent by first-class mail or comparable method of distribution (including e-mail) to all Parties still in existence or their successors and will be filed with FERC if required by this Agreement. For the purpose of this Agreement, a notice will be effective seven days after the date on which it is mailed or otherwise distributed. When this Agreement requires notice in less than seven days, notice will be provided by telephone, facsimile, or electronic mail and will be effective when provided. For the purpose of notice, the list of authorized representatives of the Parties as of the Effective Date is attached as Exhibit I. The Parties will provide notice as provided in this Section 8.12 of any change in the authorized representatives designated in Exhibit I, and EWEB will maintain the current distribution list of such representatives.

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## Attachment D

### Forest Plan Direction for Recreation and Aesthetic Resources

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# 1 MANAGEMENT DIRECTION FOR RECREATION RESOURCES

The 1990 Willamette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) (USDA Forest Service 1990), and its subsequent amendments, set forth the management direction for the Project Study Area in terms of standards and guidelines (Table 1-1).

**Table 1-1.** Willamette National Forest standards and guidelines for the Project Study Area.  
Source: USDA Forest Service (1990).

Developed sites in the Project Study Area	Standards and guidelines	
	Management area	Standards & guidelines for recreation management
Carmen Diversion Reservoir Day Use Area and Ice Cap Creek Campground	5a Special Interest Areas	Area management practices should result in a physical setting that meets or exceeds the ROS class of <b>Roaded Natural</b> .
Smith Reservoir Day Use Area and Lakes End Campground	11c Scenic Partial Retention Middleground	Area management practices should result in a physical setting that meets or exceeds the ROS class of <b>Roaded Natural</b> .
Trail Bridge Reservoir Day Use Area and Campground	11f Scenic Retention Foreground	Area management practices should result in a physical setting that meets or exceeds the ROS class of <b>Roaded Natural</b> .

The USDA Forest Service uses the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) (USDA Forest Service 1982) to manage the recreation experience within the Forest. All Project reservoirs have an ROS of Roaded Natural (Table 3-6) and Figures 3-2a, 3-2b and 3-2c. Under the ROS system, recreation opportunities are expressed in terms of three principal components: activities, settings, and experience. Roaded Natural is described in the LRMP:

“Area is characterized by a predominantly natural-appearing environment. Interaction between users may be low to moderate, but with evidence of other users prevalent, resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards and design of facilities. Opportunity to affiliate with other users in developed sites but with some chance for privacy. Self reliance on outdoor skills of only moderate importance. Little challenge and risk. Some obvious on-site control of users. Access and travel is conventional motorized including sedan and trailers, RVs and some motor homes. Moderate site modification and amount and complexity of facilities for comfort and convenience of users. Interpretation through wayside exhibits. Use of primarily native-like or rustic materials with some refinement in design. Some casual interpretation from Forest staff.” (USDA Forest Service 1990, pg III-94).

## 2 MANAGEMENT DIRECTION FOR AESTHETIC RESOURCES

The Project is located entirely within the administrative boundaries of the WNF, and most of the Project, including the Carmen and Trail Bridge developments and the northern 16-km (10-mi) section of the transmission line, is on USDA Forest Service lands. The western 16-km (10-mi) section of the transmission line is primarily on private lands that are interspersed with USDA Forest Service lands. In addition, there are two locations where the Project interfaces with the Highway 126 right-of-way (ROW): at Trail Bridge Reservoir, where there is an approximately 46 to 61 m (150 to 200 ft) wide ROW, and near the community of Rainbow, where there is a 21 m (70 ft) wide ROW at the Project transmission line crossing of Highway 126.

Direction for management of aesthetic resources comes from the adopted Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) in the Willamette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, as amended (LRMP) (USDA Forest Service 1990). In addition, the WNF has published three other management documents that address aesthetic resources in the vicinity of the Project: the *Upper McKenzie River Management Plan* (USDA Forest Service and OSPRD 1992a), the *McKenzie Pass–Santiam Pass Scenic Byway Management Strategy* (USDA Forest Service 1992), and the *McKenzie Pass–Santiam Pass Scenic Byway Interpretive Plan* (Willamette and Deschutes National Forests 1993).

### 2.1 Willamette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (USDA Forest Service 1990)

The USDA Forest Service considers the visual environment as a basic resource of National Forest Lands that should receive equal consideration with other natural resources such as soil, wildlife, and water. To manage this basic resource, in the 1970s the USDA Forest Service developed the Visual Management System (VMS) which is a methodology for: (1) inventorying the visual resource, (2) establishing management objectives for the visual resource, and (3) assessing visual impacts associated with proposed actions. The WNF visual resources have been inventoried and management direction in the form of VQOs has been set forth in the LRMP. VQO designations were overlaid on to maps of the Project Viewshed (Figures 3-2a-c).

In 1996, the USDA Forest Service adopted the Scenery Management System (SMS) to replace the VMS. The SMS establishes Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) instead of VQOs. Table 2-1 below provides the older VQO designation and the corresponding SIO. Descriptions of the VQO/SIO designations, starting with the VQO/SIO that allows for the least amount of change, and moving towards the VQO/SIO that allows the most visual change, are provided below with descriptions of the Project areas where the VQO/SIO designations apply.

**Table 2-1.** Minimum visual quality objectives (VQOs) and their corresponding scenic integrity objectives (SIOs) for Project facilities and areas.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Visual quality objectives (VQO)</b>	<b>Scenic integrity objectives (SIO)</b>
1	Carmen Diversion Dam	Retention	High
2	Carmen Diversion Reservoir	Retention	High
3	Smith Dam	Partial Retention	Moderate
4	Smith Reservoir	Partial Retention	Moderate
5	Smith Penstock	Retention at Trail Bridge and Partial/Retention	High at Trail Bridge and Moderate
6	Carmen Powerhouse	Retention	High
7	Trail Bridge Dam	Retention	High
8	Trail Bridge Reservoir	Retention	High
9	Trail Bridge Powerhouse	Retention	High
10	Carmen Smith Spawning Channel	Partial Retention	Moderate
11	Transmission line connecting Trail Bridge Powerhouse to Carmen Substation	Retention	High
12	Transmission line connecting Carmen Substation to Cougar Switchyard, downstream of Trail Bridge (WNF lands only)	Partial Retention (GIS layer shows maximum modification*)	Moderate
13	Spawning Channel Access Road	Partial Retention	Moderate
14	Deer Creek–Trail Bridge Road	Partial Retention	Moderate
15	Connecting Road–Carmen Plant	Retention	High
16	Smith River Lo-Level Road	Retention at Trail Bridge Reservoir and Partial Retention	High at Trail Bridge Reservoir and Moderate
<b>Project-affected stream reaches</b>			
17	Carmen Bypass Reach–upstream and downstream reaches	Retention	High
18	Smith Bypass Reach	Partial Retention	Moderate
19	McKenzie River downstream of Trail Bridge Dam to the location where Project effects on stream flow are attenuated.	Retention and Partial Retention	High and Moderate
<b>Recreation areas</b>			
20	Ice Cap Creek Campground	Partial Retention	Moderate
21	Carmen Diversion Reservoir Day Use Area and Wildlife Observation Site	Partial Retention (below reservoir—GIS layer shows Beaver Marsh as Preservation*)	Moderate (below reservoir—Beaver Marsh is Very High)
22	McKenzie River National Recreation Trail	Partial Retention (except at Trail Bridge which is Retention)	Moderate (except at Trail Bridge which is High)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Visual quality objectives (VQO)</b>	<b>Scenic integrity objectives (SIO)</b>
23	Smith Reservoir Day Use Area/Boat Launch	Partial Retention	Moderate
24	Lake's End Campground	Partial Retention	Moderate
25	Trail Bridge Reservoir Day Use Area/Boat Launch and Access Road	Retention	High
26	Trail Bridge Campground	Retention	High
27	McKenzie Wild and Scenic River	Partial Retention	Moderate
28	McKenzie Pass–Santiam Pass Scenic Byway	Retention and partial Retention	High and Moderate
29	Mount Washington Wilderness Area	Preservation	Very high
30	Three Sisters Wilderness Area	Preservation	Very high

\*USDA Forest Service (2002).

### **2.1.1 Preservation VQO/very high SIO**

The Preservation VQO/Very High SIO allows ecological change only. Management activities, except for very low visual-impact recreation facilities, are prohibited. This objective applies to Wilderness Areas, primitive areas, and other specially classified areas, such as areas waiting for classification and unique management units that do not justify special classification. No areas with a Preservation VQO classification are associated with the Project. However, Beaver Marsh, adjacent to Carmen Diversion Reservoir, is a Special Interest Area and has a Preservation VQO due to its proximity to the nearby Wilderness Areas of Mount Washington and Three Sisters (Figure 3-2a).

### **2.1.2 Retention VQO/high SIO**

The Retention VQO/High SIO provides for management activities that are not visually evident. Under Retention designation, activities must repeat form, line, color, and texture that are frequently found in the characteristic landscape. Changes in landscape characteristics' qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc., should not be evident. The viewshed seen from the Scenic Byway at Trail Bridge Reservoir is in the Retention VQO (Figures 3-2a and 3-2b).

### **2.1.3 Partial retention VQO/moderate SIO**

The Partial Retention VQO/Moderate SIO provides for management activities that remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape. Activities may repeat form, line, color, or texture, which are found infrequently or not at all in the characteristic landscape; however, the activity should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the characteristic landscape. The majority of the Project lies within the Partial Retention zone, including: Carmen Diversion Reservoir, most of the Carmen and Smith bypass reaches, Smith Reservoir, areas of Trail Bridge Reservoir that are not seen from the Scenic Byway, and the transmission line corridor downstream of Trail Bridge Reservoir to near Frissell Point (Figure 3-2b).

#### **2.1.4 Modification and maximum modification VQOs/Low and Very Low SIOs**

The Modification VQO provides for management activities that may visually dominate the original characteristic landscape. However, activities of vegetative and land form alternation must borrow from naturally established form, line, color, or texture so completely and at such a scale that their visual characteristics are those of natural occurrences within the surrounding area character type. No areas of Modification VQO are associated with the Project.

The Maximum Modification (MM) VQO provides for management activities of vegetative and landform alterations that may dominate the characteristic landscape. However, when viewed as background, the visual characteristics must be those of natural occurrences within the surrounding area or character type. When viewed as foreground or middle ground, the management activities may not appear to completely borrow from naturally established form, line, color or texture. Alterations may also be out of scale or contain detail that is incongruent with natural occurrences as seen in foreground or middle ground. The Project transmission line generally crosses private land downstream of Frissell Creek; however, those WNF lands that are crossed by the transmission line have a Maximum Modification VQO (Figures 3-2b and 3-2c).



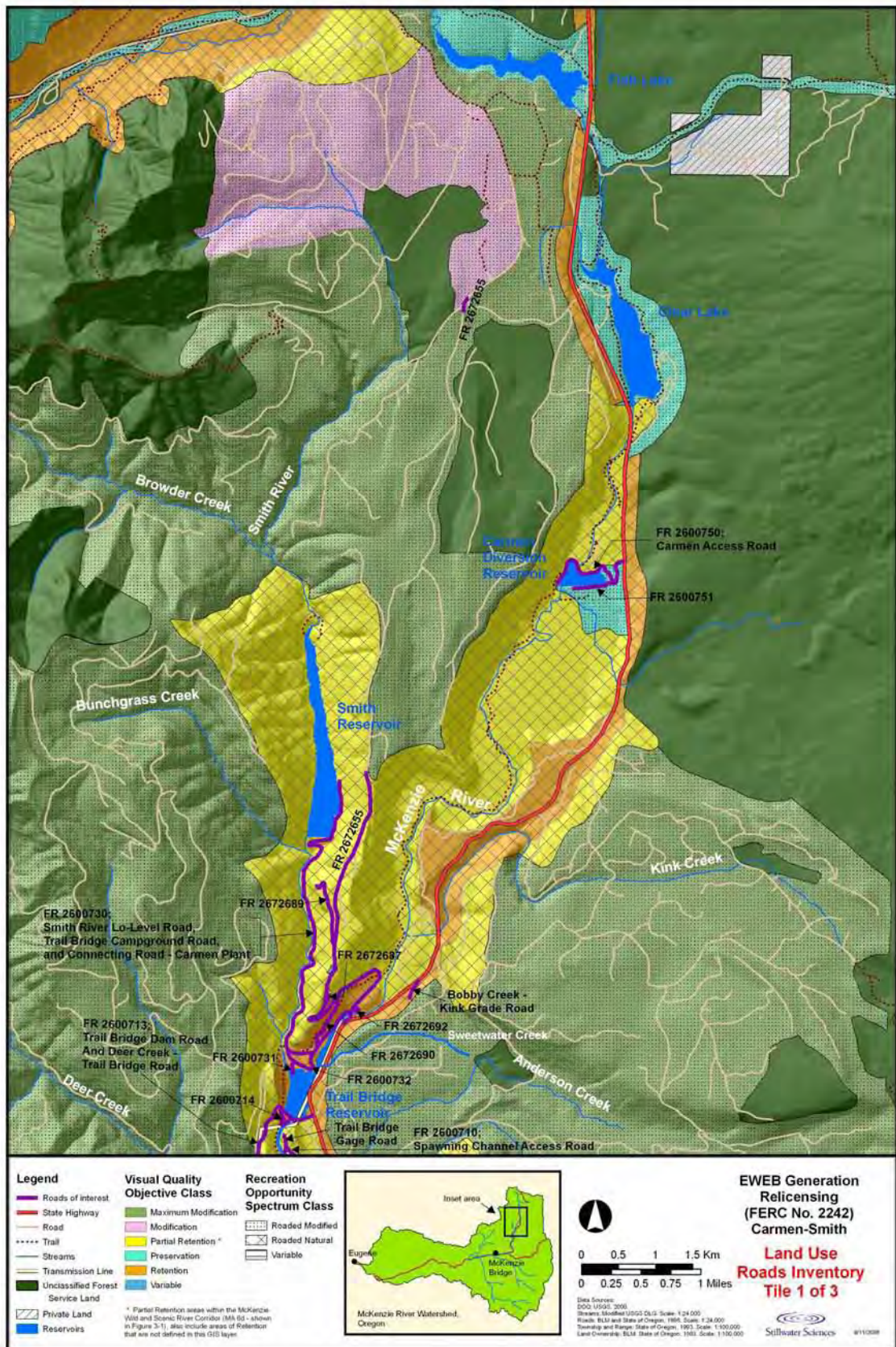


Figure 3-2a. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) and Visual Quality Objective (VQO) designations associated with roads of interest. Tile 1 of 3.



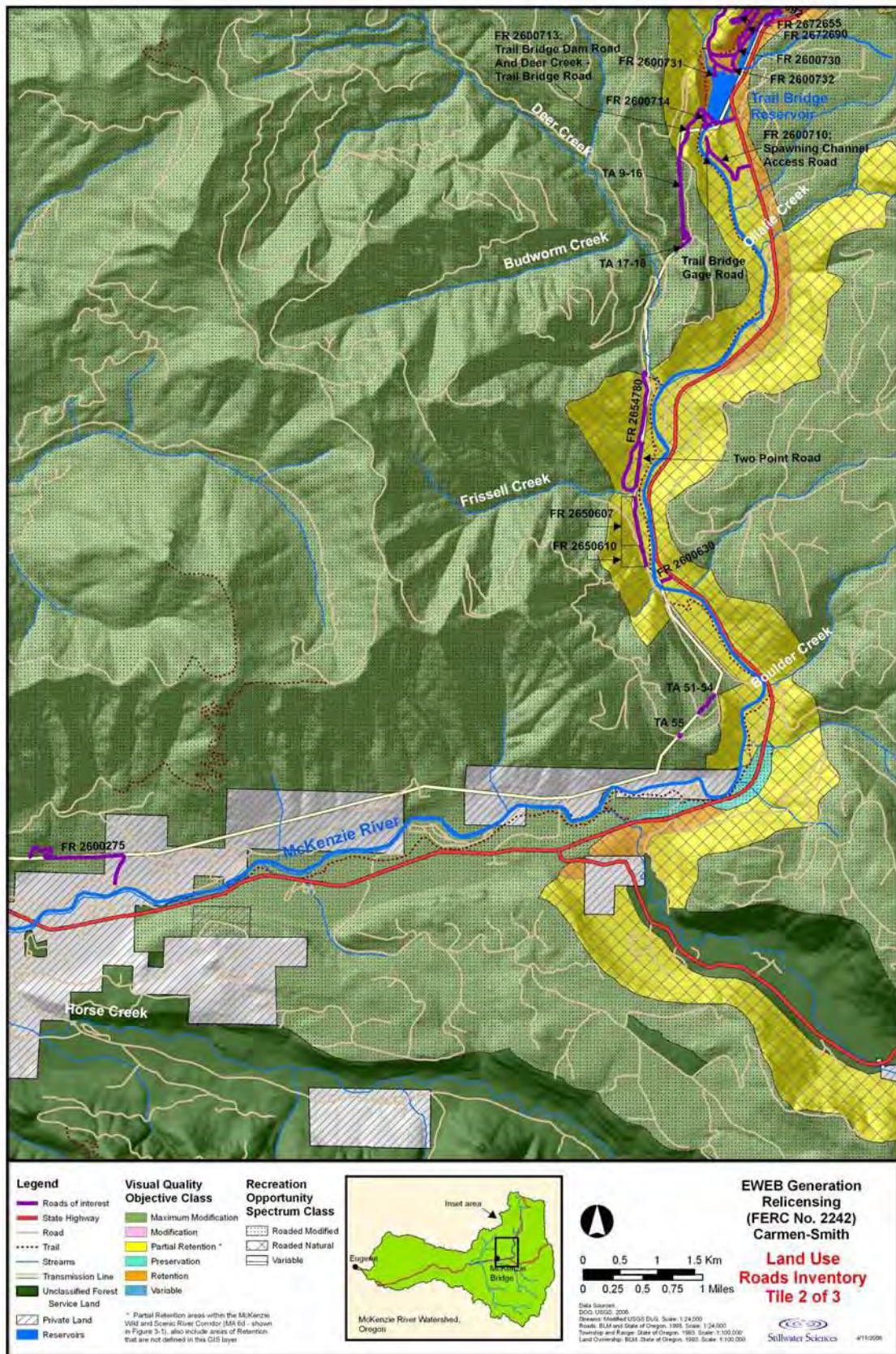


Figure 3-2b. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) and Visual Quality Objective (VQO) designations associated with roads of interest. Tile 2 of 3.



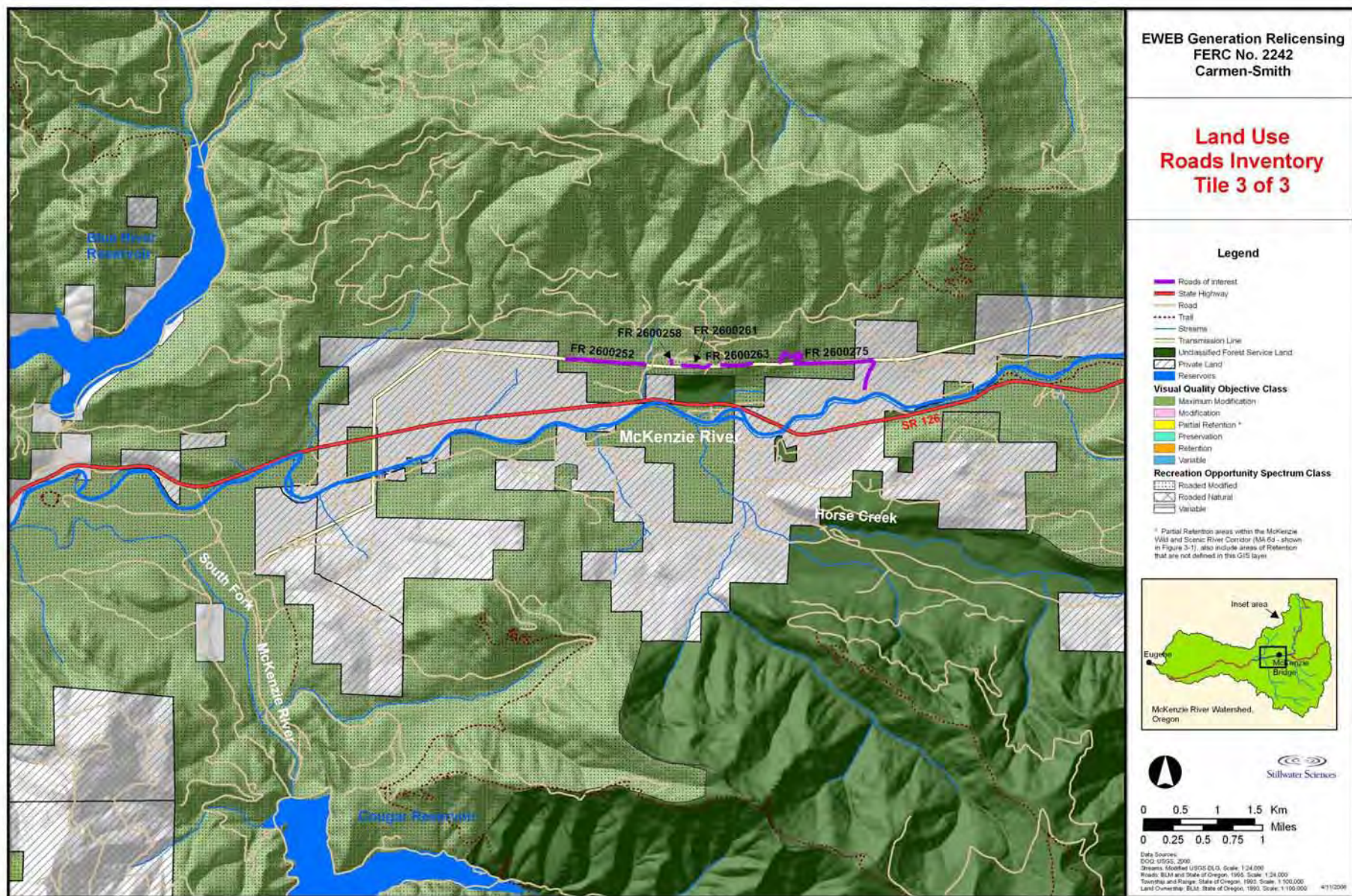


Figure 3-2c. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) and Visual Quality Objective (VQO) designations associated with roads of interest.  
Tile 3 of 3.



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## Attachment E

### Key Viewpoints for Validation Monitoring

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Table 1. Index of Key Viewpoints, maps and photographs within the appendices of the *Aesthetic Resources* technical report (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006b).

Map letter: name	Key Viewpoints	Map code	Photograph number	Photograph view description
Carmen Diversion Reservoir viewshed				
Map A: Carmen Diversion Dam and Reservoir	# 1 Ice Cap Creek Campground	A-6	6.1	Filtered view to Carmen Diversion Reservoir.
			6.2	Interior view of campsite.
	# 2 Carmen Diversion Dam	A-4	4.1	Southeast corner of Carmen Diversion Reservoir.
			4.2	Carmen Diversion Dam and boat launch.
			4.3	Carmen Diversion Dam, Spillway and Reservoir.
Smith Reservoir viewshed				
Map B: Smith Dam and Reservoir	# 3 Smith Dam	B-1	1.1	East end of Smith Dam.
			1.2	Water intake structure.
			1.3	View of the east shoreline.
			1.4	View to the end of Smith Reservoir.
			1.5	View of west shoreline.
			1.6	Southwest corner of reservoir.
			1.7	West end of Smith Dam.
			1.8	View to spoil yard below Smith Dam.
	B-2	2.1	Smith spillway gate structure.	
		2.2	Smith spillway.	
		2.3	Smith Dam, Smith intake, and debris boom.	
	# 4 Smith River Lo- Level Road	B-4	4.1	Full view of the Smith Dam face.
		B-5	5.1	Partial view of the Smith Dam face.
B-6		6.1	Access road to Dam.	
Trail Bridge Reservoir viewshed				
Map C: Trail Bridge Dam and Reservoir	# 5 Carmen Powerhouse	C-1	1.1	Carmen Powerhouse and Carmen Substation.
			1.2	View of bridge at Project entry.
			1.3	McKenzie River.
			1.4	View of bridge at Project exit.
N/A	#6 Carmen Powerhouse	N/A	N/A	View of Carmen Powerhouse from Trail Bridge Road.

Map letter: name	Key Viewpoints	Map code	Photograph number	Photograph view description
McKenzie Pass–Santiam Pass Scenic Byway				
Map D: Highway 126	# 7 Transmission line connecting Carmen Substation to Trail Bridge Powerhouse and McKenzie Pass–Santiam Pass Scenic Byway	D-1	1.1	East face of Trail Bridge Dam.
			1.2	Trail Bridge Dam and transmission lines.
			1.3	Transmission lines at Trail Bridge.
		D-2	2.1	Transmission lines and towers at Trail Bridge.
			2.2	Transmission lines and towers at Trail Bridge.
McKenzie River National Recreation Trail				
Map F: McKenzie River NRT- Carmen Diversion Reservoir	# 8 McKenzie River National Recreation Trail	F-2	2.1	Carmen Diversion Reservoir and Carmen Diversion Dam.
		F-3	3.1	Carmen Diversion Dam and Carmen Diversion spillway structures.
Map G: McKenzie River NRT at Trail Bridge Reservoir	# 9 McKenzie River National Recreation Trail at the Carmen Power Plant	G-7	7.1	McKenzie River and Carmen Power Plant.
	# 10 McKenzie River National Recreation Trail at Trail Bridge Dam and Power Plant	G-10	10.1	Trail Bridge Reservoir, Trail Bridge Dam, and access road.
			10.2	Trail Bridge Dam and Trail Bridge Power Plant.
	# 11 McKenzie River National Recreation Trail at the Spawning Channel	G-12	12.1	Weir and Spawning Channel outlet.
Map I: McKenzie River NRT- Peggy Creek	# 12 McKenzie River National Recreation Trail	I-14	14.1	Transmission lines and towers.
			14.2	Transmission lines and towers.
Transmission line crossings of roadways				
Map K: Deer Creek Road	# 13 Transmission line and Towers at Deer Creek	K-1	1.1	Right-of-way, transmission lines, and towers.
		K-2	2.1	Right-of-way, transmission lines, and towers.
		K-3	3.1	Right-of-way, transmission lines, and towers.
			3.2	Right-of-way, transmission lines, and towers.
Map N: Highway 126 & King Road	# 14 Transmission line crossing of Highway 126 near Rainbow	N-1	1.1	View of Highway 126, traveling east.
		N-2	2.1	View of King Road, traveling east.
	# 15 Transmission line crossing near King Road	N-3	3.1	View of McKenzie River Road, traveling west.
		N-4	4.1	Covered bridge, off McKenzie River Road.

Map letter: name	Key Viewpoints	Map code	Photograph number	Photograph view description
Transmission line crossing of the McKenzie River				
Map Q: McKenzie River Below the Project	# 16 Transmission line crossing of the McKenzie in the WSR segment.	P-2	2.1	MWSR from Fish Ladder Rapids on the McKenzie River.
	# 17 Transmission line crossing of McKenzie River	Q-4	4.1	McKenzie River from Belknap Covered Bridge at Rainbow.
Distant viewing locations				
Map T: Castle Rock	# 18 Castle Rock	T-1	1.1	Rainbow community.
			1.2	Tokatee Golf Course.
			1.3	Lookout Mountain.
			1.4	Lower McKenzie Valley.
Project-affected stream reaches				
Map O: Project Bypass Reaches	# 19 Carmen Upper Bypass Reach	O-1	1.1	Upper Carmen McKenzie River National Recreation Trail, downstream of Carmen Bypass Reach.
	# 20 Tamolitch Falls/ Pools	O-2	2.1	Tamolitch Pool from McKenzie River National Recreation Trail.
	# 21 Carmen Lower Bypass Reach	O-3	3.1	View of Lower Carmen Bypass Reach from McKenzie River National Recreation Trail.
	# 22 Project-affected stream reach – Smith Bypass Reach	O-4	4.1	View from bend in Smith River Lo-Level Road.
Map Q: McKenzie River Below the Project	# 23 Ollalie Boat Launch	P-1	1.1	McKenzie River at Ollalie Campground-boat launch..
	# 24 Paradise Boat Launch	P-3	3.1	McKenzie River at Paradise Campground – boat launch.
	# 25 Bridge at Belknap Hot Springs	Q-4	4.1	McKenzie River from Belknap Covered Bridge at Rainbow.

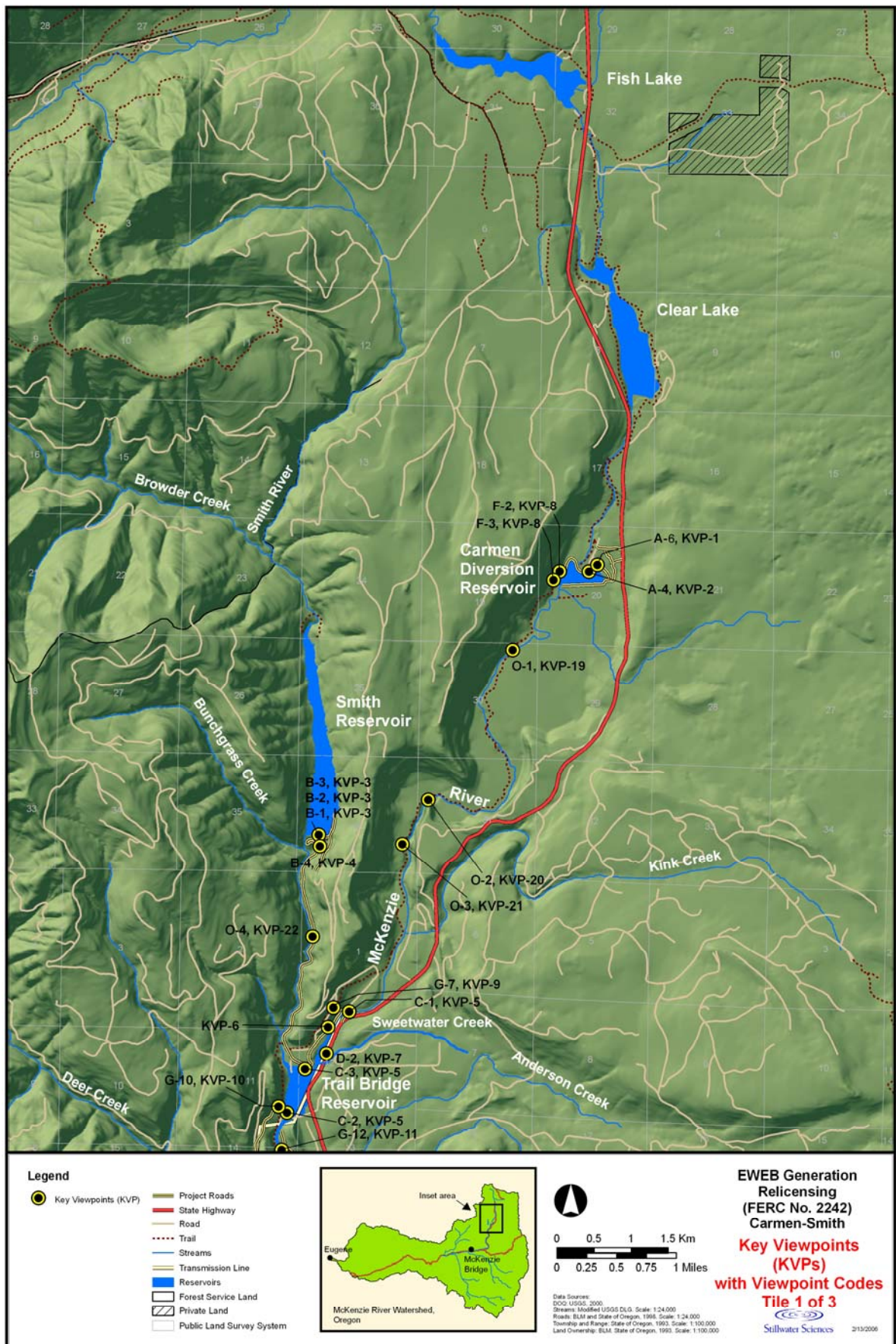


Figure 3-3a. Key Viewpoints (KVPs) and corresponding viewpoint map code, north of Trail Bridge Reservoir. Tile 1 of 3.



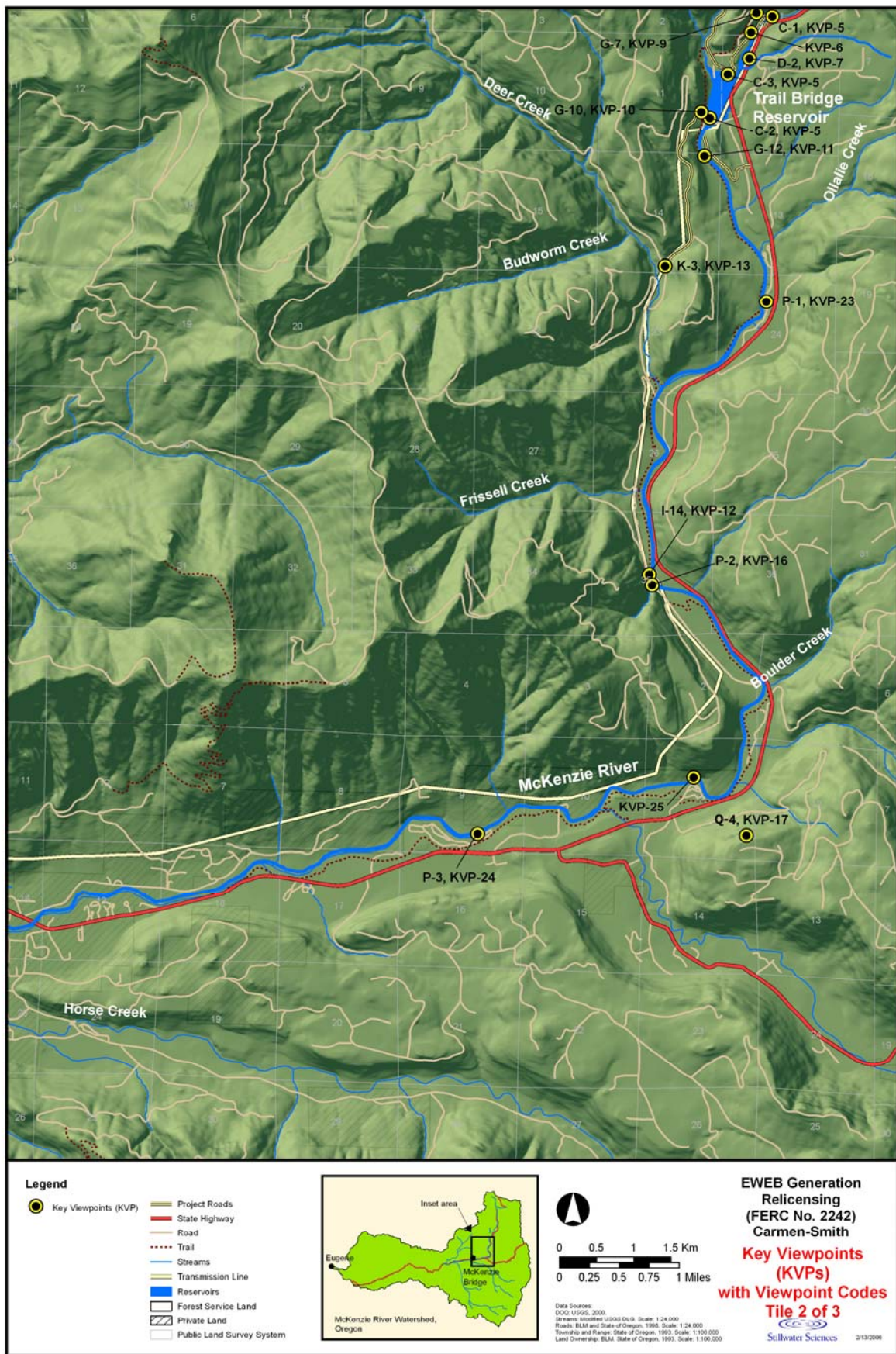


Figure 3-3b. Key Viewpoints (KVPs) and corresponding viewpoint map code, south of Trail Bridge Reservoir. Tile 2 of 3.



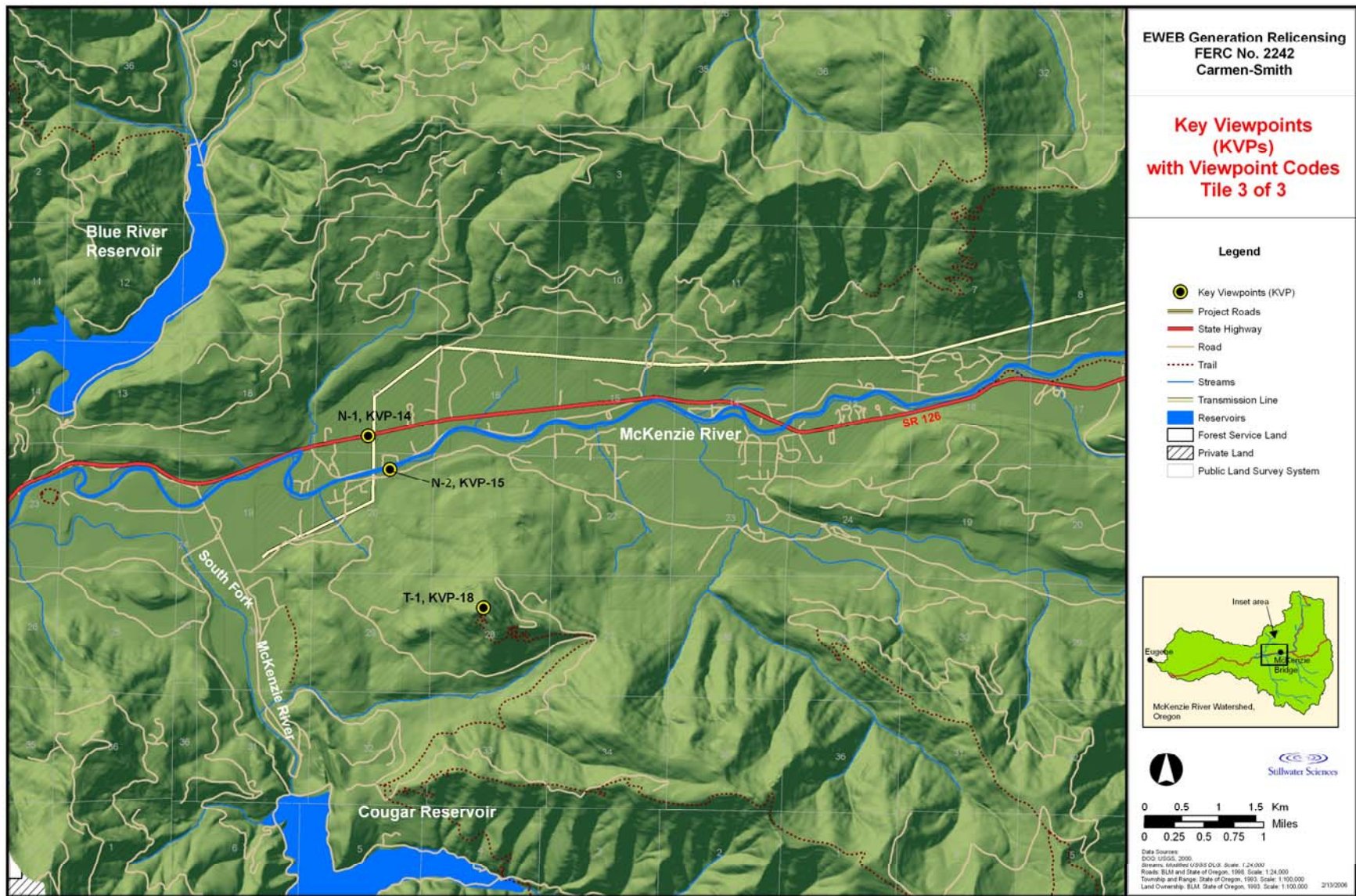


Figure 3-3c. Key Viewpoints (KVPs) and corresponding viewpoint map code, along the McKenzie River following the transmission line. Tile 3 of 3.



Viewshed: Carmen Diversion Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: A-6

Key Viewpoint: 1



Photograph 6.1. Filtered view to Carmen Diversion Reservoir.



Photograph 6.2. Interior view of campsite.



Viewshed: Carmen Diversion Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: A-4

Key Viewpoint: 2



Photograph 4.1. Southeast corner of Carmen Diversion Reservoir.



Photograph 4.2. Carmen Diversion Dam and boat launch ramp.

Viewshed: Carmen Diversion Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: A-4

Key Viewpoint: 2



Photograph 4.3. Carmen Diversion Dam, Carmen Diversion spillway and Carmen Diversion Reservoir.



Viewshed: Smith Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: B-1

Key Viewpoint: 3



Photograph 1.1. East end of Smith Dam.



Photograph 1.2. Water intake structure.

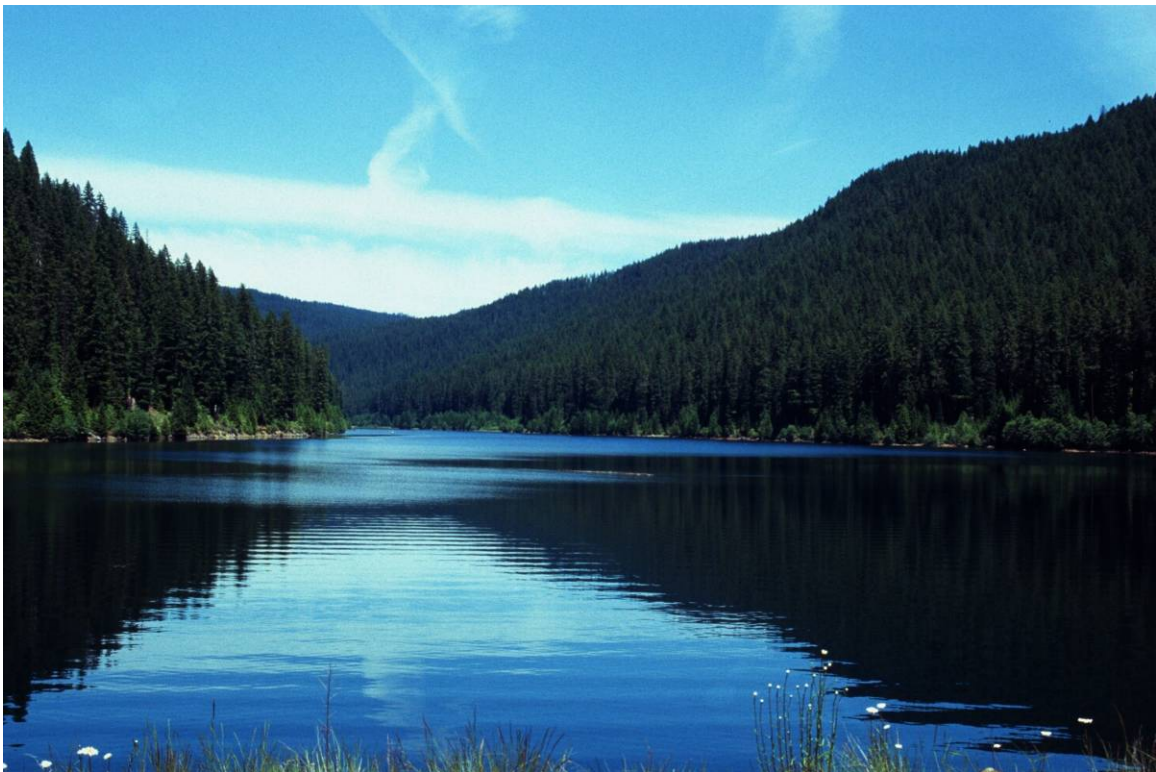


Viewshed: Smith Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: B-1

Key Viewpoint: 3



Photograph 1.3. View of the east shoreline.



Photograph 1.4. View to the end of Smith Reservoir.



Viewshed: Smith Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: B-1

Key Viewpoint: 3



Photograph 1.5. View of west shoreline.



Photograph 1.6. Southwest corner of Smith Reservoir.

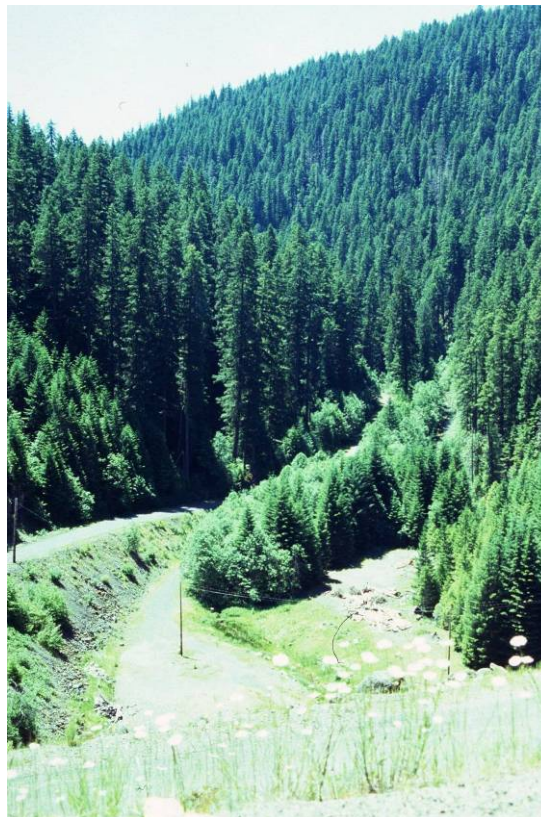


Viewshed: Smith Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: B-1

Key Viewpoint: 3



Photograph 1.7. West end of Smith Dam.



Photograph 1.8. View to spoil yard below Smith Dam.



Viewshed: Smith Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: B-2

Key Viewpoint: 3



Photograph 2.1. Smith spillway gate structure.



Photograph 2.2. Smith spillway.

Viewshed: Smith Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: B-2

Key Viewpoint: 3



Photograph 2.3. Smith Dam, Smith intake and debris boom.

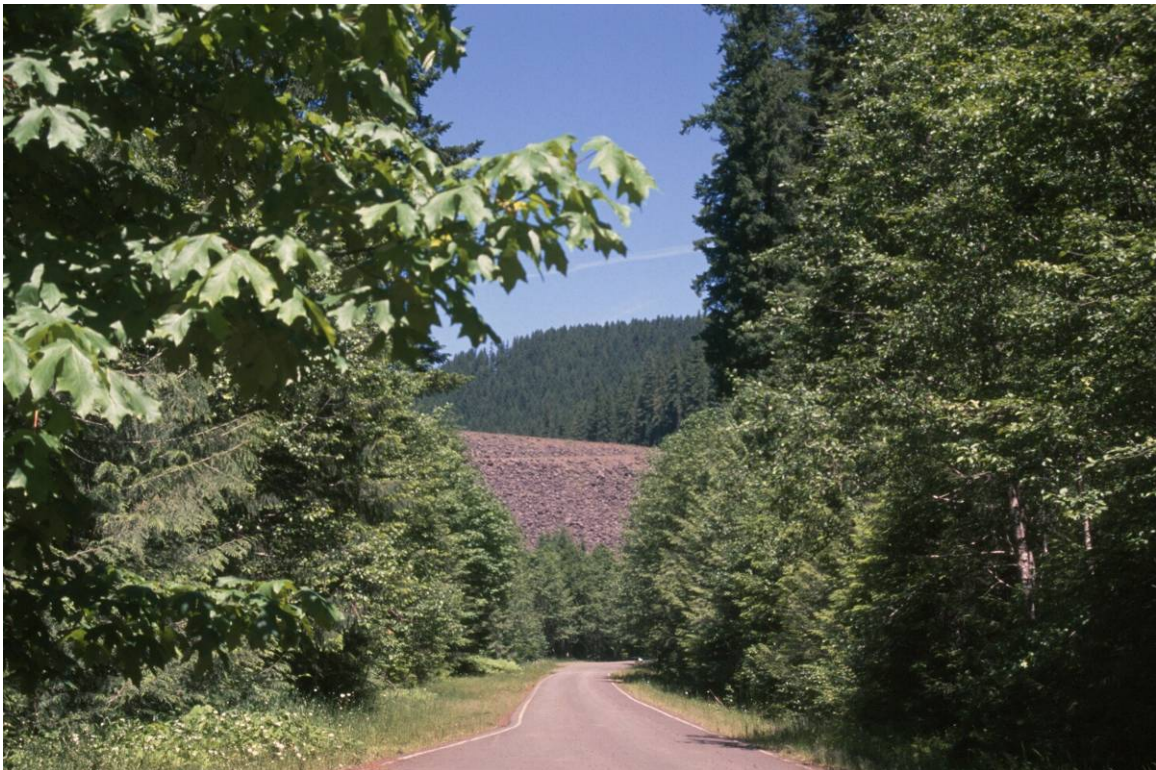


Viewshed: Smith Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: B-4

Key Viewpoint: 4



Photograph 4.1. Full view of the Smith Dam face.



Photograph 5.1. Partial view of the Smith Dam face.



Viewshed: Smith Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: B-4

Key Viewpoint: 4



Photograph 6.1. Access road to Smith Dam.



Viewshed: Trail Bridge Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: C-1

Key Viewpoint: 5



Photograph 1.1. Carmen Powerhouse and Carmen Substation.



Photograph 1.2. View of bridge at Project entry.



Viewshed: Trail Bridge Reservoir  
Viewpoint Map Code: C-1

Key Viewpoint: 5



Photograph 1.3. McKenzie River.



Photograph 1.4. View of bridge at Project exit.



Viewshed: Trail Bridge Reservoir Viewshed

Key Viewpoint: 6



Photograph N/A. Carmen Powerhouse form Trail Bridge Road.



Viewshed: McKenzie Pass - Santiam Pass Scenic Byway

Viewpoint Map Code: D-1

Key Viewpoint: 7



Photograph 1.1. East face of Trail Bridge Dam.



Photograph 1.2. Trail Bridge Dam and transmission lines.

Viewshed: McKenzie Pass - Santiam Pass Scenic Byway

Viewpoint Map Code: D-1

Key Viewpoint: 7



Photograph 1.3. Transmission lines at Trail Bridge.



Viewshed: McKenzie Pass - Santiam Pass Scenic Byway

Viewpoint Map Code: D-2

Key Viewpoint: 7



Photograph 2.1. Transmission lines and Towers at Trail Bridge.



Photograph 2.2. Transmission lines and towers at Trail Bridge.



Viewshed: McKenzie River National Recreation Trail

Viewpoint Map Code: F-2, F-3

Key Viewpoint: 8



Photograph 2.1. Carmen Diversion Reservoir and Carmen Diversion Dam.



Photograph 3.1. Carmen Diversion Dam and Carmen Diversion spillway structures.



Viewshed: McKenzie River National Recreation Trail

Viewpoint Map Code: G-7

Key Viewpoint: 9



Photograph 7.1. McKenzie River and Carmen Powerhouse.



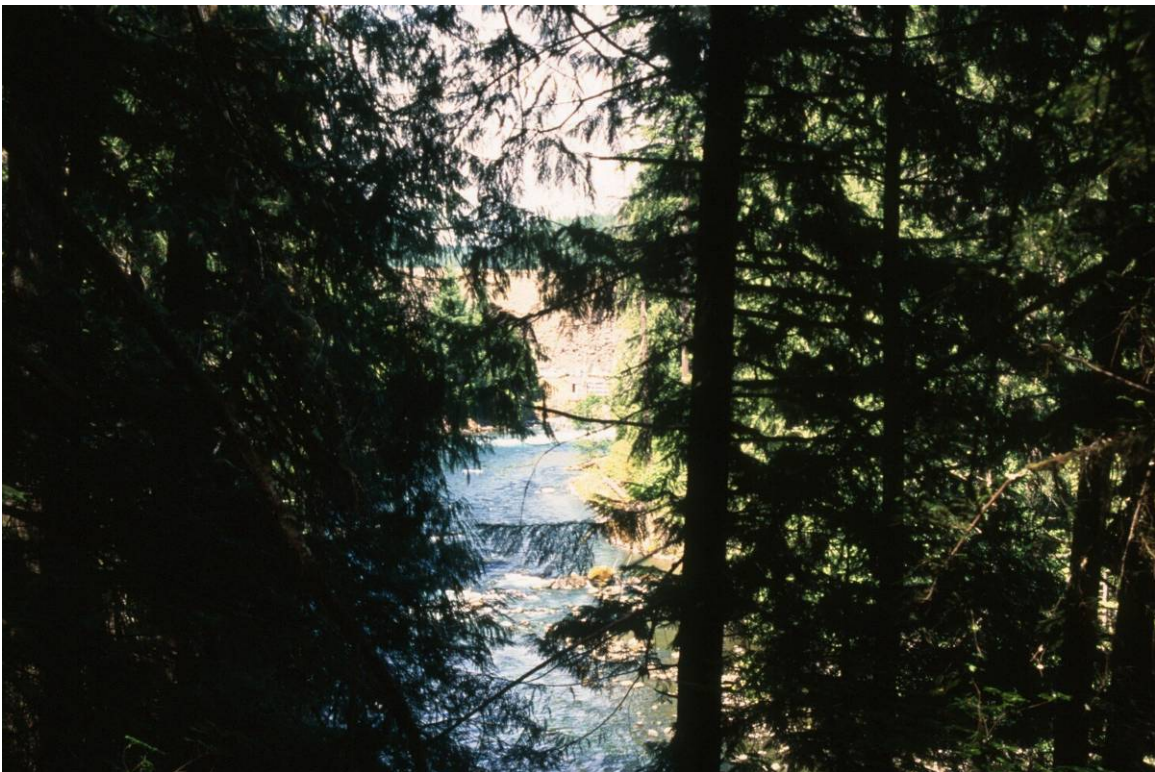
Viewshed: McKenzie River National Recreation Trail

Viewpoint Map Code: G-10

Key Viewpoint: 10



Photograph 10.1. Trail Bridge Reservoir, Trail Bridge Dam and access road.



Photograph 10.2. Trail Bridge Dam and Trail Bridge Powerhouse.



Viewshed: McKenzie River National Recreation Trail

Viewpoint Map Code: G-12

Key Viewpoint: 11



Photograph 12.1. Weir and Spawning Channel outlet.

Viewshed: McKenzie River National Recreation Trail

Viewpoint Map Code: I-14

Key Viewpoint: 12



Photograph 14.1. Transmission lines and towers.



Photograph 14.2. Transmission lines and towers.



Viewshed: Transmission lines and towers seen from other roadways  
Viewpoint Map Code: K-1, K-2 Key Viewpoint: 13



Photograph 1.1. Right of Way, transmission lines, and towers.



Photograph 2.1. Right of Way, transmission lines, and towers.



Viewshed: Transmission lines and towers seen from other roadways  
Viewpoint Map Code: K-3 Key Viewpoint: 13



Photograph 3.1. Right of Way, transmission lines, and towers.



Photograph 3.2. Right of Way, transmission lines, and towers.



Viewshed: Transmission lines and towers seen from other roadways  
Viewpoint Map Code: N-1, N-2 Key Viewpoint: 14



Photograph 1.1. View of Highway 126, traveling east.



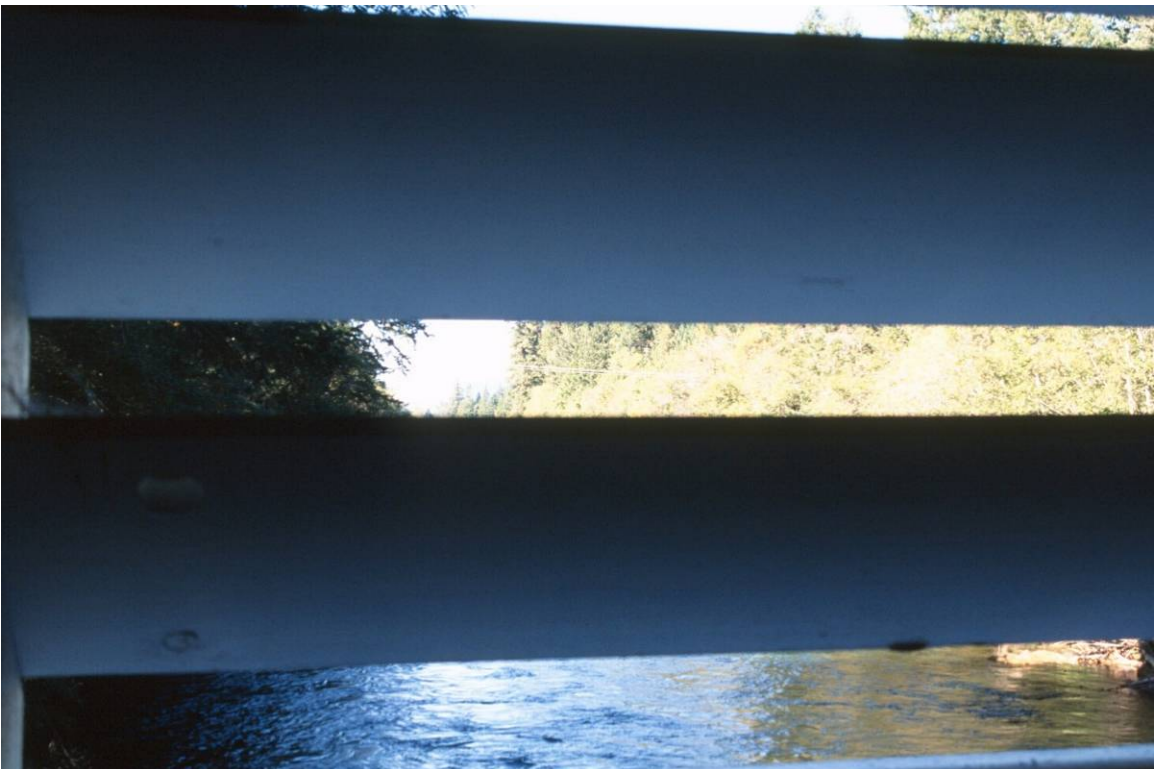
Photograph 2.1. View of King Road, traveling east.



Viewshed: Transmission lines and towers seen from other roadways  
Viewpoint Map Code: N-3, N-4 Key Viewpoint: 15



Photograph 3.1. View of McKenzie River Road, traveling west.



Photograph 4.1. Covered bridge, off McKenzie River Road.



Viewshed: Project Affected Stream Reaches  
Viewpoint Map Code: P-2

Key Viewpoint: 16



Photograph 2.1. Fish Ladder Dispersed Site.

Viewshed: Project Affected Stream Reaches  
Viewpoint Map Code: Q-4

Key Viewpoint: 17



Photograph 4.1. View from covered bridge on McKenzie River Road.



Viewshed: Distant Viewing Locations  
Viewpoint Map Code: T-1

Key Viewpoint: 18



Photograph 1.1. Rainbow Community.



Photograph 1.2. Tokatee Golf Course.



Viewshed: Distant Viewing Locations  
Viewpoint Map Code: T-1

Key Viewpoint: 18



Photograph 1.3. Lookout Mountain.



Photograph 1.4. Lower McKenzie Valley.

Viewshed: Project Affected Stream Reaches  
Viewpoint Map Code: O-1

Key Viewpoint: 19



Photograph 1.1. Upper Carmen McKenzie River National Recreation Trail, downstream of Carmen Bypass Reach.



Viewshed: Project Affected Stream Reaches  
Viewpoint Nap Code: O-2

Key Viewpoint: 20



Photograph 2.1. Tamolitch pool from McKenzie River National Recreation Trail.



Viewshed: Project Affected Stream Reaches  
Viewpoint Map Code: O-3

Key Viewpoint: 21



Photograph 3.1. View of Lower Carmen from McKenzie River National Recreation Trail.



Viewshed: Project Affected Stream Reaches  
Viewpoint Map Code: O-4

Key Viewpoint: 22



Photograph 4.1. Upstream view of Smith Bypass Reach with side channel.

Viewshed: Project Affected Stream Reaches  
Viewpoint Map Code: P-1

Key Viewpoint: 23



Photograph 1.1. Ollalie Campground - boat launch.



Viewshed: Project Affected Stream Reaches  
Viewpoint Map Code: P-3

Key Viewpoint: 24



Photograph 3.1. Paradise Campground - boat launch.

Viewshed: Project Affected Stream Reaches  
Viewpoint Map Code: Q-4

Key Viewpoint: 25



Photograph 4.1. View downstream from Belknap Springs bridge.

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## Attachment F

### 2020 survey results for desired, universally accessible features at Carmen-Smith recreation sites

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The original RAMP, drafted in 2006, called for a number of universally accessible features at the recreation area. However, these prescriptions were based on the 2003 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and on a user survey at the Carmen-Smith project area, conducted in 2004-2005. Considerable time has passed since those findings were current; a significant proportion of the population has entered older age groups since the early 2000's. Further, during the Carmen user survey, only two percent of the recreators interviewed at Carmen-Smith reported that they benefited from the universally accessible facilities (Martha Goodavish Planning & Design and Stillwater Sciences 2006a, Section 3.3.1.7). Accessible facilities at that time were limited to restrooms and two wildlife viewing areas. We should expect that people with accessibility challenges will self-select out of recreating at a site that does not provide adequately accessible features. It was therefore unknown what recreation features specifically at Carmen-Smith would be most desirable to people who have mobility or other similar challenges.

To better understand the interests of differently abled people in the Carmen-Smith user area, EWEB conducted a survey of related support groups. The survey was available online, or by print upon request. The survey was open from September 29 to November 10, 2020. The survey was open to the public, and EWEB specifically sent the survey to the following groups:

- Adaptive at Hilyard (City of Eugene)
- City of Bend Accessibility Advisory Committee
- Lane Independent Living Alliance
- Oregon Supported Living Program
- Senior and Disability Services (Lane Council of Governments)
- State Independent Living Council
- Willamalane (City of Springfield)
- Working group members of Carmen-Smith Settlement Parties, including EWEB employees working on License implementation.

The online survey was limited to people who self-reported as having or assisting someone who has a mobility impairment, and who also self-reported that they were at least somewhat likely to visit the Carmen-Smith recreation areas if those areas had adequately accessible facilities. There were 27 such respondents. Respondents were very (>90%) interested in accessible shoreline trails, wildlife observation platforms, and shoreline picnic areas (Table F-1). People also responded that they would be likely to use piers / floating docks (82%), and fishing nodes (73%) if they were accessible. Respondents showed relatively low (<65%) interest in three different accessible launch options for watercraft.



**Table F-1: Relative amounts of interest in accessible recreation features at Carmen-Smith, in order of decreasing interest.**

<b>Accessible feature</b>	<b>Responses "definitely would" or "likely" to use</b>	<b>Responses "not sure" if would use</b>	<b>Responses "definitely would not" or "not likely" to use</b>
Shoreline trail along a reservoir	100%	0%	0%
Wildlife observation platform	100%	0%	0%
Picnic area near a reservoir	92%	8%	0%
Access over the water, such as a pier above the water, or a floating dock that sits just on top of the water	82%	14%	5%
An area on land from which you can cast a line into the water and fish	73%	13%	13%
Launch site specifically for NON-motorized boats, such as canoes or kayaks, at UA grade	63%	5%	32%
A UA, raised platform in a parking area, which allows people to more easily move from the ground onto a motorized boat, prior to launching on a boat ramp	35%	10%	55%
Boat ramp at UA grade, for launching motorized boats	19%	29%	53%

Most respondents (79%) indicated that they would be likely to use recreation features that allowed them to interact with the water (Table F-2).

**Table F-2: Relative interest in water-dependent recreation features**

	<b>"Yes" responses</b>	<b>"No" responses</b>
Would you be likely to use water-dependent UA features at the recreation areas, such as a place to cast a line or launch a boat?	<b>79%</b>	<b>21%</b>

In addition, respondents noted specific features that they would like to see at Carmen-Smith. EWEB comments in response are noted in Table F-3 below.

**Table F-3: Other, noted desirable UA features.**

<b>Other desirable UA features</b>	<b>EWEB note</b>
Boardwalks over rough terrain or packed gravel/asphalt paths, longer than one mile.	Accessible trails are part of the rehabilitation, although they are planned to be less than one mile long.
Raised platforms for camping, especially for tents.	EWEB and the Forest Service are investigating this possibility.
Wheelchair accessible access to get into the water, not just from a dock into a kayak.	The reservoirs are too cold for swimming; typically water is colder than at the Oregon coast.
Wheelchair access to get over the soft sand to reach hard beach sand.	Soft sand is not present at the recreation areas.
It would be preferable if all aspects of the recreation areas were shown in picture and description so users can decide what they might try.	EWEB is investigating this possibility.
Dog relief areas.	EWEB and the Forest Service are investigating this possibility.
Adaptive bike riding.	People will be able to bring their own preferred type of bikes and bike on the surrounding Project and Forest Service roads.
Bird watching platforms in a variety of places, for water birds and forest or shore birds.	Accessible wildlife observation points are planned at all three reservoirs.
Truly accessible bathrooms will include hooks to hang bags inside (at low and high levels), a seating area outside, and proper handrails.	EWEB will install these features at the bathrooms when feasible.
A raised curb along the edge of the water so a blind person knows where the edge is and can also more easily navigate with their cane.	EWEB and the Forest Service will investigate this feature at locations where foot traffic will connect with water.
Short, level, paved, loop trails with some shade and a few benches.	These types of trails are planned to be created.
Sheltered picnic table area.	Picnic areas are planned at all three reservoirs.
Properly maintain asphalt or concrete.	This will be part of the required and periodic effectiveness monitoring per the RAMP.

EWEB's 2020 survey findings generally corresponds to the most recent (2019-2023) Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) survey. Of the recreation activities the Project can offer, the SCORP survey found that Oregonians were most interested in walking paths, places/benches to observe nature, and access to waterways . In the SCORP survey, the most frequently mentioned disability accommodations needed that can be offered at the Project recreation sites are more safe walking areas (free of fall risk) and more benches / places to sit.

EWEB and the Forest Service, together with other RAWG consultation parties, are using the results of these surveys to make informed choices about the usefulness of different, accessible recreation features. Information from these surveys was used in the 2021 update of the RAMP: recreation features are prescribed to be accessible when the universally accessible community indicated that it is generally a desirable feature, and when the feature aligns with current Forest Service recreation management.