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August 13, 2008
File No. 01030A
Electronically Filed

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Middle Fork American River Project (FERC Project No. 2079)
Update/Errata of the Pre-Application Document

Dear Secretary Bose:

The Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) is submitting this filing to provide an update/errata of the Pre-Application Document (PAD) for the Middle Fork American River Project (MFP or Project), Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Project No. 2079. The update/errata of the PAD addresses comments received during FERC's formal scoping on the PAD. On May 23, 2008, PCWA filed with FERC a summary of comments received on the PAD and PCWA's response and associated actions necessary to address each comment. The filing of the enclosed update/errata of the PAD (Attachment A) completes PCWA's response.

PCWA distributed a draft version of the update/errata to the MFP stakeholders for review and comment by e-mail on July 31, 2008, requesting comments by August 8, 2008. PCWA received one comment letter from a member of the public, Ms. Patricia Gibbs, dated August 8, 2008. The enclosed update/errata has been revised to address the comments provided by Ms. Gibbs. A copy of this filing is being distributed by PCWA to the MFP Distribution List (Attachment B).

The PAD summaries information available on the MFP and associated resources through the completion of the FERC's formal scoping on the PAD. Additional information developed during implementation of the FERC-approved technical studies will be documented and provided to stakeholders in technical study reports and the Draft and Final License Applications for the MFP.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call Mal Toy, Relicensing Manager, at (530) 823-4889.

Sincerely,
PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Mal Toy

Mal Toy
Director of Resource Development

MT:bb
Attachments:
Attachment A: Update/Errata of the Pre-Application Document
Attachment B: Distribution List

ATTACHMENT A

Update/Errata of the Pre-Application Document

Attachment A provides an update/errata of Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) Pre-Application Document (PAD) for the Middle Fork American River Project filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) on December 13, 2007. The update/errata of the PAD addresses comments received on the document during FERC's formal scoping on the PAD. In addition, it addresses comments provided to PCWA by a stakeholder, Patricia Gibbs, by letter dated August 8, 2008. The following provides changes to the PAD organized by document name and content (i.e., changes to text, tables, maps and appendices)

Executive Summary

Page 26, 1st column, 2nd paragraph, last sentence is revised as follows:

Based on limited surveys, two special-status plant species are known to occur in the immediate vicinity of the MFP, including Red Hills soaproot and Stebbins' phacelia.

Page 26, 2nd column, 1st paragraph, 1st sentence is revised as follows:

Twenty four noxious weed species have been document in the Project vicinity.

Page 27, 2nd column, 2nd paragraph is revised as follows:

Several specially designated areas that are afforded special protection by state and/or federal agencies are present in the Watershed. Several segments of the Rubicon River (from Hell Hole Dam to Ralston Afterbay) were found to be eligible and suitable for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System by the ENF. In addition, several reaches in the peaking reach (from Ralston Afterbay Dam to the intake of the Auburn Dam Diversion Tunnel) were found eligible for Wild and Scenic Designation by the USBR. Although Congress has not formally designated these river reaches as Wild and Scenic, state and federal resource agencies manage these segments and the area within a minimum of ¼ mile of the river to protect their inherent values.

Section 2.7. Project Communication and Powerlines, Page 10, the following sentence should be inserted at the end of the 1st paragraph:

The Project communication lines and powerlines are mounted on wooden poles.

Section 2.8. Project Support Facilities, Project Fences, Page 12, 1st complete bullet, is revised as follows:

- *Three types of Project-related fences are present in the vicinity of the MFP. Slope fences are used at some facilities to control rock and debris on slopes adjacent to Project facilities and to protect PCWA workers and the public. Public safety fences are located adjacent to several Project facilities and Project-related recreation facilities where steep cliffs or drop-offs may pose a hazard to the public. Security fences are present around many of the Project facilities to prevent public access and protect Project equipment. The updated Table SD B-1 Project Facilities and Features provides a list of each of the Project-related fences (Exhibit A-1).*

Section 4.2. Recreation Resources, Pages 21, 2nd paragraph, is revised as follows:

When whitewater flows are provided, the flows typically occur on weekends from June through September, with a flow release target of 900-1,000 cfs. On summer weekdays, Project operations are voluntarily modified to accommodate commercial whitewater boating by releasing water one to two hours earlier than would normally occur to meet peak energy demand. Summer flow releases for whitewater boating have been curtailed twice in the last six years due to dry conditions (2001, 2007).

Section 4.2. Recreation Resources, Pages 21, 3rd paragraph, is revised as follows:

- *Trail Events*

Flows are also voluntarily reduced in the Middle Fork American River below Oxbow Powerhouse for two annual competitive long-distance trail events, the Western States 100-Mile Endurance Run and Tevis Cup Equestrian Endurance Ride, whose routes cross the river at the site of the old Greenwood Bridge (also referred to as Ruck-A-Chucky) and at Poverty Bar, respectively. During the races, Project operations are modified, to the extent practicable, to reduce flow release into the river and facilitate river crossings by race participants.

Section 7.1.2. Meet Consumptive Water Demand, Page 27, the following sentence is added to end of the 1st paragraph:

Total monthly and annual water deliveries for the years 2003 through 2007 are shown on Table SD B-10A.

The following tables are revised and included in Exhibit A-1:

- *Table SD B-1. Project Facilities and Features.*
- *Table SD B-2. Project Recreation Facilities and Features.*
- *Table SD B-6. Description of Project Recreation Facilities and Associated Maintenance Activities.*
- *Table SD B-7. Description of Recreation Facility Water Supplies Maintenance, Trails, and Associated Activities.*
- *Table SD B-8. Description of Facility Testing and Maintenance Activities.*
- *Table SD B-10A. PCWA Monthly and Annual Deliveries for Consumptive Demand 2003 -2007.*

Section 7.1.2. Special-Status Botanical Resources, Page 7-2, 1st paragraph, 8th and 9th bullets are revised as follows:

- *Eldorado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (USDA-FS 1989)*
- *Tahoe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (USDA-FS 1990)*

Section 7.3.2. Special-Status Botanical Resources, Page 7-6, 1st and 2nd paragraphs are revised as follows:

A list of 54 special-status plants species was compiled from USFWS, USDA-FS, CDFG, and CNPS lists of special-status plants known to occur or potentially occurring in the Watershed and from survey data from the ENF and TNF. Of these 54 plants, one is known to be located within the MFP FERC Project boundary. USDA-FS records show a population of Red Hills soaproot within the MFP FERC Project boundary near the Ralston Powerhouse Penstock and Butterfly Valve House.

Based on an analysis of preferred habitat, known geographic and elevational ranges, and occurrence records of special-status plants within the Watershed, it was determined that 47 of the remaining 53 plants species have the potential to occur within the FERC Project boundary. Six species, Trinity Mountain rock cress, Lake Tahoe draba, Cup Lake draba, long-petaled lewisia, Stebbins' lomatium, and Munroe's desert mallow, were determined to be unlikely to occur in the vicinity of the Project and are therefore not addressed further in this document. Table 7-1 summarizes pertinent information for all 54 special-status plant species, including status, blooming period, and preferred habitat, with notes on occurrence within the FERC Project boundary and the Watershed. Appendix 7-B provides life history information for all special-status plants known or potentially occurring in the Watershed.

Section 7.3.3. Noxious Weeds, Page 7-7, 1st paragraph is revised as follows:

Data on the occurrence of noxious weeds in the Watershed were obtained for the ENF and TNF. Table 7-2 lists noxious weed species known or potentially occurring in the Watershed, within the ENF and TNF. Map 7-3 shows the locations of noxious weed occurrences in the Watershed, within the ENF and TNF.

Section 7.5. References, Page 7-17, the 5th and 6th references are revised as follows:

United States Department of Agriculture-Forest Service (USDA-FS). 1989. Eldorado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

USDA-FS. 1990. Tahoe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

The following tables are revised and included in Exhibit A-1:

- *Table 7-1. Special-Status Plant Species Known or Potentially Occurring within the FERC Project Boundary and the Middle Fork American River Watershed.*
- *Table 7-2. Noxious Weed Species Known or Potentially Occurring in the Middle Fork American River Watershed.*
- *Table 7-5. Special-Status Terrestrial Wildlife Known or Potentially Occurring within the FERC Project Boundary and the Middle Fork American River Watershed.*

The following map is revised and included in Exhibit A-2:

- *Map 7-2. Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur in the Middle Fork American River Watershed.*

The following appendices are revised and included in Exhibit A-3:

- *Appendix 7-B. Life History Information for Special-status Plant Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occurring within the FERC Project Boundary.*
- *Appendix 7-D. Life History Information for Special-status Terrestrial Wildlife Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occurring within the FERC Project Boundary.*

Section 10.3.1 National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, Page 10-4 is revised as follows:

None of the streams or rivers within the Watershed have been designated by Congress for inclusion in the national Wild and Scenic Rivers system under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (WSRA). However, several segments of the Rubicon River are considered eligible and suitable and have been recommended by the ENF for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act System. In addition, several reaches in the peaking reach (Ralston Afterbay Dam to the former site of the intake of the Auburn Dam Diversion Tunnel) have been found eligible for Wild and Scenic Designation under the WSRA by the USBR. A more detailed description of the classification process is provided in Appendix 10-A of Supporting Document F - 10.0 Recreation Resources. The following summarizes the current status of these river reaches.

- *The Rubicon River, from Hell Hole Dam to Oxbow Reservoir (Ralston Afterbay), was found to be eligible and suitable for inclusion in the WSRA by the ENF. The river segment upstream of Ellicott Bridge to Hell Hole Reservoir was found to meet the classification requirements as a "Scenic" river segment. The river downstream of Ellicott Bridge to Oxbow Reservoir (Ralston Afterbay) was found to meet the classification requirements of a "Wild" river segment. The outstanding remarkable value for which the Rubicon River is eligible is fisheries.*

- *The Middle Fork American River, from Ralston Afterbay Dam to the North Fork American River confluence, and the North Fork American River from the North Fork Debris Dam (Lake Clementine) to the intake of the Auburn Dam Diversion Tunnel were found to be eligible for Wild and Scenic River (WSR) designation by the USBR. The USBR also found the area immediately upstream of Lake Clementine eligible for WSR designation. None of the segments identified by the USBR are identified on the NRI.*

These river segments are shown on Map 10-1 for reference. The outstandingly remarkable values (ORV's) for which these segments are considered for inclusion in the WSR system are discussed in the background information provided in Appendix 10-A. Although none of the streams or rivers within the Watershed have been designated by Congress for inclusion in the national Wild and Scenic Rivers system, the USDA-FS, USBR, and other state and federal resource agencies are required to manage these segments and the area within a minimum of ¼ mile of the river to protect their ORVs.

(Note: The remainder of this section in the PAD remains unchanged.)

Section 10.3.3. National Trails System, Page 10-5, 2nd paragraph, is revised as follows:

The Western States Trail traverses the Watershed in the vicinity of the MFP. Portions of this trail are designated as a National Recreation Trail. Within the Watershed, this trail connects to the Pacific Crest Trail, a National Scenic Trail and the Pioneer Express Western States Trail, a National Recreation Trail. Outside the Watershed, the Western States Trail connects to the Tahoe Rim Trail, a National Recreation Trail. The Rubicon Trail, a nationally recognized OHV trail, is partially located within the Watershed. The locations of the trails located within the Watershed are shown on Map 10-2 (2 sheets), along with some of the more popular local trails. The Pacific Crest Trail, the Western States Trail (including the Pioneer Express Western States Trail), and the Rubicon Trail are described in more detail below.

Section 10.3.3. National Trails System, Page 10-6, paragraphs 1-4 are revised as follows:

Western States Trail

The Western States Trail traverses the Watershed in the vicinity of the Project. The Western States Trail originated as a Native American track, and in the mid-1800's was used by early settlers and gold miners as the principal foot and pack stock route between the silver fields of Nevada and the gold fields of California. The Western States Trail has retained its single track character and looks very much the same as it did in the 1800's. It remains the most intact historic trans-Sierra crossing, unaffected by the presence of roads or railroads (Placer County 2007).

Today, parts of the Western States Trail are referred to by several names with various designations. The western 26 miles of the trail, from Discovery Park in Sacramento to the western boundary of Folsom Lake State Recreation Area (Beal's Point), is referred to as the Jedehiah Smith National Recreation Trail and was designated a National Recreation Trail by the Secretary of the Interior in 1974. The section from Beal's Point to the western boundary of the Tahoe National Forest near Foresthill is referred to as the Pioneer Express Western States Trail (or Pioneer Express Trail) and was designated a National Recreation Trail by the Secretary of the Interior in 1975. The section of trail extending from the Tahoe National Forest boundary near Foresthill to Highway 89 near Squaw Valley is generally referred to as the Western States Trail and is currently proposed as a National Recreation Trail. This section of the trail traverses privately owned land and land managed by the Tahoe National Forest. Therefore, its designation would be made by the Department of Agriculture, pending the resolution of private property issues. Several documents prepared by California State Parks indicate an interest in designating the section of trail extending from Squaw Valley to Carson City as a National Recreation Trail. This extension, along with the designation of the segment of trail that traverses the Tahoe National Forest, would result in connecting the capitals of California and Nevada with one National Recreation Trail.

In addition to the National Recreation Trail designations, two segments of the Western States Trail are included on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Specifically, a section of trail between Last Chance and Michigan

Bluff was added to the NRHP in 1992. In addition, the Mountain Quarries Bridge, also known as "No Hands Bridge" was added to the NRHP in 2004. This bridge crosses the North Fork of the American River near its confluence of with the Middle Fork American River.

In 2008, Senator Barbara Boxer introduced a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to provide for the study of the Western States Tail, from Squaw Valley to Auburn, for designation as a National Historic and Scenic Trail. This designation would be made by Congress, pending the results of the study. In a resolution dated June 12, 2007 and forwarded to Senators Boxer and Feinstein, the Placer County Board of Supervisors expressed its support for Congressional designation of the Western States Trail (with Tevis Cup Loop) as a National Historic and Scenic Trail. Similarly, on August 16, 2007, the PCWA Board of Directors adopted a resolution authorizing support, study and designation of the 100-mile Western State Trail from Squaw Valley to Auburn as a National Historic & Scenic Trail in support of the Western States Trail Foundation.

The Western States Trail is shown on the Map 10-2 (2 sheets). This map was developed using information contained in a publication titled The Western States Trail Guide (Hall 2006) and using information depicted on USDA-FS maps. Note that the trail alignment shown in the Western States Trail Guide is based on GPS data developed by the Western States Trail Foundation and differs from the alignment shown on USDA-FS maps. The primary difference is that the Western States Guide shows the Western States Trail heading north from Watson Monument, along the Forest Hill Divide to Robinson Flat. This is the trail used for the Tevis Cup Equestrian Endurance Ride. The USDA-FS maps show the Western States trail heading southwest from Watson Monument, along the Middle Fork American River and French Meadows Reservoir and then north to Robinson Flat. This is the main route used for the Western States 100 Endurance Run. These endurance races are described in more detail in the following section.

Section 10.3.4. Wilderness Areas, Page 10-8, the following sentence is added to the end of the 1st paragraph:

Although none of the Project facilities are located within a designated Wilderness area, the Granite Chief Wilderness can be accessed by the same road system used to travel to MFP facilities and recreation sites.

Section 10.4.1. French Meadows Reservoir Area, French Meadows Campground, Page 10-12, 1st paragraph, 2nd sentence is revised as follows:

Each unit can accommodate a maximum of five persons at one time (PAOT) and a maximum number of two vehicles giving the campground a capacity of 375 overnight visitors.

Section 10.4.1. French Meadows Reservoir Area, Poppy Campground (Boat-in and Trail Campground) Page 10-12, 1st paragraph is revised as follows:

This campground, located on the north shore of French Meadows Reservoir, is accessible by boat or via a hiking trail. The hiking trail begins at a parking area located directly north of the McGuire Boat Ramp. The parking area is

unpaved and both vault and flush toilets are available near the trail head. The trail is generally referred to as the McGuire Trail and is identified by the USDA-FS as route 16E10. The trail is also part of the Western States Trail but it is not currently used for any Western States Trail events. The Poppy Campground is located along the trail approximately 0.75 miles west of the trailhead parking area. This primitive campground consists of 12 single-unit campsites, each of which includes a picnic table and a concrete and steel fire pit/grill. There is no potable water available at the campground. Two pit toilets are available. The single units can accommodate five PAOT giving the overall campground a capacity of 60 overnight visitors. All sites are available on a first-come first-serve basis. There is no fee for use. Poppy Campground is open year-round but snow limits access to the region from late fall to late spring.

Section 10.4.1. French Meadows Reservoir Area, Lewis Campground, Page 10-12, 4th sentence is revised as follows:

Each single unit can accommodate five PAOT; the campground can accommodate a total of 200 overnight visitors.

Section 10.4.1. French Meadows Reservoir Area, Ahart Campground, Page 10-13, 3rd sentence is revised as follows:

The single units can accommodate five PAOT giving the campground a capacity of 60 overnight visitors.

Section 10.4.1, French Meadows Reservoir Area, Day Use Areas, French Meadows Picnic Area, Pages 10-13, 2nd and 3rd sentences are revised to read:

The picnic area consists of five picnic units with picnic tables and cooking grills. The picnic area can accommodate a total of 20 visitors.

Section 10.4.2. Hell Hole Reservoir Area, Big Meadows Campground, Page 10-15, 2nd sentence is revised as follows:

Each unit can accommodate five PAOT giving the campground a capacity of 270 overnight visitors.

Section 10.4.2. Hell Hole Reservoir Area, Hell Hole Campground, Page 10-15, 3rd sentence is revised as follows:

Each single unit can accommodate five PAOT giving the campground a capacity of 50 overnight visitors.

Section 10.4.2. Hell Hole Reservoir Area, Upper Hell Hole Campground (Boat-in and Trail Campground), Page 10-15, 1st and 2nd sentences are revised as follows:

This campground, which is located on the southeast shore of upper Hell Hole Reservoir, consists of 15 primitive single-unit campsites which can accommodate five PAOT each. The campground can accommodate 75 overnight visitors and is accessible by boat or via a 5 mile hiking trail known as the Hell Hole Trail (FS route 14E02.3).

Section 10.4.4. Ralston Afterbay Area, Ralston Afterbay Picnic Area, Page 10-17, the following sentence is added to end of the paragraph:

A native surface boat ramp known as the Ralston Afterbay Cartop Boat Ramp is located near the picnic area. This boat ramp can be used by the public.

Section 10.4.4. Ralston Afterbay Area, Indian Bar Rafting Access and General Parking, Page 10-17, the following sentence is added to end of the paragraph:

The put-in is a native surface ramp that is located on USDA-FS land but is managed by ASRA.

Section 10.5. Estimated Recreation Use and Percent Capacity Reached at Project Recreation Facilities, Page 10-17, 1st paragraph, 3rd sentence is revised as follows:

In addition, the USDA-FS estimates recreation use at some of the Project day use and camping facilities where concessionaire data is not available.

The following table is revised and included in Exhibit A-1:

- *Table 10-2. Capacity of Developed Project Recreation Facilities.*

The following map is revised and included in Exhibit A-2:

- *Map 10-2. Popular Trails in the Middle Fork American River Watershed (Consists of 2 Sheets).*

The following appendix is revised and included in Exhibit A-3:

- *Appendix 10-A. Background Information Regarding the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.*

Section 10.6.1. Whitewater Boating on the Middle Fork American River, Pages 10-18 and 10-19, is revised as follows:

Whitewater boating occurs on the Middle Fork American River between Oxbow Powerhouse and the confluence of the North Fork American River. This section is typically divided into three distinct runs as shown on Map 10-4 and described as follows.

- *Tunnel Chute Run. The Tunnel Chute Run begins at a put-in located near the Oxbow Powerhouse and extends about 17 miles to a take-out at Greenwood, which is located at the end of Driver's Flat Road. The run is considered Class IV on the International Scale of Difficulty and is typically boated between flows of 800 and 1,500 cfs, with optimum flows being around 1,200 cfs (Holbek and Stanley 1998). Holbek and Stanley recommend portaging around Tunnel Chute, a tunnel blasted through a horseshoe in the river by miners, and around Ruck-A-Chucky rapids. The Tunnel Chute Run is the most popular commercial rafting run on the Middle Fork American River. It is boated both commercially and privately but commercial rafting use accounts for most of the whitewater use.*

- *Mammoth Bar Run. The Mammoth Bar Run begins at Greenwood and extends 7 miles to a take-out at Mammoth Bar, which is accessible from an unpaved road leading off of the Auburn-Foresthill Road. The run is considered a Class II-III on the International Scale of Difficulty with long stretches of Class I pools and riffles. This run is popular with novice and beginning whitewater kayakers and beginning to more experienced boaters in inflatable kayaks and canoes. California Creeks indicates this run is boatable between flows ranging from 800-2,000 cfs in rafts and at 400 cfs in inflatable kayaks. The Foothill Water Network indicates that this run is boatable at flows ranging from 600-3,000 cfs, depending on watercraft.*

- *Murderer's Bar Run. This run begins at Mammoth Bar and ends 2 miles downstream at the confluence of the North Fork and Middle Fork American rivers. Boaters typically take-out just past the confluence with the North Fork American River at a gravel bar located below Old Foresthill Road Bridge. This run is predominantly a Class II run, with one Class V rapid (Murderer's Bar) located just below the put-in and one Class III+ rapid located near the take out. Murderer's Bar Rapid must be portaged by all but expert boaters and the portage is relatively long and difficult. The rapid just above the take out can be easily portaged. This run is boatable between flows ranging from 400-3,000 cfs depending upon watercraft and skill level.*

  (Note: The remainder of this section in the PAD remains unchanged.)

Section 10.6.1. Whitewater Boating on the Middle Fork American River, Availability of Flows Downstream of Oxbow Powerhouse, Page 10-19, 2nd paragraph is revised as follows:

When whitewater flows are provided, they typically occur on weekends from June until September, with a flow release target of 900-1,000 cfs. On summer weekdays, Project operations are voluntarily modified to accommodate commercial whitewater boating by releasing water 1 to 2 hours earlier than would normally occur for power production purposes only. When flows are modified for commercial rafting purposes, flow ramping typically begins at about 7:00 a.m. so that flows from Oxbow Powerhouse are at about 900 cfs by 9:00 a.m. Ramping may continue until a target flow of 1,000 cfs is reached. The rafting flows are generally maintained for a minimum of 3 hours, but more typically for a minimum of 4 hours, to accommodate commercial rafting on the Tunnel Chute Run (Oxbow to Greenwood Bridge). Water released from Oxbow Powerhouse at 9:00 am arrives at Ruck-a-Chucky at about 3:00 pm. Summer flow releases for whitewater boating has been curtailed twice in the last six years due to dry conditions (2001, 2007).

Section 10.6.1. Whitewater Boating on the Middle Fork American River, Commercial Whitewater Boating Management, Pages 10-20, 3rd paragraph is revised as follows:

According to the Concessions Contract (DPR 2006), the demand for "starting" trips on the Tunnel Chute Run on weekends and holidays during the summer generally exceeds the maximum allowable commercial (concession) use. To address this issue, DPR worked closely with commercial outfitters, other agencies, the general public, and various user groups to design a system of "Special Requirements". The Special Requirements limit the number of launches at the Oxbow Put-In to 25 during specified "control dates". The

companies allowed to launch on any specific control day are determined each year during the Outfitter Draw meeting, and are allocated on a percentage of use basis that gives a higher number of starts to those companies that have had the most use in prior years.

Section 11.3.1. Tahoe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, Page 11-2, the following paragraph is added to the beginning of this section:

Land under the jurisdiction of TNF is managed in accordance with the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (USDA-FS 2004) and the TNF Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP). In general, direction contained in the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA) supersedes direction contained in the TNF-LRMP, particularly with regards to timber and wildlife management. However, as stated in the SNFPA Record of Decision (ROD), "the existing land and resource management plans contain many standards and guidelines that are not amended by this decision." Accordingly, the SNFPA Amendment and TNF-LRMP must be used in conjunction. Specific guidance from the TNF-LRMP is summarized below. The SNFPA is discussed in Section 11.3.3.

Section 11.3.1. Tahoe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, Page 11-3, the following paragraph is deleted from the end of this section:

~~*Note that management direction regarding certain resources, for example timber and wildlife, have been revised as part of the SNFPA (USDA-FS 2004) as described in Sub-section 11.3.3.*~~

Section 11.3.2. Eldorado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, Page 11-3, the following paragraph is added to the beginning of this section:

Land under the jurisdiction of ENF is managed in accordance with the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (USDA-FS 2004) and the ENF Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP). In general, direction contained in the SNFPA supersedes direction contained in the ENF-LRMP, particularly with regards to timber and wildlife management. However, as stated in the SNFPA, "the existing land and resource management plans contain many standards and guidelines that are not amended by this decision." Accordingly, the SNFPA and ENF-LRMP must be used in conjunction. Specific guidance from the ENF-LRMP is summarized below. The SNFPA is discussed in Section 11.3.3.

Section 11.4.1. Shoreline Buffer Zones, Page 11-5, the following sentence is added as the 2nd sentence of the 2nd paragraph of the section:

In addition, several roads leading to MFP facilities on Project reservoirs are gated; however, these roads are still open to the public and provide non-vehicular access to the shoreline.

Section 11.5.5. Natural Resource Protection -National Wild and Scenic Rivers, Page 11-8, the section is revised as follows:

None of the streams or rivers within the Watershed have been designated by Congress for inclusion in the national Wild and Scenic Rivers system under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (WSRA). However, several segments of the Rubicon River are considered eligible and suitable and have been recommended by the ENF for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act System. In addition, several reaches in the peaking reach (Ralston Afterbay Dam to the site of the intake of the Auburn Dam Diversion Tunnel) have been found eligible for Wild and Scenic Designation under the WSRA by the USBR. A more detailed description of the classification process is provided in Appendix 10-A of Supporting Document F - 10.0 Recreation Resources.

EXHIBIT A-1 - Revised Tables

Supporting Document B - Project Description

The following tables are revised and included in Exhibit A-1:

- *Table SD B-1. Project Facilities and Features.*
- *Table SD B-2. Project Recreation Facilities and Features.*
- *Table SD B-6. Description of Project Recreation Facilities and Associated Maintenance Activities.*
- *Table SD B-7. Description of Recreation Facility Water Supplies Maintenance, Trails, and Associated Activities.*
- *Table SD B-8. Description of Facility Testing and Maintenance Activities.*
- *Table SD B-10A. PCWA Monthly and Annual Deliveries for Consumptive Demand 2003 -2007.*

The following highlighted information is added to Table SD B-1, Project Facilities and Features, Page 4, Project Fences.

Table SD B-1. Project Facilities and Features.

Project Fences
Slope Fences
French Meadows Powerhouse Penstock Rock Fence
French Meadows Powerhouse Slope Fence
Long Canyon Crossing Slope Fence
Middle Fork Powerhouse Upper Switchyard Slope Fence
Middle Fork Interbay Dam Slope Fence
Oxbow Powerhouse Slope Fence
Ralston Powerhouse Penstock and Butterfly Valve House Slope Fences
Ralston Powerhouse Slope Fence
Public Safety Fences
Dormitory Facility Barrier Fence
Hell Hole Dam General Parking Area Barrier Fence
North Fork Long Canyon Crossing Removable Section Barrier Fence
Security Fences
Middle Fork Interbay Dam Spillway Security Fence
French Meadows Dam Spillway Security Fence
French Meadows Dam Generator Building Security Fence
French Meadows Powerhouse and Switchyard Security Fence
Hell Hole Substation Security Fence
Dormitory Facility Security Fence
Hell Hole Dam Spillway Roadway Security Fence
Hell Hole – Middle Fork Tunnel Surge Shaft Security Fence
Middle Fork Powerhouse and Lower Switchyard Security Fence
Middle Fork Powerhouse Upper Switchyard Security Fence
Middle Fork – Ralston Tunnel Surge Shaft Security Fence
Ralston Powerhouse and Switchyard Security Fence
Ralston Afterbay Dam Generator Building Security Fence
Ralston Afterbay Dam Roadway Security Fences
Oxbow Powerhouse and Switchyard Security Fence

The following highlighted information is added to Table SD B-2, Project Recreation Facilities and Features, Page 1, Project Recreation Facility Features.

Table SD B-2. Project Recreation Facilities and Features.

Project Recreation Facility Features
Project Recreation Facility Water Supplies and Associated Maintenance Trails
Dolly Creek Water Supply and Fence
French Meadows Campground Water Supply and Trail
Big Meadows Campground Water Supply and Trail
Middle Meadows Group Campground Water Supply, Fence and Trail

The following replaces Table SD B-6, Description of Project Recreation Facilities and Features and Associated Maintenance Activities contained in the PAD

Table SD B-6. Description of Project Recreation Facilities and Features and Associated Maintenance Activities.

Project Area	Single Units	Group Units	Picnic Areas	Maximum PAOT[1] Capacity	Flush Toilet	Vault Toilet	Potable Water	RV Dump Station	Boat Launch	Handicap Accessible Units	Amenities[2]	Project Maintenance[3]			
												Vegetation and Pest Management		Facility Painting	Water Supply Chlorination
												Trimming by Hand	Fungicide Use[4]		
French Meadows Reservoir															
Ahart Campground	12 (Non-R)			60		X		Nearby			Bear-proof containers	A	I	I	
Coyote Group Campground		4 (R)		175	X	X	X	Nearby		1	Bear-proof containers	A	I	I	
Poppy Campground	12 (Non-R)			60		X (pit)					Picnic tables, cooking grill	A	I	I	
French Meadows Campground	75: 32 (R); 43 (Non-R)			375	X	X	X	Nearby		8	Bear-proof containers, driveway lengths from 20-50 feet	A	I	I	
Gates Group Campground		3 (R)		125	X		X	Nearby			Bear-proof containers	A	I	I	
Lewis Campground	40 (Non-R)			200	X	X	X	Nearby		1	Bear-proof containers	A	I	I	
Day-Use Areas															
French Meadows Picnic Area/French Meadows Boat Ramp			4 units[5]			X	X		46 parking spaces		Picnic tables, cooking grill			I	
McGuire Picnic Area/ McGuire Boat Ramp			10 units[5]			X	X		75 parking spaces		Picnic tables, cooking grill			I	
Hell Hole Reservoir															
Campgrounds															
Big Meadows Campground	54 (Non-R)			270	X		X			1		A	I	I	
Hell Hole Campground	10 (Non-R)			50		X	X					A	I	I	
Upper Hell Hole Campground	15 (Non-R)			75		X					Picnic tables cooking grills	A	I	I	
Hell Hole Vista						X					Picnic tables, trail, 8 parking spaces	A	I	I	
Hell Hole General Parking Area/Hell Hole Boat Ramp and Parking Area						X			50 parking spaces			A		I	

Table SD B-6. Description of Project Recreation Facilities and Features and Associated Maintenance Activities (continued).

Project Area	Single Units	Group Units	Picnic Areas	Maximum PAOT[1] Capacity	Flush Toilet	Vault Toilet	Potable Water	RV Dump Station	Boat Launch	Handicap Accessible Units	Amenities[2]	Project Maintenance[3]			
												Vegetation and Pest Management		Facility Painting	Water Supply Chlorination
												Trimming by Hand	Fungicide Use[4]		
Ralston Afterbay															
Day-Use Areas															
Ralston Afterbay Picnic Area			5	25		X					Picnic tables cooking grill	A			
Ralston Picnic Area Cartop Boat Ramp									X			A		I	
Indian Bar Rafting Access and General Parking						X						A			
Long Canyon Creek															
Campgrounds															
Middle Meadows Group Campground		2 (R)	5 units[5]	75	X	X	X					A	I	I	
Project Recreation Facility Water Supplies															
Dolly Creek Water Supply and Fence												I			A
French Meadows Campground Water Supply and Trail												I			A
Big Meadows Campground Water Supply and Trail												I		I	A
Middle Meadows Group Campground Water Supply, Fence, and Trail												I			A

Sources: USDA Federal Service Website, reserveusa.com, PCWA Revised Recreation Plan (1989), FERC Order Approving the Revised Recreation Plan (1992)

Notes:

[1]PAOT = Persons At One Time.
[2]Developed campgrounds typically include parking, picnic tables, campfire ring, and cooking grill.
[3]Maintenance of project recreation facilities is completed by USDA-FS under collection agreements No. 03-CO-11051754-014 and No. 03-CO-11050353-012.
[4]Fungicide (Borax soap) is infrequently used on tree stumps in FS campgrounds and picnic areas to prevent the spread of fungus (E. Moore and J. Jue, USDA-FS, pers. comm., 3/29/06).
[5]Assumes 5 person per unit capacity.

R = Reservable, Non-R = Non-reservable
A = Activity occurs on an annual basis.
I = Activity occurs on an infrequent basis.

The following replaces Table SD B-7, Description of Recreation Facility Water Supplies and Associated Maintenance Access Roads or Trails contained in the PAD.

Table SD B-7. Description of Recreation Facility Water Supplies and Associated Maintenance Access Roads or Trails.

Name	Description	Facilities Serviced	Maintenance Access Roads or Trails
Dolly Creek Water Supply	• Well, pump house, and 20,000 gallon concrete water storage tank (fenced) • Underground water supply pipeline from water supply to campgrounds, picnic area, and boat ramp	• Coyote Group Campground • Gates Group Campground • Lewis Campground • McGuire Picnic Area and Boat Ramp • Forest Service Administrative Site	Maintenance access from Forest Route 68 and Forest Road 68.10
French Meadows Campground Water Supply	• Horizontal well and 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank • 1,950 foot-long aboveground pipeline from the horizontal well to the water storage tank • Underground water supply pipeline from water supply tank to campground, picnic area, and boat ramp	• French Meadows Campground, French Meadows Picnic Area, and French Meadows Boat Ramp	Maintenance access from an approximately 2,500 foot-long trail off of Forest Road 96.
Big Meadows Campground Water Supply	• Horizontal well and 5,000 gallon steel water storage tank • 150 foot-long buried pipeline from well to water storage tank • Underground water supply pipeline from water supply to South Fork Long Canyon Creek • Aboveground water supply pipeline from creek to campgrounds	• Big Meadows Campground • Hell Hole Campground	Maintenance access from an approximately 800 foot-long trail from Big Meadows Campground Additional approximately 150 foot-long maintenance access trail between the well to water storage tank
Middle Meadows Water Supply	• Spring and 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank (fenced) • Underground water supply pipeline from water supply to campground	• Middle Meadows Campground	Maintenance access from an approximately 2,200 foot-long trail from Middle Meadows Campground

The following highlighted information is added to Table SD B-8, Description of Facility Testing and Maintenance Activities, Page 6, Project Fences.

Table SD B-8. Description of Facility Testing and Maintenance Activities.

	Project Operations			Facility Maintenance Activities													
	Facility Testing			Vegetation and Pest Management			Sediment Management			Erosion and Falling Rock Control		Debris Management					
Project Facility or Feature	Tunnel/Conduit Inspections	Powerhouse Inspections and Maintenance	Gate Testing	Trimming by Hand	Herbicide and Fungicide Use	Rodenticide Use	Physical Removal w/Equipment[1]	Hydraulic Sluicing	Sediment Management Pilot Project	Gunite (erosion control)	Rock Removal/Fence Repair	Large Woody Debris[1]	Cleaning Trash Racks	Log Booms	Facility Painting	Pole Replacement
Project Fences																
Slope Fences																
French Meadows Powerhouse Penstock Rock Fence											A					
French Meadows Powerhouse Slope Fence				I							A					
Long Canyon Crossing Slope Fence				I							A					
Middle Fork Powerhouse Upper Switchyard Slope Fence											A					
Middle Fork Interbay Dam Slope Fence											A					
Oxbow Powerhouse Slope Fence											A					
Ralston Powerhouse Penstock and Butterfly Valve House Slope Fences											A					
Ralston Powerhouse Slope Fence											A					
Public Safety Fences																
Dormitory Facility Barrier Fence											A					
Hell Hole Dam General Parking Area Barrier Fence											A					
North Fork Long Canyon Crossing Removable Section Barrier Fence											A					
Security Fences																
Middle Fork Interbay Dam Spillway Security Fence																
French Meadows Dam Spillway Security Fence																
French Meadows Dam Generator Building Security Fence																
French Meadows Powerhouse and Switchyard Security Fence				I												
Hell Hole Substation Security Fence				I												
Dormitory Facility Security Fence				I												
Hell Hole Dam Spillway Roadway Security Fence																
Hell Hole – Middle Fork Tunnel Surge Shaft Security Fence				I												
Middle Fork Powerhouse and Lower Switchyard Security Fence				I												
Middle Fork Powerhouse Upper Switchyard Security Fence				I												
Middle Fork – Ralston Tunnel Surge Shaft Security Fence				I												
Ralston Powerhouse and Switchyard Security Fence				I												
Ralston Afterbay Dam Generator Building Security Fence				I												
Ralston Afterbay Dam Roadway Security Fences				I												
Oxbow Powerhouse and Switchyard Security Fence				I												

The following is a new table added to SD B Project Description.

Table SD B-10A. PCWA Monthly and Annual Delioveries for Consumptive Deman 2003 - 2007.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2007	1266	1085	1497	2149	1497	3137	4404	4057	1561	1794	1676	763	24886
2006	980	969	934	1051	3199	3367	3931	4155	3585	4043	2118	2460	30792
2005	2381	2170	1475	1631	2570	3565	4340	4117	3153	3980	1732	1348	32462
2004	1235	973	1765	2918	6276	6132	6267	5574	3371	3588	2218	1675	41992
2003	1407	1244	1408	1496	915	3598	5147	3986	4436	4358	2364	1541	31900

EXHIBIT A-1 - Revised Tables

Supporting Document F - Existing Resource Information Report
7.0 Botanical and Wildlife Resources

The following tables are revised and included in Exhibit A-1:

- *Table 7-1. Special-Status Plant Species Known or Potentially Occurring within the FERC Project Boundary and the Middle Fork American River Watershed.*
- *Table 7-2. Noxious Weed Species Known or Potentially Occurring in the Middle Fork American River Watershed.*
- *Table 7-5. Special-Status Terrestrial Wildlife Known or Potentially Occurring within the FERC Project Boundary and the Middle Fork American River Watershed.*

The following replaces Table 7-1. Special-Status Plant Species of the Middle Fork American River Watershed contained in the PAD.

Table 7-1. Special-Status Plant Species of the Middle Fork American River Watershed.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS List	Blooming Period/Fertile	Habitat	Occurrence Notes
Special-Status Plants Known to Occur Within FERC Project Boundaries							
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	–	–	1B.2	May–June	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, and lower montane coniferous forests on serpentine or gabbro soils. From 850 to 3,500 feet in elevation.	Known to occur within FERC Project Boundaries at the Ralston Afterbay penstocks and butterfly valve house. Other populations within the watershed recorded in the following locations: *Tunnel Hill USGS 7.5" quad:* Rubicon River Canyon and south of the Middle Fork Rubicon River. *Michigan Bluff USGS 7.5" quad:* just east of the confluence of the Middle and North Fork American River, SSE of Michigan Bluff; north of the Rubicon River, east of the confluence with the Middle Fork American River, SSE of Michigan Bluff; SW of Ralston Mine, SSE of Michigan Bluff; and NW of Ralston Mine, on Hwy 23.
Special-Status Plants Potentially Occurring Within FERC Project Boundaries							
Allium tribracteatum	Three-bracted onion	FSS[1]	–	1B.2	April–August	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. From 3,600 to 9,800 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	FSS[1]	–	1B.2	February–March	Open, rocky ridges and acidic shale and slate soils in chaparral and closed-cone coniferous forests. Found in almost pure colonies on hard shale substrate primarily where other shrubs and trees are absent. From 1,450 to 3,600 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. Known to occur in the watershed near the junction of Otter Creek and the Middle Fork American River and on the Middle Fork American River approximately 4 miles upstream of the junction with Otter Creek.
Astragalus webberi	Webber's milk-vetch	FSS[2]	–	1B.2	May–July	Lower montane coniferous forest. From 2,400 to 3,700 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Atractylocarpus flagellaceus	Flagella-like atractylocarpus	–	–	2.2	N/A	Cismontane woodlands. From 300 to 1,600 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. Known to occur in the watershed within the USGS 7.5" quad Wentworth.
Balsamorhiza macrolepis var. *macrolepis*	Big-scale balsamroot	FSS[1]	–	1B.2	March–June	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and vernally moist meadows on sandstone, serpentine, or basalt outcrops. From 300 to 4,600 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Botrychium ascendens	Upswept moonwort	FSS[3]	–	2.3	Fertile July–August	Lower montane coniferous forests near streams, grassy fields, meadows and seeps. From 4,800 to 7,300 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. Known to occur within the watershed in the vicinity of the Duncan Creek Diversion, upstream of the FERC boundary.
Botrychium crenulatum	Scalloped moonwort	FSS[3]	–	2.2	Fertile June–July	Lower and upper montane coniferous forests, bogs, fens, and moist meadows. From 4,900 to 10,800 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. Known to occur in the watershed within the USGS 7.5" quad Wentworth.
Botrychium lunaria	Common moonwort	FSS[3]	–	2.3	August	Meadows and seeps, moist riparian areas, subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. From 7,500 to 11,000 feet elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Botrychium minganense	Mingan moonwort	FSS[3]	–	2.2	July–September	Mesic areas in lower and upper montane coniferous forest, moist riparian areas, and meadows and seeps. From 4,000 to 6,700 feet in elevation	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.

Table 7-1. Special-Status Plant Species of the Middle Fork American River Watershed (continued).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS List	Blooming Period/Fertile	Habitat	Occurrence Notes
Special-Status Plants Potentially Occurring Within FERC Project Boundaries (continued)							
Botrychium montanum	Mountain moonwort (western goblin)	FSS[3]	–	2.1	July–September	Lower and upper montane coniferous forests, and meadows and seeps. From 4,500 to 7,000 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Bruchia bolanderi	Bolander's bruchia	FSS[3]	–	2.2	N/A	Lower and upper montane coniferous forest, meadows, seeps, and fens in damp soils. From 4,000 to 9,500 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Calochortus clavatus var. *avius*	Pleasant Valley mariposa lily	FSS[3]	–	1B.2	March–June	In openings, often south-facing slopes and ridgetops, of lower montane coniferous forests with Josephine silt loam and volcanic soils. From 1,000 to 6,300 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. Not known to occur within the watershed (per S. Durham, ENF botanist)
Clarkia biloba ssp. *brandegeeae*	Brandegee's clarkia	FSS[2]	–	1B.2	May–July	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, often roadcuts. From 950 to 3,200 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. Known to occur in the watershed along Yankee Jim's Road about 1.3 miles east of Shirttail Canyon Road.
Cypripedium fasciculatum	Clustered lady's-slipper	FSS[2]	–	4.2	March–August	Lower montane coniferous forest, serpentine seeps and streambanks. From 500 to 7,200 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. This species is known to occur in Placer County.
Cypripedium montanum	Mountain lady's-slipper	FSS[3]	–	4.2	March–August	Broad-leaved upland and lower montane coniferous forests in moist areas or on dry shaded slopes with northern aspects and loam soils. From 600 to 7,500 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Epilobium howellii	Subalpine fireweed	FSS[3]	–	1B.3	July–August	Mesic areas in subalpine coniferous forest, wet meadows, fens, and mossy seeps. From 6,000 to 9,000 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Epilobium oreganum	Oregon fireweed		–	1B.2	June–September	Bogs, fens, meadows, small streams and ditches in lower and upper montane coniferous forests. From 1,600 to 8,500 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Erigeron miser	Starved fleabane	FSS[2]	–	1B.3	June–October	Upper montane coniferous forest, rocky soils. From 6,000 to 8,600 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Eriogonum tripodum	Tripod buckwheat	FSS[1]	–	4.2	May–July	Chaparral, cismontane woodlands, often on serpentine outcroppings. From 650 to 5,250 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. This species is known to occur in Placer County.
Eriogonum umbellatum var. *torreyanum*	Donner Pass buckwheat	FSS[2]	–	1B.2	July–September	Upper montane coniferous forests, chaparral, and meadows. Volcanic and rocky soils. From 6,000 to 8,000 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Fissidens aphelotaxifolius	Brook pocket-moss	FSS[2]	–	2.2	N/A	Lower and upper montane coniferous forest, rock, stream channels and waterfalls. From 6,500 to 7,200 feet in elevation	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Fritillaria eastwoodiae	Butte County fritillary	FSS[2]	–	3.2	March–May	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest (openings), wet and dry slopes red clay or sandy loam. From 100 to 5,000 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. Known to occur within the watershed in the USGS 7.5" quad Foresthill. Exact location not disclosed due to the sensitivity of the data.
Helodium blandowii	Blandow's bog-moss	FSS[3]	–	2.3	N/A	Meadows, seeps, fens, and subalpine coniferous forest; damp soil. From 6,500 to 8,900 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.

Table 7-1. Special-Status Plant Species of the Middle Fork American River Watershed.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS List	Blooming Period/Fertile	Habitat	Occurrence Notes
Special-Status Plants Potentially Occurring Within FERC Project Boundaries (continued)							
Horkelia parryi	Parry's horkelia	FSS[1]	–	1B.2	April–June	Chaparral, cismontane woodland on stony, disturbed sites with slightly acidic soils. From 250 to 3,600 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. Known to occur in the watershed Hornblende Mountains, northeast of Georgetown and on Otter Creek 3 miles upstream of confluence of the Middle Fork American River
Ivesia aperta var. *aperta*	Sierra Valley mousetail	FSS[2]	–	1B.2	June—September	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, vernal pools - vernally mesic, usually volcanic. From 4,500 to 7,500 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Ivesia aperta var. *canina*	Dog Valley mousetail	FSS[2]	–	1B.1	June–August	Openings in lower montane coniferous forests and in meadows and seeps. Volcanic and rocky soils. From 4,500 to 7,500 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Ivesia sericoleuca	Plumas mousetail	FSS[2]	–	1B.2	May–September	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. From 4,500 to 7,500 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Ivesia webberi	Webber's mousetail	FC FSS[2]		1B.1	May–July	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, in sandy or gravelly soils. From 4,500 to 7,500 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Lewisia cantelovii	Cantelow's lewisia	FSS[2]	–	1B.2	May–October	Broadleaf upland, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and lower montane coniferous forests. From 1,000 to 4,500 feet in elevation	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Lewisia kelloggii ssp. *Hutchisonii*	Hutchison's lewisia (subspecies *hutchisonii*)	FSS[3]	–	3.3	July–August	Decomposed granite and slate soils (volcanic soils), at the north sides of passes and ridge-tops from 5,200 to 7,000 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Lewisia kelloggii ssp. *Kelloggii*	Hutchison's lewisia (subspecies *kelloggii*)	FSS[3]	–	–	July–August	Upper montane coniferous forest, rocky open ridges and granitic and volcanic balds. From 5,000 to 9,000 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Lewisia serrata	Saw-toothed lewisia	FSS[3]	–	1B.1	May–June	Broad-leaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian forest on mesic steep, nearly vertical cliffs and inner gorges. From 2,800 to 4,800 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. Known to occur within the watershed on Grouse Creek near Mineral Point and in six additional locations in the Devil Peak, Greek Store, and Michigan Bluff USGS 7.5" quads. The exact locations for these six populations were not disclosed, due to the sensitivity of the data.
Lupinus dalesiae	Quincy lupine	FSS[2]	–	4.2	May–August	Lower and upper montane coniferous forests. From 3,000 to 8,000 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Meesia triquetra	Three-ranked hump moss	FSS[3]	–	4.2	N/A	In acidic montane meadows. From 4,250 to 9,700 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Meesia uliginosa	Broad-nerved hump moss	FSS[3]	–	2.2	N/A	Bogs, fens, and rock fissures, upper montane and subalpine coniferous forests, meadows and seeps in damp soil. From 4,250 to 9,500 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Mielichhoferia elongata	Elongate copper-moss	FSS[2]		2.2	N/A	Cismontane woodland, rock with copper/heavy metals. From 1,500 and 4,250 feet in elevation	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Monardella folletti	Follett's mountainbalm	FSS[2]	–	1B.2	June–September	Lower montane coniferous forests in rocky, serpentine soils. From 1,650 to 6,550 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.

Table 7-1. Special-Status Plant Species of the Middle Fork American River Watershed (continued).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS List	Blooming Period/Fertile	Habitat	Occurrence Notes
Special-Status Plants Potentially Occurring Within FERC Project Boundaries (continued)							
Navarretia prolifera ssp. *lutea*	Yellow bur navarretia	FSS[1]	–	4.3	May–July	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Dry rocky flats, often on Ledmount soils. Often on lava caps or other openings, rocky ridgelines, saddles, and eroding ephemeral drainages. From 2,300 to 5,000 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. Not known to occur within the watershed (per S. Durham, ENF botanist)
Ophioglossum pusillum	Northern adder's tongue	–	–	2.2	July	Margins of marshes and swamps and mesic areas of Valley and foothill grasslands. From 3,280 to 6,500 feet in elevation	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Packera layneae (Senecio layneae)	Layne's ragwort	FT FSS[1]	SR	1B.2	April–July	Chaparral and cismontane woodland on rocky, gabbroic, serpentine or ultramafic soils. From 650 to 3,400 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. There is a known occurrence of this species in the watershed near Bear Creek Road, 2 miles SE of Georgetown.
Peltigera hydrothyria *(Hydrothyria venosa*)	Veined water lichen	FSS[3]	–	–	N/A	Aquatic, in spring-fed streams with clear, cold water. From 1,150 to 7,000 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Phacelia stebbinsii	Stebbins' phacelia	FSS[3]	–	1B.2	June–July	Cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. Found on dry, open rocky sites (bedrock outcrops, rubble, or talus) on ledges and moderate or steep slopes as well as inner gorges and near seeps on ENF and TNF. From 2,000 to 7,050 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species. Known to occur in the watershed at in the following locations: *Devil Peak USGS 7.5" quad:* In the vicinity of Leonardi Spring Waterfall; Big Grizzly Canyon Creek near junction with Rubicon River; scattered along Long Canyon Creek; scattered along Wallace Canyon Creek near junction with Long Canyon Creek; and 1 mile east of Pigeon Roost Mine. *Tunnel Hill USGS 7.5" quad:* Long Canyon Creek near junction with Rubicon River; and Pilot Creek near junction with Rubicon River; *Greek Store USGS 7.5" quad:* Big Mosquito Creek near junction with Side Creek; North Fork of Middle Fork American River near junction with Deep Canyon Creek; Deep Canyon Creek near junction with Little Grizzly Creek; Grouse Creek Canyon near junction with South Branch Grouse Creek; Duncan Creek, near Trap Line Mine. Middle Fork American River 2 miles upstream of confluence with Duncan Creek. *Duncan Peak USGS 7.5" quad:* Manila Canyon, South of Merz Mine; near confluence of Screwauger and Antoine Canyon creeks; and Secret Canyon, south of the Foresthill Divide. *Royal Gorge USGS 7.5" quad:* Little Duncan Canyon, SW of summit of Sunflower Hill.
Penstemon personatus	Close-throated beardtongue	FSS[2]	–	1B.2	June–September	Chaparral and upper and lower montane coniferous forests. From 3,400 to 7,000 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Pyrrocoma lucida	Sticky goldenweed	FSS[2]	–	1B.2	July–October	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. May grow in alkaline clays. From 2,250 to 6,250 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Rorippa subumbellata	Tahoe yellow cress	FC	SE	1B.1	May–September	Lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, sandy (granitic) lake margins. From 6,050 to 6,250 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Scutellaria galericulata	Marsh skullcap	–	–	2.2	June–September	Lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. From 0 to 6,900 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.

Table 7-1. Special-Status Plant Species of the Middle Fork American River Watershed (continued).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CNPS List	Blooming Period/Fertile	Habitat	Occurrence Notes
Special-Status Plants Potentially Occurring Within FERC Project Boundaries (continued)							
Tauschia howelli	Howell's tauschia	FSS[2]	–	1B.3	June–August	Subalpine /upper montane coniferous forest, granitic, gravelly soils. From 5,500 to 8,500 feet in elevation.	May occur in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevation range of this species.
Special-Status Plants Unlikely to Occur Within FERC Project Boundaries							
Arabis rigidissima var. *demota*	Trinity Mountain rockcress	FSS[2]	–	1B.2	August	Broad-leaved upland forest, and upper montane coniferous forest in rocky soils. From 7,500 to 8,500 feet in elevation.	FERC Project boundaries are outside the known elevation range of this species.
Draba asterophora var. *asterophora*	Lake Tahoe draba	FSS[1]	–	1B.2	July–August	Subalpine coniferous forest and alpine boulder and rock fields in the high Sierra Nevada. From 8,000 to 11,500 feet in elevation.	FERC Project boundaries are outside the known elevation range of this species.
Draba asterophora var. *macrocarpa*	Cup Lake draba	FSS[1]	–	1B.1	July–August	Subalpine coniferous forests and rock crevices. From 8,000 to 9,000 feet in elevation.	FERC Project boundaries are outside the known elevation range of this species.
Lewisia longipetala	Long-petaled lewisia	FSS[3]	–	1B.3	July–August	Alpine boulder and rock fields and subalpine coniferous forests, crevices in granitic rock. From 8,000 to 9,600 feet in elevation.	FERC Project boundaries are outside the known elevation range of this species.
Lomatium stebbinsii	Stebbins' lomatium	–	–	1B.1	March–May	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forests, and yellow pine forests. Volcanic or gravelly soils. From 3,750 to 5,850 feet in elevation.	FERC Project boundaries are outside the known geographic range of this species. Known from the Stanislaus National Forest, per S. Durham (ENF botanist).
Sphaeralcea munroana	Munroe's desert mallow	–	–	2.2	May–June	Great Basin scrub, about 6,000 feet in elevation.	No appropriate habitat within FERC Project boundaries. Known only from Squaw Creek in Placer County only, to the north of the watershed.

LEGEND:

Federal Status
FT = Federal Threatened
FE = Federal Endangered
FC = Federal Candidate
FSS[1] = Forest Service Sensitive, Eldorado National Forest
FSS[2] = Forest Service Sensitive, Tahoe National Forest
FSS[3] = Forest Service Sensitive, Eldorado and Tahoe National Forests

State Status
SR = listed by California as Rare
ST = California Threatened
SE = California Endangered

CNPS Status (California Native Plant Society)
1B = rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2 = rare in California but more common elsewhere.
3 = need more information
4 = plants of limited distribution; a watch list.
_.1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
_.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
_.3 = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

The following replaces Table 7-2. Noxious Weed Species Known or Potentially Occurring in the Middle Fork American River Watershed contained in the PAD.

Table 7-2. Noxious Weed Species Known or Potentially Occurring in the Middle Fork American River Watershed.

Noxious weed is a term used by government agencies for non-native invasive plants that have been defined as pests by law or regulation (CDFA 2007). California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) defines non-native plants as those species introduced to California after European contact and as a direct or indirect result of human activity. Invasive non-native plants are plants that 1) are not native to, yet can spread into, wildland ecosystems, and that also 2) displace native species, hybridize with native species, alter biological communities, or alter ecosystem processes (Cal-IPC 2006).

Noxious Weed Species Known to Occur in the Middle Fork American River Watershed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Cal-IPC Rating[1]	CDFA Rating[2]
Aegilops triuncialis	barbed goatgrass	High	B
Agrostis stolonifera	creeping bent grass	Limited	—
Ailanthus altissima	tree-of-heaven	Moderate	C
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	Moderate	—
Bromus tectorum	cheatgrass	High	—
Centaurea maculosa	spotted knapweed	High	A
Centaurea solstitialis	yellow starthistle	High	C
Chondrilla juncea	rush skeletonweed	Moderate	A
Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	Moderate	C
Cynosurus echinatus	hedgehog dogtailgrass	Moderate	—
Cynodon dactyldon	bermudagrass	Moderate	C
Cytisus scoparius	Scotch broom	High	C
Dactylis glomerata	orchardgrass	Limited	—
Foeniculum vulgare	fennel	High	—
Hirschfeldia incana	shortpod mustard	Moderate	—
Lepidium latifolium	perennial pepperweed (tall whitetop)	High	B
Melilotus officinalis	yellow sweetclover	—	—
Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	Limited	—
Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	Limited	—
Rubus discolor	Himalayan blackberry	High	—
Rumex acetosella	sheep sorrel	Moderate	—
Taeniatherum caput-medusae	medusahead	High	C
Verbascum thapsus	woolly mullein	Limited	—
Vulpia myuros	rat-tail fescue	Moderate	—

Noxious Weed Species Potentially Occurring in the Middle Fork American River Watershed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Cal-IPC Rating[1]	CDFA Rating[2]
Acroptilon repens (Centaurea repens)[4]	Russian knapweed	Moderate	B
Cardaria chalapensis[4]	whitetop	Moderate	B
Cardaria draba[4]	heart podded whitetop	Moderate	B
Cardaria pubescens[3]	hairy whitetop	Limited	B
Carduus nutans[3,4]	musk thistle	Moderate	A
Carduus pycnocephalus[4]	Italian thistle	Moderate	C
Carthamus lanatus[3]	woolly distaff thistle	Moderate	B
Centaurea diffusa[3, 4]	diffuse knapweed	Moderate	A
Centaurea melitensis[3, 4]	Malta starthistle (tocalote)	Moderate	C
Cirsium arvense[3, 4]	Canada thistle	Moderate	B
Conium maculatum[4]	poison hemlock	Moderate	—
Euphorbia oblongata[3, 4]	eggleaf (oblong) spurge	Limited	B
Euphorbia esula[4]	leafy spurge	High	A
Festuca arundinacea[4]	tall fescue	Moderate	—
Genista monspessulana[3, 4]	French broom	High	C
Halogeton glomeratus[3]	Halogeton	Moderate	A
Hydrilla verticillata[3]	hydrilla	High	A
Hypericum perforatum[3, 4]	klamathweed	Moderate	C
Isatis tinctoria[3]	dryer's woad	Moderate	—
Lathyrus latifolius[4]	perennial sweet pea	—	—
Leucanthemum vulgare[4]	ox-eye daisy	Moderate	—
Linaria genistifolia ssp. *dalmatica*[3, 4]	Dalmatian toadflax	Moderate	A
Lychnis coronaria[4]	rose campion	—	—

Table 7-2. Noxious Weed Species Known or Potentially Occurring in the Middle Fork American River Watershed (continued).

Noxious Weed Species Potentially Occurring in the Middle Fork American River Watershed (continued).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Cal-IPC Rating[1]	CDFA Rating[2]
Lythrum salicaria [3, 4]	purple loosestrife	High	B
Melilotus albus [4]	white sweet clover	—	—
Myriophyllum spicatum [3]	Eurasian water milfoil	High	C
Onopordum acanthium ssp. *acanthium* [3, 4]	Scotch thistle	High	A
Salsola tragus [4]	Russian thistle	Limited	C
Silybum marianum [4]	milk thistle	Limited	—
Spartium junceum [3, 4]	Spanish broom	High	—
Tamarix chinensis [4]	tamarisk	—	B
Torilis arvensis [4]	spreading hedgeparsley	Moderate	—
Ulex europaeus [3]	gorse	High	B

Californai Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Rating:

High - These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.

Moderate - These species have substantial and apparent—but generally not severe—ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal, though establishment is generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.

Limited - These species are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level, or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.

California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) Rating:

A-rated pests: Weeds of known economic significance, subject to action by CDFA including eradication, quarantine, containment, rejection of shipments, or other holding action at the state-county level. Quarantine interceptions are to be rejected or treated at any point in the state.

B-rated pests: Weeds subject to action by CDFA only when found in a nursery, and otherwise subject to eradication, containment, control, or other holding action at the discretion of the local county agricultural commissioner.

C-rated pests: Not subject to state action except to provide for general pest cleanliness in nurseries; reject by CDFA only when found in a cropseed for planting or at the discretion of the commissioner, action to retard spread outside of nurseries at the discretion of the county agricultural commissioner.

[1]Source: California Invasive Plant Inventory (Cal-IPC 2006).

[2]Source: Noxious Weed Pest Ratings (CDFA 2007).

[3]Source: Tahoe National Forest Weed List (USDA-FS 2006).

[4]Source: Eldorado National Forest Noxious Weed Species List (USDA-FS 2005).

The following highlighted information is added to Table 7-5.Special-Status Terrestrial Wildlife Species of the Middle Fork American River Watershed, Page 7-5-1.

Table 7-5. Special-Status Terrestrial Wildlife Species of the Middle Fork American River Watershed.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat	Occurrence Notes
Special-Status Terrestrial Wildlife Potentially Occurring Within FERC Project Boundaries					
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	FD, Former FT, MIS	SE CFP	Local winter migrant to various California lakes. Most of the breeding population is restricted to more northern counties. Regular winter migrants to the region. Usually not found at high elevations in the Sierra.	Potential resident in appropriate habitat. FERC Project boundaries are within the known geographic and elevational range of this species. Known to occur in the watershed. Records for this species include Hell Hole Reservoir; Ralston Afterbay; MFAR approximately 3 miles downstream of the Ralston Afterbay Dam; Gerle Creek Divide Reservoir; Rubicon River approximately 2 miles downstream of the confluence with the South Fork Rubicon River; Pilot Creek near its confluence with the Rubicon River; and Otter Creek near its confluence with the MFAR. In addition, a bald eagle was observed in the summer of 2006 at Hell Hole Reservoir (Ransom pers. comm., 2007). Note: Bald eagle was delisted by USFWS on July 9, 2007.

EXHIBIT A-1 - Revised Tables

Supporting Document F - Existing Resource Information Report
10.0 Recreation Resources

The following table is revised and included in Exhibit A-1:

- *Table 10-2. Capacity of Developed Project Recreation Facilities.*

The following replaces Table 10-2. Capacity of Developed Project Recreation Facilities contained in the PAD.

Table 10-2. Capacity of Developed Project Recreation Facilities.

Facility	Number of Units	Maximum PAOT[a] Capacity
Campgrounds (assumes 5 person per unit capacity, except as noted)		
French Meadows	75	375
Poppy[b]	12	60
Lewis	40	200
Ahart	12	60
Gates Group	3	25
		25
		25
Coyote Group	4	25
		25
		75
		50
Hell Hole	10	50
Upper Hell Hole[b]	15	75
Big Meadows	54	270
Middle Meadows Group	2	50
		25
Total (Family):	**218**	**1,090**
Total Group:	**9**	**325**

Picnic Areas (assumes 5 person per unit capacity)		
McGuire	10	50
French Meadows	4	20
Ralston Afterbay	5	25
Total:	**19**	**95**

Scenic Vista	Parking Spaces
Hell Hole Vista	Approximately 8
Boat Ramps	
McGuire	75
French Meadows	46
Hell Hole	50

Sources: PCWA Revised Recreation Plan (1989), FERC Order Approving the Revised Recreation Plan (1992), USDA Forest

[a]PAOT – Persons At One Time
[b]Boat-In/Walk-In Campground

EXHIBIT A-2 - Revised Maps

Supporting Document F - Existing Resource Information Report
7.0 Botanical and Wildlife Resources

The following map is revised and included in Exhibit A-2:

- *Map 7-2. Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur in the Middle Fork American River Watershed.*

Special-Status Plants

CNDDB Plant Data (point)
- saw-toothed lewisia
- Stebbins' phacelia
- Layne's ragwort
- Parry's horkelia
- Nissenan manzanita
- Red Hills soaproot
- Brandegee's clarkia
- Butte County fritillary
- northern adder's tongue
- Big Tree Forest

Eldorado NF Plant Data (point)
- saw-toothed lewisa
- Stebbins' phacelia
- Layne's ragwort
- Parry's horkelia
- Nissenan manzanita

Tahoe NF Plant Data (polygon)
- saw-toothed lewisia
- Stebbins' phacelia
- Brandegee's clarkia
- upswept moonwort

NEVADA COUNTY
PLACER COUNTY
EL DORADO COUNTY
FORESTHILL
AUBURN
80
193
49
North Fork American River
North Fork of Middle Fork American River
Middle Fork American River
Duncan Creek
Diversion
French Meadows Reservoir
French Meadows Dam
French Meadows P.H.
Hell Hole Reservoir
Hell Hole Dam
Hell Hole P.H.
Five Lakes Creek
Duncan Creek
N. Fk. Long Canyon
Long Canyon
S. Fk. Long Canyon Diversion
N. Fk. Long Canyon Diversion
S. Fk.
Rubicon River
Loon Lake
Oxbow P.H.
Ralston Afterbay Dam
Ralston Afterbay
Ralston P.H.
Interbay Dam
Middle Fork Interbay
Middle Fork P.H.
Long Canyon
Middle Fork American River
Otter Creek
Canyon Creek
Rubicon River
South Fork Rubicon River
Stumpy Meadows Reservoir
Pilot Creek
Union Valley Reservoir
Ice House Reservoir

Project Facilities
- Powerhouse
- Dam
- Tunnel
- Penstock

Transportation
- Major Road
- Minor Road

Hydrography
- Watercourse
- Water Body
- Middle Fork American River Watershed*

*Modified from Calwater Ver. 2.2 to represent drainage above high-water mark of Folsom Lake

Designated Boundary
- County Boundary
- Wilderness Area

PCWA

Placer County Water Agency
Middle Fork American River Project

Map 7-2

Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur in the Middle Fork American River Watershed

Miles: 0 1 2 3

Date: 7/25/08

Projection: CA State Plane, Zone 2
Datum: NAD 83

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EXHIBIT A-2 - Revised Maps

Supporting Document F - Existing Resource Information Report
10.0 Recreation Resources

The following map is revised and included in Exhibit A-2:

- *Map 10-2. Popular Trails in the Middle Fork American River Watershed (Consists of 2 Sheets).*

Last Chance

Michigan Bluff

N. Fk. of the Middle Fk. Trail

FR 96

Mosquito Ridge Trail

FORESTHILL

Foresthill Rd.

North Fork American River

Middle Fk. American River

Ralston Afterbay

Ralston Afterbay Dam

FR 23

Long Canyon

Drivers Flat Road Equestrian Staging Area

Drivers Flat Rd.

Outer Creek

Rubicon River

Hwy 49 Trailhead (Confluence)

Cherokee Bar

Drivers Flat Crossing

No Hands Bridge

American Canyon Trail

Roanoke Trail

Sliger Mine Rd.

Poverty Bar Crossing

GEORGETOWN

AUBURN

Olmstead Loop Trail

End of "Western States 100"

Quarry Road Trailhead

Pleasant Avenue Trailhead

Cool Fire Station Trailhead

Oregon Bar

Auburn Dam Site

Folsom Lake

49

80

193

28

Transportation

Roads

Hydrography

Watercourse

Water Body

Designated Boundary

Wilderness Area

Auburn State Recreation Area*

* State Park boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only.

Non-Project Recreation Trails

Pacific Crest Trail*

Western States Trail** (Including Alternate Routes)

"Tevis Cup Ride" Course***

"Western States 100" Course***

OHV Trails*

Other Trails*

TH Major Trailheads*

Selected Reference Points

SOURCES:
* U.S.F. S. / U.S.G.S. / Auburn State Recreation Area

** U.S.F.S. / Hall, Hal. 2006. "The Western States Trail Guide"

*** Western States Trail Foundation / Hall, Hal. 2006. "The Western States Trail Guide"

PCWA

Placer County Water Agency
Middle Fork American River Project

Map 10-2

Popular Trails in the Middle Fork American River Watershed Sheet 1 of 2

Miles

Date: 6/18/08

Projection: CA State Plane, Zone 2
Datum: NAD 83

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Robie Park
Start of "Tevis Cup Ride"

89

Squaw Valley
Start of "Western States 100"

Granite Chief
Trailhead
TH

Watson Monument

Red Star Ridge

Talbot
Trail

Talbot
Trailhead
TH

North Fork American River

Middle Fork American River

Western States Trail
(Little American Valley Route)

Robinson Flat

Duncan Creek
Diversion

GRANITE
CHIEF
WILDERNESS

15E31

Last Chance

McGuire Trail
16E10

French
Meadows
Dam

French Meadows
Reservoir

Big Meadow
Trail

15E17

Five Lakes Creek

Lake
Tahoe

14N09A (OHV)

14E02.1

15E18

14E02.2

Grouse Falls
Trail

Duncan Creek

FR 22

Hell Hole Trail
14E02.3

Mosquito Ridge Rd.

North Fk. Long Canyon
Diversion

FR 2

N. Fk. Long Canyon

S. Fk. Long Canyon

Hell Hole
Reservoir

Hell Hole
Dam

McKinstry Trail
15E02

Rubicon River

Big Trees and
Forest View Trails

Parsley Bar Trail
14E10

Interbay
Dam

Rubicon Trail (OHV)

FR 96

Middle Fork
Interbay

FR 23

Long John Creek
Trail 14N10.1

South Fk. Long Canyon
Diversion

Buck Island
Trailhead
TH

Mosquito Ridge
Trail

Hunters Trail
14E09

Deer Creek Trail
14E11

Loon
Lake

FR 23

FR 25

Ramsey Crossing

FR 2

Long Canyon

Rubicon River

DESOLATION
WILDERNESS

Ellicott Bridge

South Fork Trail
14E14

Rubicon River

South Fork Rubicon River

Transportation

Roads

Hydrography

Watercourse

Water Body

Designated Boundary

Wilderness Area

Auburn State
Recreation Area*

* State Park boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only.

Non-Project Recreation Trails

Pacific Crest Trail*

Western States Trail**
(Including Alternate Routes)

"Tevis Cup Ride" Course***

"Western States 100" Course***

OHV Trails*

Other Trails*

TH Major Trailheads*

Selected Reference Points

SOURCES:
* U.S.F. S. / U.S.G.S. / Auburn State Recreation Area

** U.S.F.S. / Hall, Hal. 2006. "The Western States Trail Guide"

*** Western States Trail Foundation /
Hall, Hal. 2006. "The Western States Trail Guide"

PCWA

Placer County Water Agency
Middle Fork American River Project

Map 10-2

**Popular Trails in the
Middle Fork American River Watershed
Sheet 2 of 2**

Miles
0 1 2

Date: 6/18/08

**Projection: CA State Plane, Zone 2
Datum: NAD 83**

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EXHIBIT A-3 - Revised Appendices

Supporting Document F - Existing Resource Information Report
7.0 Botanical and Wildlife Resources

The following appendices are revised and included in Exhibit A-3:

- *Appendix 7-B. Life History Information for Special-status Plant Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occurring within the FERC Project Boundary.*
- *Appendix 7-D. Life History Information for Special-status Terrestrial Wildlife Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occurring within the FERC Project Boundary.*

APPENDIX 7-B

Special-Status Plants Known to Occur within the FERC Project Boundary

Special-status Plants Known to Occur within the FERC Project Boundary[1]

Red Hills soaproot (*Chlorogalum grandiflorum*; CNPS 1B.2)

Red Hills soaproot is a bulbiferous perennial herb in the lily family (Liliaceae) that blooms May through June. It occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest, on both serpentine and gabbro substrates, and often on "historically disturbed" sites. It is found at elevations from 800 to 3,500 feet.

Special-status Plants Potentially Occurring within the FERC Project Boundary

Three-bracted onion (*Allium tribracteatum*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Three-bracted onion is a bulbiferous herb in the lily family (Liliaceae) that blooms April though August. It occurs in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest on volcanic soils. It is found at elevations from 3,600 to 9,800 feet.

Nissenan manzanita (*Arctostaphylos nissenana*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Nissenan manzanita is an evergreen shrub in the heath family (Ericaceae) that blooms February through March. It occurs in open, rocky ridges on acidic slate and shale soils. It is generally found in pure stands, primarily where other trees or shrubs are absent. It is found at elevations from 1,450 to 3,600 feet.

Webber's milk-vetch (*Astragalus webberi*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Webber's milk-vetch is a perennial herb in the legume family (Fabaceae) that blooms May through July. It occurs in lower montane coniferous forest on open brushy slopes and flats in xeric areas. It is found at elevations from 2,400 to 3,700 feet.

Flagella-like atractylocarpus (*Atractylocarpus flagellaceus*; CNPS 2.2)

Flagella-like atractylocarpus is a moss in the Dicranaceae family. It occurs in cismontane woodland at elevations from 300 to 1,600 feet.

Big-scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis var macrolepis*; FSS, 1B.2)

Big-scale balsamroot is a perennial herb in the sunflower family (Asteraceae) that blooms March though June. It occurs in vernally moist meadows and in chaparral, cismontane woodland and Valley and foothill grasslands. Substrates include sandstone, serpentine, or basalt outcrops. It is found at elevations from 300 to 4,600 feet.

Red-pored bolete (*Boletus pulcherrimus*; FSS)

Red-pored bolete is a mushroom that fruits from late fall to early winter. It occurs in older-mixed conifer forests and does not have any elevation restrictions.

Upswept moonwort (*Botrychium ascendens*; FSS, CNPS 2.3)

Upswept moonwort is a rhizomatous perennial herb in the adder's-tongue family (Ophioglossaceae) and is fertile July through August. It occurs in lower montane coniferous forest in grassy fields and near springs and creeks. It is found at elevations from 4,800 to 7,300 feet.

[1] Life history information was compiled from the following sources: Calflora 2007, CNPS 2007, and Hickman 1993).

Scalloped moonwort (*Botrychium crenulatum*; FSS, CNPS 2.2)

Scalloped moonwort is a rhizomatous perennial herb in the adder's-tongue family (Ophioglossaceae) and is fertile June through July. It occurs in lower and upper montane coniferous forests, and in bogs, fens, freshwater marshes, and moist meadows and near creeks, at elevations from 4,900 to 10,800 feet.

Common moonwort (*Botrychium lunaria*; FSS, CNPS 2.3)

Common moonwort is a rhizomatous perennial herb in the adder's-tongue family (Ophioglossaceae) and is fertile in August. It occurs in meadows and seeps, moist riparian areas, subalpine coniferous forests and upper montane coniferous forests, at elevations from 7,500 to 11,000 feet.

Mingan moonwort (*Botrychium minganense*; FSS, CNPS 2.2)

Mingan moonwort is a rhizomatous perennial herb in the adder's-tongue family (Ophioglossaceae) and is fertile July through September. It occurs in lower and upper montane coniferous forests and in meadows, seeps, and moist riparian areas, at elevations from 4,000 to 6,700 feet.

Mountain moonwort (*Botrychium montanum*; FSS, CNPS 2.1)

Mountain moonwort is a rhizomatous perennial herb in the adder's-tongue family (Ophioglossaceae) and is fertile July through August. It occurs in lower montane coniferous forest, on creek banks, and in meadows and seeps, at elevations from 4,500 to 7,000 feet.

Bolander's bruchia (*Bruchia bolanderi*; FSS, CNPS 2.2)

Bolander's bruchia is a moss in the Bruchianaceae family. It occurs in lower and upper montane coniferous forests, fens, seeps, and meadows in damp soils, at elevations from 4,000 to 9,500 feet.

Pleasant Valley mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *avius*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Pleasant Valley mariposa lily is a bulbiferous perennial herb in the lily family (Liliaceae) that blooms May through July. It occurs in openings, often on south-facing slopes lower montane coniferous forest on Josephine silt loam and volcanically derived soil, often in rocky areas, at elevations from 1,000 to 6,300 feet.

Brandegee's clarkia (*Clarkia biloba* ssp. *brandegeeae*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Brandegee's clarkia is an annual herb in the evening primrose family (Onagraceae) that blooms May through July. It occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland, often in roadcuts, at elevations from 950 to 3,200 feet.

Clustered lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium fasciculatum*; FSS, CNPS 4.2)

Clustered lady's-slipper is a rhizomatous perennial herb in the orchid family (Orchidaceae) that blooms March through July. It occurs in lower montane coniferous forest and North Coast coniferous forest in serpentine seeps and on moist streambanks at elevations from 300 to 7,800 feet.

Mountain lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium montanum*; FSS, CNPS 4.2)

Mountain lady's-slipper is a rhizomatous perennial herb in the orchid family (Orchidaceae) that blooms March through August. It occurs in lower montane coniferous forest and broadleaved

upland forest in moist areas or on dry, shaded slopes with northerly aspects on loamy soils from 600 to 7,700 feet.

Subalpine fireweed (*Epilobium howellii*; FSS, CNPS 1B.3)

Subalpine fireweed is a perennial herb in the evening primrose family (Onagraceae) that blooms July through August. It occurs in wet meadows, fens, and subalpine coniferous forest in mossy seeps at elevations from 6,000 to 9,000 feet.

Oregon fireweed (*Epilobium oreganum*; CNPS 1B.2)

Oregon fireweed is a perennial herb in the evening primrose family (Onagraceae) that blooms June through September. It occurs in bogs and fens, meadows, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest in and near springs and bogs, and at least sometimes on serpentine. It occurs at elevations from 1,600 to 8,500 feet.

Starved fleabane (*Erigeron miser*; FSS, CNPS 1B.3)

Starved fleabane is a perennial herb in the sunflower family (Asteraceae) that blooms June through October. It occurs in upper montane coniferous forest on rocky, granitic outcrops at elevations from 6,000 to 8,600 feet.

Tripod buckwheat (*Eriogonum tripodum*; FSS, CNPS 4.2)

Tripod buckwheat is a deciduous shrub in the buckwheat family (Polygonaceae) that blooms May through July. It occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland on gravelly slopes and flats, often on serpentine substrate. It is found at elevations from 650 to 5,250 feet.

Donner Pass buckwheat (*Eriogonum umbellatum* var. *torreyanum*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Donner Pass buckwheat is a perennial herb in the buckwheat family (Polygonaceae) that blooms July through September. It occurs in upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, and meadows, on steep slopes and ridge tops, rocky, volcanic soils, and usually in bare or sparsely vegetated areas. It is found at elevations from 5,850 to 8,600 feet.

Brook pocket-moss (*Fissidens aphelotaxifolius*; FSS, CNPS 2.2)

Brook pocket-moss is a moss in the Fissidentaceae family. It occurs in lower and upper montane coniferous forests in rock, stream channels and waterfalls, at elevations from 6,500 to 7,200 feet in elevation

Butte County fritillary (*Fritillaria eastwoodiae*; FSS, CNPS 3.2)

Butte County fritillary is a bulbiferous perennial herb in the lily family (Liliaceae) that blooms March through May. It occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest, usually on dry slopes, but it is also found in wet places. Soils can be serpentine, red clay, or sandy loam. It is found at elevations from 100 to 5,000 feet.

Blandow's bog-moss (*Helodium blandowii*; FSS, CNPS 2.3)

Blandow's bog-moss is a moss in the Helodiaceae family. It occurs in meadows, fens, and seeps and subalpine coniferous forests in damp soils, at elevations from 6,500 to 8,900 feet.

Parry's horkelia (*Horkelia parryi*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Parry's horkelia is a perennial herb in the rose family (Rosaceae) that blooms April through June. It occurs in openings in chaparral and cismontane woodland on stony, disturbed, slightly

acidic soils. It is especially known from the Ione formation in Amador County. It is found at elevations from 250 to 3,600 feet.

Sierra Valley mousetail (*Ivesia aperta* var. *aperta*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Sierra Valley mousetail is a perennial herb in the rose family (Rosaceae) that blooms from June through September. It occurs in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodlands, vernal pools in vernally mesic areas, usually in volcanic soils. It occurs at elevations from 4,500 to 7,500 feet.

Dog Valley mousetail (*Ivesia aperta* var. *canina*; FSS, CNPS 1B.1)

Dog Valley mousetail is a perennial herb in the rose family (Rosaceae) that blooms June through August. It occurs in lower montane coniferous forest and meadows in shallow, rocky soil of volcanic origin at elevations from 4,500 to 7,500 feet.

Plumas mousetail (*Ivesia sericoleuca*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Plumas mousetail is a perennial herb in the rose family (Rosaceae) that blooms May through September. It occurs in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools, in vernally mesic areas and usually on volcanic substrates at elevations from 4,500 to 7,500 feet.

Webber's mousetail (*Ivesia webberi*; FC, FSS, CNPS 1B.1)

Webber's ivesia is a perennial herb in the rose family (Rosaceae) that blooms May through July. It occurs in lower montane coniferous forest and Great Basin scrub in rocky, volcanic soils at elevations from 3,200 to 6,800 feet.

Cantelow's lewisia (*Lewisia cantelovii*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Cantelow's lewisia is a perennial herb in the purslane family (Portulacaceae) that blooms May through October. It occurs in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest on mesic rock outcrops and wet cliffs, usually in moss or clubmoss, and on granitic or sometimes serpentine substrate. This species is found at elevations from 1,000 to 4,500 feet.

Hutchison's lewisia (subspecies *hutchisonii*) (*Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchinsonii*; FSS, CNPS 3.3)

Hutchison's lewisia (subspecies hutchinsonii) is a perennial herb in the purslane family (Portulacaceae) that blooms July though August. It occurs on decomposed granite,, slate and volcanic soils, at the north sides of passes and ridge-tops from elevations of 5,000 to 7,000 feet.

Kellogg's lewisia (*Lewisia kelloggii ssp. kelloggii*; FSS)

Hutchinson's lewisia (subspecies kelloggii) is a perennial herb in the purslane family (Portulacaceae) that blooms July though August. It occurs in upper montane coniferous forests and rocky open ridges on granitic and volcanic balds, at elevations from 5,000 to 9,000 feet.

Saw-toothed lewisia (*Lewisia serrata,* FSS, CNPS 1B.1)

Saw-toothed lewisia is a perennial herb in the purslane family (Portulacaceae) that blooms May through June. It occurs in broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian forest, on shaded north facing, moss covered, metamorphic rock cliffs. It is found on steep, nearly vertical cliffs and inner gorges, at elevations from 2,800 to 4,800 feet.

Quincy lupine (*Lupinus dalesiae*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Quincy lupine is a perennial herb in the legume family (Fabaceae) that blooms May through August. It occurs in lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest on dry, open or shaded slopes, summits, and trails, often in disturbed soils at elevations from 3,000 to 8,000 feet.

Three-ranked hump moss (*Meesia triquetra*; FSS, CNPS 4.2)

Three-ranked hump moss is a moss in the Meesiaceae family. It occurs in acidic montane meadows in coniferous forest, especially in meadows with peat moss (Clines 2001), and bogs, fens, and seeps. It is found at elevations from 4,250 to 9,700 feet.

Broad-nerved hump moss (*Meesia uliginosa*; FSS, CNPS 2.2)

Broad nerved hump moss is a moss in the Meesiaceae family. It occurs in bogs, fens, and rock fissures in upper montane and subalpine coniferous forest in meadows and seeps on damp soil at elevations from 4,250 to 9,500 feet.

Elongate copper-moss (*Mielichhoferia elongata*; FSS, CNPS 2.2)

Elongate copper-moss is a moss in the Bryaceae family. It occurs in cismontane woodlands on rock with copper/heavy metals at elevations from 1,500 and 4,250 feet.

Follett's mountainbalm (*Monardella folletti*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Follett's mountainbalm is a shrub in the mint family (Lamiaceae) that blooms June through September. It occurs in lower montane coniferous forest on rocky, serpentine slopes at elevations from 1,650 to 6,550 feet.

Yellow bur navarretia (Navarretia prolifera ssp. lutea; FSS, CNPS 4.3)

Yellow bur navarretia is an annual herb in the phlox family (Polemoniaceae) that blooms May through July. It occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland in open areas of well-drained soils, often on lava caps or other openings, rocky ridgelines, saddles, and eroding ephemeral drainages at elevations from 2,300 to 5,000 feet.

Northern adder's tongue (*Ophioglossum pusillum*; 2.2)

Northern adder's tongue is a rhizomatous perennial herb in the adder's-tongue family (Ophioglossaceae) and is fertile in July. It occurs on the margins of marshes and swamps and in mesic areas of Valley and foothill grasslands, from 3,280 to 6,500 feet.

Layne's ragwort (*Packera layneae (Senecio layneae)*; FT, FSS, SR, 1B.2)

Layne's ragwort is a perennial herb in the sunflower family (Asteraceae) that blooms April through July. It occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland on rocky ultramafic, serpentine, and gabbroic soil, occasionally along streams, at elevations from 650 to 3,400 feet.

Veined water lichen (*Peltigera hydrotheria*; FSS)

Veined water lichen is an aquatic lichen in the Peltigeraceae family. It occurs in spring-fed streams with clear, cold water, at elevations from 1,150 to 7,000 feet.

Close-throated beardtongue (*Penstemon personatus*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Close-throated beardtongue is a perennial herb in the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae) that blooms June through September. It occurs in lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane

coniferous forest, and chaparral, usually on north-facing slopes in metavolcanic soils at elevations from 3,400 to 7,000 feet.

Stebbins' phacelia (*Phacelia stebbinsii*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Stebbin's phacelia is an annual herb in the waterleaf family (Hydrophyllaceae) that blooms June through July. It occurs in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, in dry, open, rocky areas (bedrock outcrops, rubble, or talus) on ledges and moderate or steep slopes, at elevations from 2,000 to 7,050 feet.

Olive phaeocollybia (*Phaeocollybia olivacea*; FSS)

Olive phaeocollybia is a mushroom in the Cortinariaceae family that fruits from October through December. It occurs in older forests and does not have elevation restrictions.

Sticky goldenweed (*Pyrrocoma lucida*; FSS, CNPS 1B.2)

Sticky goldenweed is a perennial herb in the sunflower family (Asteraceae) that blooms July through October. It occurs in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps on alkaline flats and clay soils at elevations from 2,250 to 6,250 feet.

Tahoe yellow cress (*Rorippa subumbellata*; FC, FSS, SE, CNPS 1B.1)

Tahoe yellow cress is a rhizomatous perennial herb in the mustard family (Brassicaceae) that blooms May through September. It occurs in lower montane coniferous forest and meadows and seeps on sandy beaches, lakeside margins, and in riparian communities on decomposed granite sand at elevations from 6,050 to 6,250 feet.

Marsh skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*; CNPS 2.2)

Marsh skullcap is a rhizomatous perennial herb in the mint family (Lamiaceae) that blooms June through September. It occurs in wet places in lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and marshes and swamps at elevations from 0 to 6,900 feet.

Howell's tauschia (*Tauschia howelli*; FSS, CNPS 1B.3)

Howell's tauschia is a perennial herb in the carrot family (Apiaceae) that blooms from June through August. It occurs in subalpine/upper montane coniferous forests on granitic, gravelly soils, at elevations from 5,500 to 8,500 feet.

APPENDIX 7-D

Life History Information for Special-status Terrestrial Wildlife Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occurring within the FERC Project Boundary

The following highlighted information is added to Appendix 7-D. Special-status Terrestrial Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring within the FERC Project Boundary, Page 7-D-2.

Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*; FD, Former FT (Delisted on 7/9/07), MIS, SE, CFP)

EXHIBIT A-3 - Revised Appendices

Supporting Document F - Existing Resource Information Report
10.0 Recreation Resources

The following appendix is revised and included in Exhibit A-3:

- *Appendix 10-A. Background Information Regarding the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act*

Appendix 10-A

Background Information Regarding the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

Background Information Regarding the Eligible or Suitable National Wild and Scenic Rivers in the Middle Fork American River Watershed

The following provides additional background regarding the status of eligible or suitable Wild and Scenic River segments located in the Middle Fork American River Watershed (Watershed).

Middle Fork of the American River

In January 1993, the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) published the report entitled, "American River Water Resources Investigation, Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility and Preliminary Classification" (USBR 1993). This study was conducted as part of a larger land and water resource planning effort known as the American River Water Resources Investigation (also known as the Auburn Dam Project). In this study, three segments on the North and Middle Forks of the American rivers were found "Eligible" for Wild and Scenic designation under the WSRA, as follows.

- Middle Fork American River: From Oxbow Dam to the confluence with the North Fork American River. Length is approximately 23 miles.
- North Fork American River: From Colfax-Iowa Hill Bridge to the upper end of Lake Clementine. Length is approximately 16 miles.
- North Fork American River: The North Fork, from North Fork Debris Dam to the intake of the Auburn Dam Diversion Tunnel. Length is approximately 5 miles.

For a river to be eligible for designation to the National System, one or more of the following values within the river area must be outstandingly remarkable: Scenic, Recreational, Geological, Fish and Wildlife, Historical, Cultural, Other values, including ecological values. The study concluded that the segments described above possess "outstandingly remarkable values" (ORVs) that meet the required WSRA standards. In order for the river segment to be considered eligible, the ORVs must occur on federally administered lands.

The next step in the WSRA process is a suitability study to determine if the eligible river segments are suitable for designation to the National Wild and Scenic River System. According to the USBR, a suitability study has not been conducted and there are no plans to conduct a suitability study at this time (R. Schroeder, pers. comm. 2006). The USBR and other State and federal resource agencies are required to manage the river and at a minimum, the area within ¼ mile of the river to protect the ORVs until the suitability study is completed.

Rubicon River

In the early 1980s, as part of the preparation to develop the Eldorado National Forest (ENF) Land and Resources Management Plan (1988 LRMP), the ENF conducted eligibility and suitability studies to determine if the Rubicon River met the requirements for designation as a national Wild and Scenic River (WSR). The full length of the Rubicon River was evaluated for eligibility. At that time, the upper Rubicon, above Hell Hole Reservoir was found not eligible, and the lower Rubicon, below Hell Hole Dam was found eligible.

In an amendment to the Tahoe National Forest (TNF) LRMP, the Forest Supervisor concluded that the segment of the upper Rubicon River on the TNF above Hell Hole Reservoir is not eligible to be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This decision is described in the report entitled, "Record of Decision: Twenty-two Westside Rivers Wild and

Scenic Study Report and Final Environmental Impact Statement" (USDA-FS, Tahoe National Forest/Plumas National Forest undated). This recommendation concurs with the findings of the ENF for the same river segment as described above.

In conjunction with the Forest planning process, a suitability study was conducted along three segments of the Rubicon River from Hell Hole Dam to Ralston Afterbay. The study concluded that all three segments of the Rubicon River possessed an ORV that met the required WSRA standards. The fishery was determined to be the outstandingly remarkable value.

The ENF-LRMP recommended all three segments of the lower Rubicon River for scenic river designation. However, the classification for the river in the ENF-LRMP was appealed, and in a subsequent decision by the Chief of the Forest Service, the two lower segments, from Ellicott Bridge to Ralston Afterbay were recommended for Wild classification. The upper segment, from 100 yards below the Hell Hole Dam to Ellicott Bridge, continues to have a Scenic classification (S. Rodman pers. comm.). The ENF formally recommended that Congress designate the Rubicon River under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (S. Rodman pers. comm.). However, the United States Congress has not yet acted to officially designate the river. Regardless, the USDA-FS manages the Rubicon River, and a minimum ¼ mile corridor on each side of the river, to protect the ORV identified in their W&SR eligibility study.

In 2007, a data review of GIS coverages to support the motor vehicle route designation effort was completed. A review of the Wild and Scenic River inventory coverages and the updated routes inventory revealed that the current eligibility class of Wild in Segments 2 and 3 includes constructed and maintained roads, a portion of Ralston Afterbay, Ralston Powerhouse, and an associated electrical transmission line. In order to update the inventory for classifications consistent with the WSRA and Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, the Eligibility segmentation of the river was adjusted to reflect actual on-the-ground conditions. The following are the new segment descriptions:

Segment 1: Hell Hole Dam to one and one-half miles below Ellicott Bridge, a total of 10.5 miles – Scenic classification

Segment 2: One and one-half miles below Ellicott Bridge to a point immediately upstream of the Ralston Ridge Road, a total of 18 miles – Wild classification

Segment 3: A point immediately upstream of the Ralston Ridge Road to Oxbow Reservoir and Ralston Powerhouse, a total of 0.5 miles – Scenic classification

ATTACHMENT B

Distribution List

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Todd Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation
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Native American Tribes (continued)

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Audubon Society
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California Native Plant Society
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California Sportfishing Protection Alliance
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Dry Creek Conservancy
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Foothills Water Network
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Granite Bay Flycasters
Larry Goodell
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California Hydropower Reform Coalition
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Farm Bureau, Placer County
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Friends of the River
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Non-Governmental Organizations (continued)

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Natural Heritage Institute
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Northern California Council, Federation of Fly Fishers
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Pacific Gas & Electric
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Sacramento Municipal Utility District
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