



June 11, 2010

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

**Subject: Spokane River Project, FERC Project No. 2545
Submission of the Spokane River Land Use Management Plan as Required by
Article 419 of the Commission's June 18, 2009 Order**

Dear Secretary Bose:

On June 18, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new license for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2545 (License). Article 419 of the License requires Avista to submit a Land Use Management Plan (Plan) for FERC review and approval within one year of License issuance.

In accordance with the License, Avista consulted with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Washington Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe as it prepared the Plan. Copies of their comments and recommendations, and Avista's responses to them, are included in the Plan's Appendices.

With this, Avista is submitting the enclosed Plan to FERC for approval. Upon FERC's approval Avista will begin implementing the Plan as appropriate. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or wish to discuss the Plan. I can be reached at (509) 495-4998.

Sincerely,

Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Spokane River License Manager

Enclosure

cc: Heather Campbell, FERC
Bryan Helmich, Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Rick Donaldson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
David White, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
Brian White, U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Nancy Merrill, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

Doug Robison, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Brett Walker, Department of Natural Resources
Mark Miller, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Rick Donaldson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Tom Ernsberger, Washington State Parks and Recreation
Chris Guidotti, Riverside State Park Ranger Station
Jason Brown, Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Indians

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this day served the **Spokane River Land Use Management Plan** on the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office in compliance with Ordering Paragraph J of the Spokane River Project FERC License (P-2545).

Rick Donaldson
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
11103 E. Montgomery Drive, Suite 2
Spokane, WA 99206

Tom Ernsberger
Washington State Parks and Recreation
270 9th St., N.E., Suite 200
East Wenatchee, WA 98802

Chris Guidotti
Riverside State Park Ranger Station
9711 Charles Road
Nine Mile Falls, WA, 99026

Bryan Helmich
Idaho Fish & Game
2885 W. Kathleen Ave.
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Nancy Merrill
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
5657 Warm Springs Ave.
Boise, ID 83716

Mark Miller
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
11103 E. Montgomery Drive, Suite 2
Spokane, WA 99206

Doug Robison
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
2315 N. Discovery Place
Spokane Valley, WA 99216

Brett Walker
Department of Natural Resources
225 S. Silke Road
Colville, WA 99114

Brian White
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
3815 Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

David White
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
2885 Kathleen Ave., Suite 1
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Jason Brown
Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Indians
P O Box 408
Plummer, ID 83851

Dated this 11 day of June, 2010

By: 
Cherie Hirschberger
Avista Corporation
1411 E. Mission Ave.
Spokane, WA 99202
(509) 495-4486
cherie.hirschberger@avistacorp.com

AVISTA CORPORATION

LAND USE MANAGEMENT PLAN ARTICLE 419

Spokane River Hydroelectric Project
FERC Project No. 2545

Prepared By:
Avista Utilities

June 2010

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

On June 18, 2009, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a license for Avista Utilities' Spokane River Project (Project), FERC Project No. 2545. The Project consists of five individual hydroelectric developments (HEDs) which include the Upper Falls, Monroe Street, Nine Mile and Long Lake HED's in eastern Washington, and Post Falls HED in northern Idaho. Article 419 of the License requires Avista to develop a Spokane River Hydroelectric Project Land Use Management Plan (Plan) for its Washington and Idaho Project lands. Maps showing the Project boundary are included in *Appendix A*.

The purpose of this Plan is to provide Avista with a land use management plan that facilitates decisions and provides direction regarding natural resource management, land use classifications, compatible activities, and noxious weed control measures.

Within the FERC Project boundary Avista holds various interests in the encompassed lands, including: fee-simple title ownership, and flowage and transmission line easements. These interests determine Avista's rights and ability to use and/or manage the use of its Project lands, those lands necessary for the operation of the Project, by others. Avista manages these lands and waters for purposes associated with the Project HEDs. It also issues permits, leases, and easements to other agencies and individuals for use and occupancy of the lands where appropriate.

1.2 Project Area Description

The Plan guides land use management measures for approximately 1,000 acres of Project lands. The Project boundary, as described in the Exhibit G drawings, surrounds the Project lands, again which are those lands and water bodies that are directly related to operation of the Project's five HEDs. Generally, the Project boundary (*Figures 1- 2*) follows the normal high-water line around the impoundments created by the dams. In Idaho, the Project boundary follows the Spokane River upstream from Post Falls HED to Coeur d'Alene Lake, where it encompasses that water body, and also follows the shorelines of its tributaries (Coeur d'Alene River, St. Joe River, and St. Maries River) upstream to points where the dam no longer influences water flow.

In Washington, the boundary associated with the Upper Falls and Monroe Street HEDs generally follow the Spokane River's shoreline upstream through downtown Spokane, and at the Nine Mile and Long Lake HEDs it includes Nine Mile Reservoir and Lake Spokane respectively. In addition to these water bodies, upland areas in the vicinity of the dams and powerhouses are within the Project boundary, as are additional lands closely associated with the Project that are owned by Avista.

1.3 Land Use Management Goals

The Plan is intended to balance and integrate various land uses and goals for Avista's Project lands. The following management goals have been developed for Avista's Project lands:

- Provide a balanced, approach to natural resource management, including control of terrestrial noxious weeds.
- Provide appropriate protection and management of cultural resources.
- Engage stakeholders in the development and implementation of land management plans to minimize management conflicts.
- Protect and enhance public use of Project lands and waters, to the degree possible while maintaining consistency with cultural and natural resource protection needs.
- Maintain consistency with environmental regulations, including federal, state, and local land use policies and requirements.

2.0 Background

The Plan provides an overview of land use management goals, land use categories, allowable uses for each land use classification, and a provision to control terrestrial noxious weeds including specific goals, objectives, and success criteria for Project lands. The Plan will be used by Avista to guide both the long-term and day-to-day management of Project lands in a fair and comprehensive manner consistent with applicable local, state, tribal and federal land use regulations and the management goals, as outlined herein. The Plan will also serve as an ongoing informational tool for stakeholders and adjacent landowners in the implementation of Avista's FERC License concerning the use and management of the Project lands.

This draft Plan was developed over a number of years with input from the Recreation, Land Use and Aesthetics Work Group (RLUAWG), which was established during the Spokane River Project relicensing process. The RLUAWG took the lead in developing the Plan and solicited and received input from other work groups, such as the Cultural Resources Work Group (CRWG), and the Terrestrial Resources Work Group (TRWG). Group members identified land use management and resource protection needs associated with lands owned by Avista that lie within the FERC established Project boundary. The RLUAWG worked collaboratively with the other work groups and interested parties to develop specific land management strategies. This effort entailed:

- Developing general policies and guidelines that direct management of Avista's Project lands.
- Identifying management objectives and activities applicable to specific land use categories, and the acceptable levels of development and human activities applicable to each category.

The Plan was developed as a tool to guide and direct Avista's land use management decisions for the Project lands, and other lands that may be acquired by Avista and included within the Project boundary, over the term of the FERC License. The Plan is intended to be a dynamic document, in the sense that it can be modified and supplemented as needed in the future.

2.1 License Requirements

The License requires Avista to complete a Land Use Management Plan for Project lands within one year of License issuance (June 18, 2010) with the purpose to protect the scenic quality and

environmental resources of the Spokane River and Coeur d'Alene Lake. The plan includes the following elements:

- Identification of land use management goals.
- Provision for land use categories, with associated acres, that identify and describe the four land use categories as:
 - Conservation
 - Public recreation
 - Private recreation
 - Closed/restricted
- Identification of allowable and prohibited uses in each land use category.
- Maps that identify the land use categories in relation to Project lands.
- Provision to control terrestrial noxious weeds, including:
 - Specific goals, objectives, and success criteria.
 - A list of noxious and undesirable plants to be controlled based on any state and county lists of noxious and undesirable plants, and provisions for updating this list.
 - Proposed methods for controlling noxious weeds and for evaluating the effectiveness of implemented control measures.
- Implementation schedule including a schedule for filing noxious weed monitoring reports with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), and the Commission.
- Review and update of the plan every 5 years.

2.2 Jurisdiction and Regulatory Considerations

This Plan is not intended to preclude review and regulation of Avista's or any other parties' land use actions or required permitting under applicable federal, state, and local shoreline and land use regulations. Land use actions undertaken on Avista's Project lands shall comply with and be reviewed and approved by all pertinent jurisdictional authorities. Lessees and permittees on Avista's Project lands shall have a continuing obligation to comply with all pertinent regulations and associated land use requirements and restrictions.

Jurisdictions with land use planning and management responsibilities and associated permitting authorities in the Project area include Spokane, Stevens and Lincoln counties in Washington, Kootenai and Benewah counties in Idaho, the cities of Spokane and Post Falls, the various conservation districts in Washington and Idaho, DNR, Washington State Parks and Recreation (WSP), Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology), WDFW, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR), IDFG, Idaho Department of Lands, USFWS, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

2.3 Overview of Land Use in and around the Project Area

A wide variety of land uses and human development is associated with the Project waters and shorelines. While some shoreline areas exhibit little or no human development, other areas are characterized by varying levels of residential, recreational, agricultural, commercial, and/or industrial development.

Coeur d'Alene Lake is a significant recreation destination. Northern portions of the lake's shoreline nearest to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, are characterized by substantial areas of residential and commercial development. The Idaho Centennial Trail and the Trail of the Coeur d'Alene's parallel the north shore of the lake and the Coeur d'Alene River, respectively. Other portions of the shoreline are more rural in nature with both year-round and seasonal homes including boat docks and shoreline riprap. Other areas along the lake exhibit a natural environment with no development at all. The Project Boundary along the lake and associated tributaries is generally established as the elevation 2128-ft contour (per Avista datum), coinciding with the normal, summer pool elevation maintained by Post Falls HED since 1942.

Residential, commercial, industrial and recreational developments are located along the nine miles of the upper Spokane River between Coeur d'Alene Lake and Post Falls HED. Project lands consist of two public parks and two islands, which lie adjacent to Post Falls HED.

Downstream of Post Falls HED, the shorelines exhibit mixed land use containing open space, parks, agriculture, and residential developments. The Idaho-Washington border is located approximately 5 miles downstream of Post Falls HED. Commercial and industrial uses intensify along the shoreline as the river approaches Spokane. Both Upper Falls and Monroe Street HEDs are located within downtown Spokane. Avista owned, Huntington Park is located within Project lands and lies adjacent to the Monroe Street HED.

Downstream from Spokane, land use adjacent to the river changes back to open space, with scattered residential development and limited agricultural lands. Washington State Parks' Riverside State Park includes a considerable amount of property adjacent to the river. Avista's Project lands associated with Nine Mile HED lie adjacent to and near the dam and powerhouse.

Lake Spokane, the reservoir created by the Long Lake HED, is characterized by year-round and seasonal residences along the upstream portions of the reservoir. The reservoir also includes public and private access sites and developed and undeveloped recreation areas. The downstream end of the reservoir is relatively rural in nature, undeveloped, and includes several large forested parcels of Project lands.

3.0 General Land Use Management

3.1 Avista-owned Project Lands

Overall, Avista owns, in fee-simple title, approximately 1,041 acres within the Project boundary (Table 1). Of the Project lands, 794 acres are associated with Long Lake HED, 6.0 acres with

Nine Mile HED, 2.5 acres with Monroe Street and Upper Falls HEDs, and 161 acres with Post Falls HED.

Avista has historically managed the Project lands that it owns for a variety of uses. This was based on Avista's voluntary commitments and/or more recent License requirements to preserve and enhance numerous resource values and uses associated with the Project lands and waters.

It is also important to note that Avista has a management agreement in place with Post Falls Parks and Recreation Department for the management of Q'emiln Park and Falls Park, which are included in the Post Falls HED. The Post Falls Parks and Recreation Department will be responsible for operating and maintaining the facilities, including noxious weed control and appropriate land use measures, with the exception of the island's 77 acres that are classified as closed/restricted (and conservation) near the Post Falls Project generating facilities.

At Lake Spokane, Avista has incorporated into the Project boundary its land within 200 feet of the shoreline (approximately 320 acres) to manage for habitat, wildlife, and resource protection as conservation lands under this Plan as appropriate.

Avista has a management agreement with WSP for the Nine Mile Recreation Area (formerly Nine Mile Resort). WSP will be responsible for operating and maintaining facilities, including noxious weed control and appropriate land use measures.

3.2 Land Use

A significant amount of the Project's aquatic environment, shorelines, and surrounding non-project lands have been greatly affected by activities including agriculture, residential, commercial, and industrial purposes. Additionally, public roads, pedestrian/bicycle trails, and parks and/or recreation areas lie adjacent to the river, reservoir, and lake shorelines intermittently throughout the Project area. Land use category maps (Figures 3-8), identify where on Avista's Project lands various human activities will be allowed and encouraged, versus those areas where human activities will be restricted or otherwise discouraged in order to protect significant cultural and natural resources or to provide for public safety.

Avista's Project lands located at Q'emiln and Falls parks are managed for public recreation by the City of Post Falls. Project lands associated with Monroe Street HED are managed for public recreation and wildlife habitat at Huntington Park. Avista's Project lands associated with Nine Mile HED include the powerhouse, dam and substation, and are closed to the public due to safety and security measures.

Project lands associated with Long Lake HED are primarily undeveloped in nature, with the exception of those located between the dam and the downstream employee-housing complex. The undeveloped Project lands are managed for open-space dispersed non-motorized day-use recreational opportunities, boat-in-only camping and wildlife. A number of small parcels of Long Lake HED Project lands are managed for public and private recreation. Avista does not allow grazing or agricultural uses to occur on its Project lands.

3.3 Recreation

The HED-associated and scattered parcels of Avista's Project lands, most of which occur along Lake Spokane, are generally open to the public for day-use recreational activities with few exceptions. The lands are normally accessible from both land and water. Paved or dirt roads and foot trails connect to most of the Project lands, all of which lie adjacent to the Project waters. Project associated recreation opportunities include; bicycling; shoreline and open water fishing; pleasure boating; water-skiing; swimming; picnicking; camping; sightseeing; windsurfing; canoeing; tubing; sunbathing; kayaking; ice fishing, waterfowl, and other hunting opportunities; hiking; wildlife viewing; etc.

Public access is restricted in a number of areas located immediately adjacent to the HED facilities due to site security and public safety concerns, such as the two islands associated with Post Falls HED. Additionally, the use of motorized vehicles off primary roads is not allowed on the Project lands. Avista works with the appropriate city, county and state law enforcement entities to enforce trespass by motorized users, when necessary.

3.4 Terrestrial Resources

The Project area generally falls within the far eastern portion of a semi-arid, intermountain region that lies between the Cascade Mountains to the west and the Rocky Mountains to the east. The Bitterroot Mountains lie to the immediate east of the Project area, where the headwaters of both the Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe rivers originate. As a result, the Project vicinity supports a wide variety of terrestrial habitats and numerous wildlife species and botanical communities, but is most often characterized by those habitats and species typical of the semi-arid conditions along the Project waters that extend from Coeur d'Alene and Post Falls, Idaho, all the way downstream to Long Lake HED.

The bald eagle, still listed as a Species of Concern in Washington, occurs throughout the Project area. Avista has developed a Bald Eagle Management Plan for the Project in order to help protect and monitor the species. Avista will take into consideration the management recommendations in the plan prior to initiating any land use activities.

The gray wolf, which is also listed as threatened, may occur north of Lake Spokane in Washington and north of Interstate 90 in Idaho. A non-essential experimental gray wolf population also occurs south of Interstate 90 in Idaho. The occurrence of a grizzly bear or Canada lynx is possible but highly unlikely within the Project area.

3.5 Cultural Resources

Many structures associated with the Project and located within the Project boundary are currently listed on or are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The structures include dams, the Corbin Irrigation Canal and headgate, the Post Street substation, etc., and are more obvious in relation to the other land uses. Other cultural resources associated with the Project boundary are not so obvious and respecting confidentiality needs, land use and management near these areas will include protection of those cultural resources and sites. Project lands will be managed in accordance with the Spokane River Projects Historic Properties Management Plans.

4.0 General Land Use Management Policies

The general land use management policies are intended to provide overall guidance and consistency in managing the use of Project lands in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local land use regulations and other resource management goals and objectives. These policies are intended as a tool to assist Avista in meeting the overall land use management goals outlined earlier in the Plan in Section 1.3.

4.1 Resource Protection Policies

Avista is committed to managing its Project lands in a manner that balances recreational use by the public with appropriate levels of cultural and natural resources protection. The following cultural and natural resource protection policies will apply to the management and use of Avista's Project lands:

- Where potential land use conflicts arise, Avista will give priority consideration to resource protection. Where existing recreational developments or uses are believed to be degrading natural resources significantly, management measures will be taken to alleviate the impacts by limiting, removing, or restricting such uses and activities for short- or long -term basis.
- Unique, rare, fragile or otherwise highly sensitive or important natural and cultural resources and features, including but not limited to federally listed (under the Endangered Species Act [ESA]) fish, wildlife and plant species will be protected to ensure that conservation and management initiatives are compatible with local recovery efforts.
- The management and protection of cultural resources will be consistent with the principals described in the two Spokane River Project Historic Properties Management Plans (separate Plans were developed for Post Falls and the Washington HEDs). Cultural resource management will receive adequate consideration in the planning of recreational developments, designated activities, and land management measures.
- Avista will preserve geologic and native resources. Destruction or removal of any vegetation, rock, sand, soil, or minerals on Avista-owned Project lands is prohibited except as authorized by Avista.
- New and expanded recreational facilities will be developed in consultation with recreation, wildlife, cultural, and other natural resource managers to ensure that impacts to natural and cultural resources are avoided and or minimized, and/or mitigated appropriately.
- Native vegetation or locally desirable plants will used for new or improved developments.
- Conservation practices will be utilized for all new or improved facilities or developments.

- Avista will manage noxious weeds and nuisance plant species on Project lands in accordance with and in cooperation with local and state weed boards.
- The management of fire fuels on Project lands will reduce the risk of catastrophic fires that could be damaging to the environment, wildlife, dwellings and adjoining property.

4.2 Public Access Management

Use of Project lands by the public for recreational purposes is to be allowed subject to the provisions of this Plan. Public use of Project lands shall be non-exclusive and available for use by all members of the public, without discrimination, where not precluded by security, operational, public-safety or resource-protection concerns.

To provide public access, construction of access roads, trails, boat ramps, docks, and other facilities may be allowed on Project lands to the extent they are compatible with this Plan and the site-specific land use category. The construction and operation of such facilities by persons or groups other than Avista will be subject to the then-current industry standards and Avista permits, leases, and easements. In managing land use and issuing permits, leases, and easements, preference will be given to uses which:

- Comply with the land use category for the subject parcel and relevant resource and site specific management plans.
- Protect the cultural and natural resources, especially the immediate shoreline resources and habitats.
- Enhance public access and recreational opportunities associated with Project lands and waters.
- Consistency with the general resource management goals and objectives identified in this Plan.

5.0 Land Use Categories

This Plan classifies Project lands using four land use categories: conservation, public recreation, private recreation, and closed/restricted. The description, primary objective, and allowable uses for each category are presented below. Avista may at any time, impose short-term, interim modifications to these land use categories for security, public safety concerns, to protect federally-listed threatened or endangered species, other species of concern (e.g., state-listed or otherwise of particular concern/interest), or cultural resources. These potential interim management actions are described in more detail in Section 5.2.

A procedure has also been developed for considering exceptions to the allowable uses provided for under these land use categories and policies. The exception procedures are described in Section 6.4. Avista recognizes that, over the term of the new FERC License, changing conditions, the addition of new lands, new information, or other reasons—such as new recreational opportunities/activities—will arise that may require modifying the land use

categories, their definitions, and/or the objectives and allowable uses applicable to each category. A procedure for this land use category amendment process is outlined in Section 7.2.

5.1 Conservation Lands

General Description:

Conservation lands possess general wildlife, botanical, cultural, aesthetic, or other natural resource values. Protection or enhancement of these values is, however, generally compatible with low-to-moderate levels of public use. Primary uses of conservation lands include resource protection and the provision of day-use opportunities (e.g., hiking, bank fishing, etc.) and associated recreation facilities (e.g., hiking trails, parking areas, signs, etc.).

Primary Land Management Objective:

Conservation lands are managed primarily to protect or enhance identified wildlife, botanical, cultural, aesthetic, or other natural resource values, while still providing for low-to-moderate levels of public use and enjoyment where compatible with site-specific resource protection needs.

Resource Management Activities:

Site-specific management plans may be developed and applied to specific parcels designated as Conservation lands, as well as resource-specific management plans where needed (e.g., bald eagle nest site management plans, other listed or high priority species management plans, cultural resource site protection and management plans, etc.). Avista may enter into agreements with other qualified parties for the management, operations, and maintenance of conservation lands.

Public Access:

Unauthorized motorized vehicle access is not allowed on conservation lands. Avista or its designated representative will monitor the conservation lands to ensure inappropriate uses do not occur. If such uses are occurring on conservation lands, Avista or its designated representative will work with the appropriate city, county or state law enforcement entity to stop them. Pedestrian, bicycle, and boat access is allowed unless precluded by site-specific resource protection needs.

Shared-use access permits for adjacent private landowners are allowed only after special review by Avista. Compliance with all associated private use restrictions will be monitored annually by Avista or its designated representative/contractor and enforced through the private use permitting process (i.e., subsequent permit revocation or denial in the event of use violations.).

Recreational Development (General Public):

Limited recreational facilities for the purposes of water and shoreline access may be compatible with conservation land management objectives. Recreational developments may include trails, signs, fences, portable toilets, etc. Facilities will be sited and constructed to ensure that impacts to natural and cultural resources are avoided, minimized, and/or mitigated appropriately.

Recreational Uses and Development (Adjacent Private Land Owners):

Compatible recreational uses by the general public on conservation lands may include boating access at approved recreation sites, bank fishing, hiking, hunting by permit only, wildlife viewing, picnicking and other passive day-use activities. Administrative use by motorized vehicles is restricted to designated roads and trails.

Shared-use or private docks and access trails for use by adjacent private landowners may be compatible with conservation land management objectives on a site-by-site basis. Docks and access trails are to be sited and to ensure that impacts to natural and cultural resources are avoided, minimized, and/or mitigated appropriately.

Other Uses:

Other land uses and development on conservation lands other than as provided for above are limited to existing pumps and wells, or those activities specifically designed or necessary for resource protection and management (e.g., fencing, road gates and maintenance, etc.). Additional pumps, wells, or other structures, are permitted on conservation lands with special approval, but are not preferred.

5.2 Public Recreation Lands

General Description:

Public recreation lands contain existing recreation facilities or possess desirable and currently recognized recreation facility developmental potential. Primary uses of public recreation lands include the provision of recreation facilities for both day and/or overnight use, which may include picnic facilities, boat ramps or other water access, docks, beach and swimming opportunities, trails, sanitary facilities, playground equipment, camp sites, dump stations, etc. These lands typically experience regular, frequent, and sometimes heavy recreational use. Lands currently identified for possible future public recreation development are also included in this category in order to provide some direction for such future development.

Primary Land Management Objective:

Public recreation lands are managed to optimize the recreation potential of appropriate Project lands. This approach to land management is intended to promote public use and enjoyment of Project lands and waters, while limiting effects on sensitive resources by concentrating high-demand use in areas that are managed specifically for more intensive public use.

Resource Management Activities:

Resource management efforts on public recreation lands are intended to encourage public recreational use in developed areas while monitoring for over-use that may lead to resource damage or degradation. Management efforts vary from parcel to parcel and will include, as appropriate, erosion control measures, vegetation management, weed control, litter control, site hardening, sanitary and other facility construction, scheduled closures to allow heavily used areas to recover, and special closures for site-specific resource protection needs. Avista may enter into agreements with other parties for the management of public recreation lands and facilities, including but not limited to operation and maintenance.

Public Access:

Motorized vehicle access on public recreation lands is restricted to designated roads. Pedestrian, bicycle, and boat access are allowed where appropriate and compatible with the other resource values, as determined by Avista.

No permits will be issued to adjacent landowners for individual access across or use of public recreation lands.

Occasional closures may also be implemented to allow areas to recover from heavy public use. These closure periods will be developed and implemented as appropriate. Means of restricting access vary but generally include road closures, signs, and fencing and public notice.

Recreational Uses and Development:

Compatible recreational uses include boating, fishing, camping, hiking and walking, bicycling, hunting, wildlife viewing, and other passive recreational activities. Motorized use is restricted to designated roads.

Recreational facilities developed for the purposes of water and shoreline access, general day use, and overnight camping are compatible with and encouraged under the public recreation land management objectives. Appropriate recreational developments include but are not limited to boat launches, fishing piers, trails, interpretive areas, swimming beaches, picnic areas, and campgrounds. “Hardening” of the site or other appropriate management strategies may be authorized to accommodate heavy public use. New facilities at existing developments and at new locations will be sited to ensure that impacts to natural and cultural resources are reduced to the extent possible.

Other Uses:

Other compatible uses on public recreation lands may include private pumps, wells, water delivery systems, and septic fields. No private or commercial leases, easements, or permits for facilities or activities are permitted on public recreation lands, without special exception as described in Section 7.2.

5.3 Private Recreation Lands

General Description:

Private recreation lands are lands available for permitted uses by adjacent private landowners. These lands include areas where annual permits have been issued in the past and also areas identified as suitable for future private recreation permitting based on the proximity and density of adjacent individual private land owners, the presence of approved major and minor subdivisions, and the absence of extraordinary natural or cultural resource values as identified by natural and cultural resource managers. The primary use of private recreation lands is the provision of low intensity access (e.g., foot trails, boat docks, picnic tables, etc.) to Project lands and waters for adjoining private landowners. The public is allowed to walk along the shoreline and above the high water mark across property that has a private recreation use permit, although public use of permitted private improvements (e.g., docks) may be restricted (as posted by the permittee).

Primary Land Management Objective:

Private recreation lands are managed primarily to allow for use and enjoyment of Project lands and waters by adjacent private landowners, while still allowing for general public access to these lands. Minimizing damage to natural resources by controlling and concentrating access by adjacent landowners to specific areas is also a management objective for lands in this category.

Resource Management Activities:

Resource management efforts on private recreation lands are intended to reduce the impact on riparian areas. Permit standards and individual permit conditions will explicitly define acceptable development activities on private recreation lands. These standards restrict vegetation removal and describe acceptable construction methods and standards for any approved facility. Weed and litter control are also required of the permittee. Additional management efforts vary from parcel to parcel and may include erosion control measures and resource conservation incentives. Compliance with permit standards and conditions will be monitored annually by Avista and enforced through the private use permitting process.

Public Access:

Public pedestrian access to the reservoir for shoreline activities (i.e., bank fishing, hiking along the shoreline, etc.) and water access is allowed. All other public activities are restricted. Public use of permitted private improvements (e.g., docks) may be restricted, as posted by the permittee. Site-specific resource protection needs could arise that require seasonal or other closures of private recreation lands. In the event a closure is deemed necessary, appropriate closure periods and other protection mechanisms will be developed consistent with the site and resource specific conditions.

Recreational Uses and Development:

Compatible recreational uses include water and shoreline access by adjacent landowners, and public access along the shoreline.

Recreational facilities developed for the purposes of water and shoreline access by adjacent landowners (e.g., foot paths, boat docks, picnic tables, etc.) are compatible with the private recreation land management objectives. Group-use docks rather than single-owner docks are encouraged in order to minimize shoreline impacts and development.

Private recreation facilities or structures may be removed if deemed necessary to protect natural resources or increase public recreation opportunities.

Other Uses:

Other allowable uses on private Recreation lands include existing pumps and wells. No new private leases, easements, or permits--other than those described above--or commercial activities, leases, easements, or permits, are permitted on private recreation lands without special exception as described in Section 8.2.

5.4 Closed/Restricted Lands

General Description:

Closed/restricted lands are Project lands where public use is not allowed or is severely restricted due to security, operational or safety concerns, residential privacy at Avista's employee housing, or for resource protection concerns. These lands typically include Project generating facilities, dam and tailrace areas and waters, substations, company offices and housing and areas with specific environmental concerns.

Primary Land Management Objective:

Closed/restricted lands are managed to protect Project facilities and property and to ensure public safety.

Resource Management Activities:

Resource management efforts on closed/restricted lands are generally associated with construction or renovation projects. During such projects, measures will be taken to minimize the impact to natural and cultural resources.

In the event that natural or cultural resources are identified on lands within this category, a site-specific management plan will be developed by Avista, as appropriate. If cultural or historic resources are identified, the principals included in the Spokane River Historic Properties Management Plan will be followed.

Public Access:

Closed/restricted lands may be open to the public for supervised, organized, tours and events. Except for these regulated uses, public access to closed/restricted lands is prohibited throughout the year.

Recreational Uses and Development:

Closed/restricted lands may be open for supervised, organized, tours and events.

There are no recreational developments permitted on closed/restricted lands.

Other Uses:

All other public uses, other than those described above, are prohibited on closed/restricted lands, without a special exception as described in Section 8.2.

5.5 Spatial Designation of Land Use Classifications

The Project lands, Land Use Classification Maps are included in *Figures 3-8*. Included in Table 1, is the acreage assigned to each land use classification.

TABLE 1 LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

Post Falls		
CATEGORY	ACRES	% of Total Acres (this area)
Public Recreation	56	35%
Private Recreation	0.0	
Closed/Restricted	105	65%
Conservation*	77	48%
Total*	161	Exceeds 100.00%(refer to *)
Monroe St.		
CATEGORY	ACRES	% of Total Acres (this area)
Public Recreation	2.5	100.00%
Private Recreation	0.0	
Closed/Restricted	0.0	
Conservation	0.0	
Total	2.5	100.00%
Nine Mile		
CATEGORY	ACRES	% of Total Acres (this area)
Public Recreation	0.0	
Private Recreation	0	
Closed/Restricted	6.0	100%
Conservation	0	
Total	6.0	100.00%
Long Lake		
CATEGORY	ACRES	% of Total Acres (this area)
Public Recreation	301	38%
Private Recreation	1	
Closed/Restricted	65	8%
Conservation	427	54%
Total	794	100.00%
Totals for all areas		
CATEGORY	ACRES	% of Total Acres
Public Recreation	359.5	35%
Private Recreation	1.0	
Closed/Restricted	176	17%
Conservation	504	48%
Total acres	1,041	100.00%

* 77 acres of the Post Falls closed/restricted lands are also managed as conservation lands

6.0 Site and Resource-Specific Plans and Programs

In this Section, site-specific and resource-specific plans and programs relevant to land use management and resource protection on Avista's Project lands are identified, such as a fire and fuel management program and control of terrestrial noxious weeds.

The existence of special resources and particularly valuable habitats, along with the pressures of continuing human use of Project lands and waters, can necessitate the development of specific programs and plans to address protection and management of identified resource values and provisions for appropriate levels of or restrictions to public access and use. These programs and plans are intended to supplement the general land management goals, objectives, and policies presented and to fulfill License requirements. In addition, these resource- or site-specific programs and plans provide Avista with more detailed and focused on-the-ground guidance for day-to-day management of the targeted resources. As additional land use related programs or plans are developed, they may be integrated into this Plan and reflected in subsequent Plan amendments and revisions.

6.1 Site and Resource Specific Plans

FERC requires Avista to develop and implement various plans to manage the Project's resources. These include but are not limited to:

- Interpretation and Education Plan
- Recreation Management Plan
- Wetland Management Plan
- Eagle Management Plan
- Historic Properties Management Plans

These plans will be implemented in close coordination with this Plan. Additional resource-specific plans (habitat improvement plans, trail plans, etc.) may be developed in the future, and may be incorporated into this Plan if needed. Included in this section is a provision for the control of terrestrial noxious weeds

6.2 Specific Management Actions

Avista may impose site-specific restrictions on land uses and management activities for security or public safety concerns, to protect federally listed threatened or endangered species, other priority species sensitive to human uses and disturbances, or cultural resources. Special management actions that may be implemented include short-term, seasonal or year-round area closures or activity restrictions. Specific measures may include, but are not limited to, fencing to control livestock and human activities, gating, signing, restricting foot travel, vehicle access, road and trail obliteration, reducing day and overnight use, etc.

Avista retains the authority to impose special management actions as it deems appropriate. Upon implementing a special management action, Avista will notify appropriate recreation, wildlife, cultural, and other natural resource managers within 30 days of implementing the action. This

notification will include the nature, location, justification, and anticipated duration of the specific measures being utilized. In some cases, information on the exact location and nature of the site or the species involved may be restricted due to the sensitive nature of the resources involved (e.g., a listed species nest site, an eroding or exposed cultural resource site, etc.).

6.2.1 Fuel Management

Avista's Lake Spokane properties are in an area identified as a high hazard threat for fire due to topography, strong wind, light flashy fuels and the potential for ignition due to public access, adjoining homeowners, and the relative distance to a large population. Within the general vicinity, one major fire incident (a fire that requires extended initial attack and usually threatens structures) occurs approximately every three years. It is common for many small fires to occur every year along the lake because it is located in a "high fire frequency" area and because it lies within a fire maintained forest.

Avista's Project lands have naturally occurring vegetation ecosystems. The lands that are occupied by Ponderosa Pine forest are typically overstocked with trees because they have missed two to six naturally occurring fires, resulting in extremely heavy fuel loading. Typically when a fire occurs under these conditions, it will have catastrophic effects, usually acting as a stand replacement fire (leaving fewer than 8 trees per acre over 6 inches in diameter). It would also likely have an adverse effect on wildlife, soil and human dwellings and property.

Through a variety of options, the opportunity exists to reduce the chance of Avista's Project lands being negatively affected, possibly for decades, following a stand replacement fire. Prevention is a function of understanding the threat. It is also important to understand that, under the correct conditions, fire will positively affect the forest, habitats, shrub and grasslands that Avista owns.

The goal of a fuels management plan is to prevent catastrophic fires that are costly to the environment, human dwellings and property, and to those responsible for their suppression. In achieving this goal, the forest stands are likely to become healthy, well stocked with a variety of tree age classes and size, more functional and beneficial for wildlife, pleasing to the majority of the public, and safer for adjacent land and homeowners.

Managing fuels on Avista's Project lands where fire is likely to occur will:

- Increase potential fire-associated benefits by reducing the likelihood of catastrophic fires from beginning.
- Reduce fuels to improve the possibility of controlling fires that do start.
- Increase safety for fire fighters, local residents, and the general public.
- Reduce the threat to neighboring property and structures.
- Improve habitat.

To effectively manage fuels on Avista's Project lands the following guidelines should be adhered to:

- Create appropriate canopy spacing and minimize ladder fuels for approximately 200 feet along property lines, power lines, roads, or natural barriers that act to keep fires out of the canopy or help the fire "come down" out of the canopy (shaded fuel breaks).
- Manage and develop multiple stand layers and stocking to reduce fuels. The shrub- and grass-dominated lands will require less attention.
- Utilize pre-commercial or commercial thinning or prescribed burns, where appropriate, to reduce fuels in the interior of Avista's Project lands.
- Appropriately dispose of slash through the chipping, mulching, pre-commercial and commercial thinning, prescribed fire, wildlife grazing, etc.
- Identify and incorporate fuel breaks where appropriate.

Additionally, efforts will be made to reclaim site disturbances, especially those associated with logging roads, once the site has been thinned.

6.2.2 Terrestrial Noxious Weed Control Program

The goal of this noxious weed control program (Weed Program) is to limit the occurrence and spread of invasive noxious weeds on Project lands. Project lands include 794 acres that are associated with Long Lake HED, 6.0 acres with Nine Mile HED, 2.5 acres with Monroe Street and Upper Falls HEDs, and 161 acres with Post Falls HED.

In order to meet the Weed Program objective, Avista will inventory weed infestations, develop treatment priorities, use prevention practices, and control and monitoring strategies. Since no comprehensive recent surveys exist, Avista will begin by conducting a terrestrial noxious weed survey. Once baseline data is established Avista will implement the weed management strategies deemed most appropriate for Project lands in coordination with State and Local Weed Control Boards. Program elements include:

- Survey, inventory and mapping of terrestrial noxious weeds.
- Coordination with weed boards.
- Implementation of site-specific weed control actions.
- Monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of site-specific weed control actions.
- Preparation of annual report(s), which summarize terrestrial weed management activities and their effectiveness.

6.2.2.1 Terrestrial Noxious Weed Survey

Knowing where weeds exist is paramount to the success of the Weed Program. Avista will fund a terrestrial noxious weed survey of Project Lands to develop a noxious weed database that utilizes Avista's existing technology such as high resolution orthophotography, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to efficiently collect, store, retrieve, and analyze, and display noxious weed information. A survey will be completed

every five years after the initial survey for the Lake Spokane Property and the Post Falls Project lands.

6.2.2.2 Cooperation and Coordination

Avista will coordinate the Weed Program with entities currently involved in invasive weed control, including but not limited to: Stevens County Conservation District, Stevens County Noxious Weed Control Board, Spokane County Conservation District, Spokane County Noxious Weed Control Board, Lincoln County Weed Control Board, Kootenai County Weed Control Board, WDFW, USFW, and the newly formed Lake Spokane Chamber of Commerce's Stewardship Committee (collectively referred to as "cooperating parties").

Avista will work with the cooperating parties to develop a prioritized list of site-specific terrestrial weed control measures based upon the state and local county lists of noxious and undesirable plants, which are typically updated annually. A current 2010 list, separated by county and state, is included in Appendix B, and will be updated annually.

Avista will coordinate with the state and local weed control boards, and cooperating parties annually to discuss and, if necessary, modify the treatments and tasks and priority rankings presented in the Program to achieve mutually agreed-to objectives. Changes to the Weed Program will be based on the results of monitoring and needs identified by the cooperating parties. Avista will be responsible for obtaining all necessary permits and approvals for activities conducted under this Weed Program.

6.2.2.3 Site-Specific Weed Control

Infestations are usually abundant in river corridors, and in disturbed areas such as roadsides and areas near and around human recreation sites such as campgrounds and hiking trails, due to the high level of human disturbance.

Terrestrial weed control at public recreation land classification sites provides benefits, such as enhanced recreation opportunities and experiences, reduced spread, and aesthetics. For this reason, Avista proposes to treat high use recreation areas such as Falls Park and Q'emiln Park (managed by Post Falls Parks and Recreation), Huntington Park (located in downtown Spokane), and boat -in-only sites at Lake Spokane during early implementation of the Weed Program after the survey. Treatment methods for sites will be determined in cooperation with consulting parties and may vary depending on stage, severity, and locations of the infestation. Treatment methods may include mechanical, biological and chemical control.

Funding will target the treatment of infestations based upon the current state and county lists of noxious and undesirable plants. Avista will prioritize the treatment of infestations as follows:

High priority

- High use recreation sites.
- Newly discovered infestations that are limited in extent where eradication is deemed feasible. Infestations with high probability of

contributing to colonization in previously unaffected habitats within Project lands.

Medium priority

- Infestations with a high probability of re-infesting Project lands where control is currently taking place.

Low priority

- Established infestations with low probability of spreading.

6.2.2.4 Monitoring

Annual monitoring and compiling results will be required for all noxious weed control measures to evaluate effectiveness. Adaptive management principals will also be used to focus resources on control options that achieve program goals, when necessary. Monitoring will address:

- The success rates after treatment measures to determine effectiveness of treatment actions.
- The effectiveness of treatment measures at recreation sites.
- Occur every 5 years to evaluate trends, success rates, and update invasive weed data.

6.2.2.5 Reporting

Avista will prepare an annual report to summarize tasks implemented under this Program. Each report will be comprised of the following elements:

- A description of measures that were implemented during the year.
- Planned weed management activities for the coming year.
- Any proposed changes to the Program.
- A discussion of the effectiveness of the weed-control method.
- Monitored site information, such as location, activities, and results.

The annual report will be made available to cooperating parties, including USFWS, WDFW of, DNR, and IDFG upon on request. A five year summary report will be prepared and included in the review and update of the Land Use Management Plan, submitted to FERC and the above mentioned parties for review.

6.2.2.6 Funding

Avista anticipates it will cost between \$5,000 and \$10,000 annually for the implementation of the measures described in this Weed Program. Funding provided by Avista may be used to pay for any element of this Weed Program whether implemented by a cooperating party, Avista, or a contractor. Avista will determine the allocation of funds in a manner consistent with the goals and priorities established in this Weed Program and in consultation with the cooperating parties. Avista's administrative costs to implement this Weed Program, including the reporting

requirements, will be part of Avista’s internal costs for License implementation and are not included in the funding identified above.

6.2.2.7 Implementation Schedule

Implementation of this Program will begin following FERC approval, and occur annually as outlined in Table 2. Changes to the schedule may be enacted on mutual agreement among the cooperating parties, and Avista.

TABLE 2 - Annual Implementation Schedule

Task	Date
Annual meeting with participating parties	February
Survey Lake Spokane Project lands	Spring 2011 (continuing every 5 years)
Implement control measures	Spring - Fall
Gather survey/treatment/monitoring information for Avista-supported activities	September - November
Provide annual report to cooperating parties	December 01

7.0 Overall Plan Implementation

The basic components to Plan implementation include:

- Administration of permit, lease, and easement programs.
- Consideration of special exception requests.
- Noxious weed control program see section 6.2.2).
- Annual land use monitoring.

7.1 Permit, Lease, and Easement Programs

Avista may issue leases, permits, and easements on Project lands as provided for in this Plan, and subject to rules, regulations, and obligations imposed by FERC. The lessee or permittee is obliged to comply with all FERC and other federal, state, and local land use laws and regulations. Failure to do so may result in cancellation of the lease, permit, or easement. It is the permittee’s or lessee’s responsibility to acquire any and all necessary local, state, and federal permits prior to Avista granting the lease, permit, or easement.

7.1.1 Private Recreation Permits

Avista will review and act upon requests for private recreation permits from adjacent land owners and homeowners’ associations for the use of private recreation lands. The permits may allow adjacent landowners to establish access routes, place and maintain approved structures on Avista’s Project lands, or otherwise make modest modifications to Avista property subject to the conditions, standards, and guidelines presented in this Plan. Avista will encourage group-use

facilities for docks in lieu of single occupancy docks as one method of reducing impacts to the natural resource.

7.1.2 Recreation Facility Management Leases and Easements

Avista may enter into a lease agreement with another party for the management, operations, and maintenance of public recreation lands.

7.1.3 Annual Monitoring and Review

Avista will conduct annual inspections of all Project lands to determine compliance with the Plan and the terms and conditions of any permits, leases or easements. The annual inspections are independent of the weekly and/or monthly visits that Avista will have to its property for on-going management and implementation of the Plan. Based on these annual inspections, and at any other time when violations of the Plan are identified, Avista will take action to eliminate unauthorized uses of Project lands and, to the extent feasible, take action to correct the adverse effects of detected violations. The actions Avista may take include:

- Closures of Avista lands to public use in order to protect natural or cultural resources.
- Canceling private recreation approvals or authorizations (leases and permits) to use and occupy Project lands.
- Requiring the removal of any non-complying structures and facilities.
- Restoration of the site to pre-violation condition.
- Appropriate mitigation.
- Criminal prosecution for trespass.
- Actions in consultation with other natural resource managers and regulatory agencies, as determined necessary and appropriate to prevent future violations and minimize impacts to natural and cultural resources.

Any actions undertaken by Avista to address and rectify violations will be at the expense of the violator(s); Avista will seek to recoup all legal, survey, and restoration costs as appropriate.

7.2 Requests for Special Exceptions

Specific requests or proposals for facilities and developments on Avista's Project lands that are not consistent with the land use management goals, objectives, and policies, as outlined in this Plan will require a "special exception" in order to proceed. Avista will consider special exception requests based on the following guidelines, which will aid in the processing and consideration of requests for special exceptions to the Plan. Requests for special exceptions may come from federal, tribal, state, or local agencies, non-governmental organizations or individuals. Any person or group wishing to request a special exception to the Plan should submit the following information to Avista:

- A description and map designating the location where the exception is requested.

- The reason for the request and specific explanation why the desired activity cannot be undertaken elsewhere or otherwise in a manner consistent with the existing Plan's provisions.
- A detailed description and drawing of any proposed facilities or other development, including ground and vegetation disturbance.
- A description of any natural or cultural resources potentially affected by the proposed activity, obtained through current consultation with the appropriate local, state or federal agency or tribe.
- A description of measures taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to natural or cultural resources.

Avista will consult with other land use managers that oversee management of cultural, historical, and/or natural resources on Project lands during consideration of any requests for special exceptions to the Plan that would impact these resources. Consultation with cultural and other natural resource managers will ensure that any facilities or developments approved as special exceptions to the Plan are sited and constructed so as to appropriately avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate impacts to cultural or natural resources.

In processing a request for a special exception, Avista will consider the following in making a determination of whether to grant the request:

- Justification for the proposed exception (facility, development, alteration, etc.).
- The presence of alternate areas where the proposed activity is allowed without special exception or non-Project lands.
- The proposed use or project benefit to the public.
- Resource protection benefits by allowing the exception.
- Negative impacts on the ability to meet cultural, wildlife, and other natural resource goals and objectives and what measures will be taken to ensure that these impacts will be avoided, minimized, and/or mitigated.

After assessing all of the information, Avista will determine whether the special exception is warranted. Possible responses include denial, approval, approval with modifications, and approval with required mitigation.

8.0 Update and Amendments

Avista will review this Plan and update it as necessary at five-year intervals. Updates and amendments to the Plan will require that written changes be fully documented and supported by changes to site-specific and resource-specific plans as appropriate.

8.1 Addition of Land Parcels

In the future, Avista may acquire additional lands for inclusion within the FERC Project boundary. If lands are acquired and ownership is retained by Avista, Avista will amend the Plan

to include the newly acquired parcels. The newly acquired parcels will be incorporated into the Plan under the relevant land use classification. The land use classification will be based on the purposes for which the lands were acquired, the primary land management objectives for the lands, and the resource management activities that will be undertaken on the land. Any new lands included in the Plan should be fully documented in writing and the documentation attached as an addendum to the Plan.

8.2 Requests for Changes to Land Use Classifications

Requests for changes may come from federal, tribal, state, or local agencies, non-governmental organizations, and individuals. These might include changes to land use classification, revisions to the boundaries of classifications, or the addition of new or the removal of classifications.

In considering proposed changes, Avista will:

- Consult with appropriate managers of cultural and historic resources, terrestrial resources, and fish and water quality resources.
- Review the goals and general policies that govern this Plan.
- Consider any changes to adjacent land use patterns.

Any changes to the land use classifications or specific parcel designations that are approved will be fully documented in writing, and the documentation attached as an addendum to the Plan. The revised Plan will be submitted to FERC for approval.

9.0 References

Spokane County Noxious Weed Control Board, <http://www.spokanecounty.org/WeedBoard>

Stevens County Noxious Weed Control Board, http://www.co.stevens.wa.us/weedboard/weed_list.htm

Lincoln County Noxious Weed Control Board, <http://www.co.lincoln.wa.us/WeedBoard/weedlist.htm>

Kootenai County Noxious Weed Control Advisory Board, <http://www.kcweeds.com>

Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA),
<http://www.agri.state.id.us/Categories/PlantsInsects/NoxiousWeeds/indexnoxweedmain.php>

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, www.nwcb.wa.gov/weed_list/weed_list.htm

APPENDICIES

Appendix A
License Article 419

Article 419. Land Use Management Plan. Within one year of license issuance, the licensee shall file for Commission approval a Land Use Management Plan to protect the scenic quality and environmental resources of the Spokane River and Coeur d'Alene Lake.

The plan, at a minimum, shall include, for project lands and adjacent waters:

- (1) identification of land use management goals;
- (2) a provision for land use categories, with associated acres, that identify and describe the four land use categories as:
 - (i) conservation,
 - (ii) public recreation,
 - (iii) private recreation, and
 - (iv) closed/restricted;
- (3) an identification of allowable and prohibited uses in each land use category;
- (4) a map or maps that identify the land use categories in relation to the Spokane River developments and the Post Falls development project boundaries;
- (5) a provision to control terrestrial noxious weeds, including:
 - (i) specific goals, objectives, and success criteria;
 - (ii) a list of noxious and undesirable plants to be controlled based on any state and county lists of noxious and undesirable plants, and provisions for periodically updating this list; and
 - (iii) proposed methods for controlling noxious weeds and for evaluating the effectiveness of implemented control measures;
- (6) an implementation schedule, including a schedule for filing noxious weed monitoring reports with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Fish and Wildlife Service), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (Washington DFW), the Washington Department of Natural Resources (Washington DNR), Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Idaho Fish and Game), and the Commission; and
- (7) a review and an update of the plan every 5 years.

The licensee shall develop the plan after consultation with the Washington DFW, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Washington DNR, Fish and Wildlife Service, Idaho Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. The licensee shall include with the plan documentation of consultation, copies of comments and recommendations on the completed plan after it has been prepared and provided to the entities, and specific descriptions of how the entities' comments are accommodated by the plan. The licensee shall allow a minimum of 30 days for the entities to comment and to make recommendations before filing the plan with the Commission. If the licensee does not adopt a recommendation, the filing shall include the licensee's reasons, based on project-specific information.

The Commission reserves the right to require changes to the plan. The licensee shall not begin implementing the plan until after the Commission notifies the licensee that the plan is approved. Upon Commission approval, the licensee shall implement the plan, including any changes required by the Commission.

Appendix B
State and County Noxious Weed List 2010

Idaho State Noxious Weed List					
Statewide EDRR List		Statewide Control List		Statewide Containment List	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Brazilian Elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Common/European Frogbit	<i>Hydrcharis morsus-ranae</i>	Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Polygonum bohemicum</i>	Curlyleaf Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
Fanwort	<i>Cobomba caroliniana</i>	Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Dalmatian Toadflax	<i>dalmatica</i>
Feathered Mosquito Fern	<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Common Reed (Phragmites)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Giant Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis Tinctoria</i>	Flowering Rush	<i>Butomus umbelltus</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Eurasian Watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Hoary Alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
Policeman's Helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Giant Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Squarrose Knapweed	<i>Centaurea triumfetti</i>	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilpos cylindrica</i>
Syrian Beancaper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Tall Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>	Matgrass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>	Milium	<i>Milium vernale</i>
Variable-Leaf-Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	Meadow Knapweed	<i>Centaurea debeauxii</i>	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Water Chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i>	Mediterranean Sage	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Yellow Devil Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>	Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Plumeless Thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Yellow Floating Heart	<i>Nymphoides pelata</i>	Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
		Parrotfeather Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
		Perennial Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
		Russian Knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
		Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix sp.</i>
		Small Bugloss	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
		Vipers Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
		Yellow Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
				White Bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
				Whitetop	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
				Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris psudocorus</i>
				Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
				Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

Washington State Noxious Weed List

Class A		Class B			
<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Austrian fieldcress	<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>		
common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	blackgrass	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>		
cordgrass, common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>	blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>		
cordgrass, dense flower	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	Brazilian elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>		
cordgrass, salt meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>	bugloss, annual	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>		
cordgrass, smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	bugloss, common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>		
dyers woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>		
eggleaf spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>		
false brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	common catsear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>		
floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	common fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>		
flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	common reed (nonnative gen)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>		
garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica</i>		
giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>		
goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>		
hawkweed, European	<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>	gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>		
hawkweed, yellow devil	<i>Hieracium floribundum</i>	grass-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>		
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hawkweed oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>		
johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	hawkweed, mouseear	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>		
knapweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>		
knapweed, Vochin	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	hawkweed, polar	<i>Hieracium atratum</i>		
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	hawkweed, queen-devil	<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>		
meadow clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	hawkweed, smooth	<i>Hieracium laevigatum</i>		
purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	hawkweed, yellow	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>		
reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>		
ricefield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>	hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>		
sage, clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>		
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>	indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>		
shiny geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	knapweed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>		
silverlead nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	knapweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>		
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>		
spurge flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	knapweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea jacea x nigra</i>		
Syrian bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	knapweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>		
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>		
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	knotweed, Bohemian	<i>Polygonum bohemicum</i>		
thistle, milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	knotweed, giant	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>		
thistle, slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	knotweed, Himalayan	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>		
Variable-Leaf-Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum het</i>	knotweed, Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>		

Washington State Noxious Weed List

Class A		Class B			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>		
wild four o' clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	lawnweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>		
		lepyrodiclis	<i>Lepyrodiclis holosteoides</i>		
		longspine sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>		
		loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>		
		loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>		
		loosestrife, wand	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>		
		oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>		
		parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>		
		perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>		
		perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis ssp. arvensis</i>		
		policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>		
		poison-hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>		
		puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>		
		rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>		
		saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>		
		Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>		
		spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>		
		spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>		
		spurge, myrtle	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>		
		sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>		
		swainsonpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>		
		tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>		
		thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>		
		thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>		
		thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>		
		water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>		
		white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>		
		wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>		
		wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>		
		yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>		
		yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>		
		yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>		

Spokane County					
Class A		Class B		Class B Designates	
<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Four O'Clock, Wild	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	Bugloss, Common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Hawkweed, Orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	Broom, Scotch	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
		Knapweed, Diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Carrot, Wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
		Knapweed, Spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Catsear, Common	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
		Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Chervil, Wild	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
		Skeletonweed, Rush	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Daisy, Oxeye	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
				Elodea, Brazilian	<i>Egeria densa</i>
				Floating Heart Yellow	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
				Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
				Hawkweed, Mouseear	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
				Hawkweed, Yellow	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>
				Helmet, Policeman's	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
				Knapweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
				Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
				Parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
				Primrose, Water	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
				Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
				Spurge, Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
				Starthistle, Yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
				Thistle, Musk	<i>Cardurus mutans</i>
				Thistle, Plumeless	<i>Cardurus acanthoides</i>
				Thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
				Toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>

Kootenai County					
Class A		Class B		Class B Designates	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Rush Skeletonweed	Chondrilla juncea				
Dalmation Toadflax	Linaria genistifolia				
Oxeye Daisy	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum				
Houndstongue	Cynoglossum officinale				
Eurasian Watermilfoil					
Yellow Starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis				
Canada Thistle	Cirsium arvense				
Kochia	Kochia scoparia				
Purple Loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria				
Yellow Toadflax	Linaria vulgaris				
Sulfur Cinquefoil	Sulfur Cinquefoil				
Field Bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis				
Blueweed	Echium vulgare				
Leafy Spurge	Euphorbia esula				
Japanese Knotweed	Polygonum cuspidatum				
Common Mullein	Verbascum thapsus				
Scotch Thistle	Onopordum acanthium				
Tansy Ragwort	Senecio jacobaea				
St. Johnswort	Hypericum perforatum				
Poison Hemlock	Conium maculatum				
Hoary Cress	Cardarua draba				
Common Tansy	Tanacetum vulg				
Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris				
Tumble Mustard	Sisymbrium altissimum				
Buffalo Bur	Solanum rostratum^				
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale				
Hoary Alyssum	Berteroa icana				
Scotch Broom	Cytisus scoparius				
Yellow Hawkweed - Orange	Hieracium caespitosum				
Spotted Knapweed	Centaurea stoebe				
Policeman's Helmet	Impatiens glandulifera				
Common Bugloss	Anchusa officinalis				
Horsetails	Equisetum species				
Chicory	Cichorium intybus				

Stevens County					
Class A		Class B		Class B Designates	
<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Common Bugloss	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	Annual Bugloss	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
Bighead Knapweed	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Black henbane	<i>Hyocyamus niger</i>
Clary Sage	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>	Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Meadow Clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>			Garden loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrast</i>			Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
				Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
				Longspine Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
				Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
				Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
				Perennial Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
				Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
				Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
				Russian Knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
				Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
				Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
				Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
				Tansu Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
				Wild Chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
				Yellow Floating Heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
				Plumeless Thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
				Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
				Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

Lincoln County					
Class A		Class B		Class B Designates	
<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Bighead knapweed	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	Annual Bugloss	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>		
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Austrian fieldcress	<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>		
Clary sage	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>		
Common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>		
Denseflower Cordgrass	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	Brazillian elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>		
Dyers woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Brown knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>		
Eggleaf spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	Camelthorn	<i>Albaga maurorum</i>		
European hawkweed	<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>	Common bugloss	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>		
False brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Common catsear	<i>Hypochaeris radica</i>		
Floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Common cordgrass	<i>Spartina anglica</i>		
Flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Common fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>		
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica ssp.dalmatica</i>		
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	* Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>		
Goatsrue	<i>Galega officinallis</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>		
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla vericillata</i>	Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>		
Italian Thistle	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Garden loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>		
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Gorse	<i>Ulex Europaeus</i>		
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria Montana var. lobata</i>	Grass-leaved arrowgrass	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>		
Lawnweed	<i>Soliva sessillis</i>	Hawkweed oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>		
Meadow clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	Hedgeparsley	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>		
Mediterranean sage	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>		
Milk thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Himalayan Knotweed	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>		
Purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	* Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>		
Reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>		
Salt meadow cordgrass	<i>Spartina patens</i>	*Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>		
Shiny geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	* Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>		
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Laurel Spurge	<i>Daphne Laureola</i>		
Slenderflower thistle	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>		
Spanish broom	<i>Sparium junceum</i>	Lepyrodiclis	<i>Leprodiclis holosteoides</i>		
Spurge flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	Longspine sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>		
Syrian bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Meadow knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea x nigra</i>		
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Mouseear hawkweed	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>		
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>		
Vochin knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	*Myrtle Spurge	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>		
Wild four o' clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	Orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>		

Lincoln County					
Class A		Class B		Class B Designates	
<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Yellow devil Hawkweed	<i>hieracium floribundum</i>	Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>		
		Parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>		
		Perrenial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>		
		Perrenial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis ssp. arvensis</i>		
		Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>		
		Polar hawkweed	<i>Hieracium atratum</i>		
		Policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>		
		* Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>		
		Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>		
		Queen-devil Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>		
		* Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>		
		Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>		
		Salt cedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>		
		Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>		
		Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>		
		Smooth cordgrass	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>		
		Smooth hawkweed	<i>Hieracium laevigatum</i>		
		* Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea biebersteinnii</i>		
		Sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>		
		Swainsonpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>		
		Tansy ragwort	<i>Senecia jacobaea</i>		
		Wand loosestrife	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>		
		Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>		
		White bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>		
		Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>		
		Wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>		
		Yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>		
		Yellow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>		
		Yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>		
		Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>		

Appendix C
Agency Comments and Avista Responses

Coeur d'Alene Tribe



April 30, 2010

Jason Brown
Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Indians
P O Box 408
Plummer, ID 83851

**RE: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Spokane River Project,
(FERC Project No. 2545) Article 419 Spokane River Land Use Management Plan**

Dear Jason:

On June 18, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new license for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2545. Article 419 of the License directs Avista to develop a Land Use Management Plan (Plan).

The License requires Avista to consult with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Parks, Washington Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, U.S Bureau of Land Management, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, during the development of the enclosed Plan.

With this, we request your comments and recommendations on the Plan by May 31, 2010. Avista will incorporate your comments and recommendations as appropriate, and submit the final Plan to FERC for approval. If you have any questions regarding the Plan, feel free to call me at (509) 495-4998 or in my absence please contact Rene' Wiley at (509) 495-2919.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Speed Fitzhugh". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Spokane River License Manager

Attachment

Subject: FW: 4(e) Conditions

From: Phil Cerna [mailto:philc@cdatribe-nsn.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, May 18, 2010 10:49 AM

To: Fitzhugh, Speed (Elvin)

Subject: RE: 4(e) Conditions

I have had the opportunity to review the document entitled, "Land Use Management Plan Article 419" and provide the following comments:

- 1) Page 2, Background: Add "Tribal" to list of those who have regulations
- 2) Page 3, 2.2: Add "Tribal" to add to the list of those who have jurisdiction and regulatory considerations
- 3) Page 5, 3.2, para one at the end: Please consider using the Tribes TIPO when determining where significant cultural resources are located.
- 4) Page 6, Section 3.4: Is Gray Wolf still considered threatened?
- 5) Figure one: Reservation exterior boundary should be darkened a bit more (very difficult to discern). Also the Tribe would like you to not shade the lake nor have a line across the lake near Harrison since the tribe believes that we own all the Lake. If a line needs to be placed across the Lake and shaded, then there needs to be a legend addition that states "CWA Section 303 © and 401 approved tribal waters"

Thanks and have a great day

Coeur d'Alene Tribe Comments and Avista Responses

Comment: Page 2, Background: Add “Tribal” to list of those who have regulations.

Avista Response: The requested change has been made.

Comment: Page 3, 2.2: Add “Tribal” to add to the list of those who have jurisdiction and regulatory considerations.

Avista Response: The requested change has been made.

Comment: Page 5, 3.2, para one at the end: Please consider using the Tribes TIPO when determining where significant cultural resources are located.

Avista Response: Avista will coordinate cultural resource identification and protection with the Idaho SHPO, the Coeur d'Alene THPO and other parties as appropriate, as indicated in the Idaho HPMP and CRMP.

Comment: Page 6, Section 3.4: Is Gray Wolf still considered threatened?

Avista Response: Yes.

Comment: Figure 1- Reservation exterior boundary should be darkened a bit more (very difficult to discern). Also the Tribe would like you to not shade the lake nor have a line across the lake near Harrison since the tribe believes that we own all the Lake. If a line needs to be placed across the Lake and shaded, then there needs to be a legend addition that's states “CWA Section 303 © and 401 approved tribal waters”.

Avista Response: The requested changes have been made and an improved map has been added as Figure 1.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



April 30, 2010

Rick Donaldson
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
11103 E. Montgomery Drive, Suite 2
Spokane, WA 99206

**RE: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Spokane River Project,
(FERC Project No. 2545) Article 419 Spokane River Land Use Management Plan**

Dear Rick:

On June 18, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new license for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2545. Article 419 of the License directs Avista to develop a Land Use Management Plan (Plan).

The License requires Avista to consult with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Parks, Washington Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, U.S Bureau of Land Management, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, during the development of the enclosed Plan.

With this, we request your comments and recommendations on the Plan by May 31, 2010. Avista will incorporate your comments and recommendations as appropriate, and submit the final Plan to FERC for approval. If you have any questions regarding the Plan, feel free to call me at (509) 495-4998 or in my absence please contact Rene' Wiley at (509) 495-2919.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Speed Fitzhugh".

Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Spokane River License Manager

Attachment



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

*Eastern Washington Field Office
11103 East Montgomery Drive
Spokane, Washington 99206*

May 26, 2010

Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Spokane River License Manager
Avista Utilities
1411 E. Mission Ave
Spokane, WA 99252

Subject: Spokane River Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2545), Spokane River Land Use Management Plan (FERC Article No. 419), Reference No. 14420-2010-CPA-0010 (File No. 503.0005)

Dear Mr. Fitzhugh:

This letter comprises the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) response to your April 30, 2010, letter and attached Spokane River Land Use Management Plan (Plan) pertaining to Avista's Spokane River Hydroelectric Project (Project) in Idaho and Washington. The Plan dated April 2010, was prepared by Avista by to comply with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) License Article No. 419.

We are providing the following comment for consideration as you prepare the final Plan. During bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nesting season¹, Avista should maintain appropriate disturbance buffers surrounding bald eagle nest sites on its Washington and Idaho Project Lands. Applicable buffers for various activities can be found in the publication *Habitat Management Guide for Bald Eagles in Northwestern Montana*, prepared and published by the Montana Bald Eagle Working Group in 1991.

¹ Bald eagle nesting season generally occurs between late winter and early summer each season

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our comments and recommendations on the subject Plan. We look forward to working with your staff to implement the Plan during the course of the new license. If you have any questions, please contact Rick Donaldson of our Spokane Office at 509-893-8009.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mark D. Miller". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "M" and "D".

Assistant Project Leader

cc:

IDFG, CdA (Corsi)
WDFW, Spokane (Robison)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Comments and Avista Responses

Comment: During Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nesting season, Avista should maintain appropriate disturbance buffers surrounding bald eagle nesting sites on its Washington and Idaho Project Lands. Applicable buffers for various activities can be found in the publication Habitat Management Guide for Bald Eagles in Northwestern Montana, prepared and published by the Montana Bald Eagle Working Group in 1991.

Avista Response: Avista has developed a Bald Eagle Management Plan for the Spokane River Project in collaboration with Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which is currently being reviewed by FERC. Reference to the Bald Eagle Management Plan has been included in Section 3.4 of the Land Use Management Plan.

Washington State Parks and Recreation



April 30, 2010

Tom Ernsberger
Washington State Parks and Recreation
270 9th St., N.E., Suite 200
East Wenatchee, WA 98802

**RE: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Spokane River Project,
(FERC Project No. 2545) Article 419 Spokane River Land Use Management Plan**

Dear Tom:

On June 18, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new license for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2545. Article 419 of the License directs Avista to develop a Land Use Management Plan (Plan).

The License requires Avista to consult with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Parks, Washington Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, U.S Bureau of Land Management, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, during the development of the enclosed Plan.

With this, we request your comments and recommendations on the Plan by May 31, 2010. Avista will incorporate your comments and recommendations as appropriate, and submit the final Plan to FERC for approval. If you have any questions regarding the Plan, feel free to call me at (509) 495-4998 or in my absence please contact Rene' Wiley at (509) 495-2919.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Speed Fitzhugh". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Spokane River License Manager

Attachment



STATE OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

EASTERN REGION HEADQUARTERS • OPERATIONS DIVISION
270 9th Street NE, Suite 200 • East Wenatchee, WA 98802 • (509) 665-4319
Washington Telecommunication Relay Service (TDD) 800-833-6388



May 6, 2010

Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Project Manager, Land Use & Aesthetics
Avista Utilities
P.O. Box 3727
Spokane, WA 99220-3727

Dear Speed,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Land Use Management Plan, the Interpretation and Education Plan, and the Recreation Plan for the Spokane River Project.

After reviewing these plans, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission agrees with and supports the general statements in each. We look forward to working with you on the specifics of each plan as it relates to Washington State Parks.

I did have two comments regarding the plans. First, on page 13 of the Interpretation and Education plan, measure 3 has an incomplete sentence. I believe it should read, "AVISTA will develop and maintain..." My second comment is in regards to the Land Use Management Plan, section 6.2.2.6. I believe from experience that \$5,000 is not nearly enough to accomplish the amount of work stated in the plan.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on these plans. Please feel free to contact me if further explanation is desired.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Tom Ernsberger".

Tom Ernsberger,
Region Operations Manager

Cc: Riverside State Park
File

Washington State Parks and Recreation Comments and Avista Responses

Comment: After reviewing these plans, Washington State Parks and recreation Commission agrees with and supports the General statements in each. We look forward to working with you on the specifics of each plan as it relates to Washington State Parks.

Avista Response: We appreciate the positive relationship that we have with Washington State Parks and look forward to working with Parks on future recreational improvements.

Comment: I did have two comments regarding the plans. First on page 13 of the Interpretation and Education Plan, measure 3 has an incomplete sentence. I believe it should read, "Avista will develop and maintain." My second comment is in regards to the Land Use Management Plan, section 6.2.2.6. I believe from experience that \$5,000 is not nearly enough to accomplish the amount of work stated in the plan.

Avista Response: Avista will address Washington State Parks comments in regards to the Interpretation and Education Plan in the specific plan. In regards to the funding allocated for managing noxious weeds, Avista anticipates implementation to cost between \$5,000 and \$10,000 annually. The Plan has been revised accordingly.

Idaho Department of Fish and Game



April 30, 2010

Bryan Helmich
Idaho Fish & Game
2885 W. Kathleen Ave.
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

**RE: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Spokane River Project,
(FERC Project No. 2545) Article 419 Spokane River Land Use Management Plan**

Dear Bryan:

On June 18, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new license for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2545. Article 419 of the License directs Avista to develop a Land Use Management Plan (Plan).

The License requires Avista to consult with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Parks, Washington Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, U.S Bureau of Land Management, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, during the development of the enclosed Plan.

With this, we request your comments and recommendations on the Plan by May 31, 2010. Avista will incorporate your comments and recommendations as appropriate, and submit the final Plan to FERC for approval. If you have any questions regarding the Plan, feel free to call me at (509) 495-4998 or in my absence please contact Rene' Wiley at (509) 495-2919.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Speed Fitzhugh". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Spokane River License Manager

Attachment

From: Helmich,Bryan [bryan.helmich@idfg.idaho.gov]
Sent: Friday, May 07, 2010 11:58 AM
To: Hirschberger, Cherie
Subject: RE: Spokane River Land Use Management Plan

Speed / Cherie,

I reviewed the attached plan and discussed the key points with Chip Corsi. The Department supports the plan as written and without modification.

Please feel free to comment if you need additional comment.

Bryan

From: Hirschberger, Cherie [mailto:Cherie.Hirschberger@avistacorp.com]
Sent: Friday, April 30, 2010 3:29 PM
To: Helmich,Bryan
Subject: Spokane River Land Use Management Plan

On June 18, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new license for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2545. Article 419 of the License directs Avista to develop a Land Use Management Plan (Plan).

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Thank you,
Speed Fitzhugh

Idaho Department of Fish and Game Comments and Avista Responses

Comment: We have reviewed the attached plan and discussed key points with Chip Corsi. The Department supports the plan as written.

Avista Response: We appreciate the positive relationship that we have with IDFG and look forward to working with them.

The following agencies did not provide comments to the Plan:

- Washington Department of Natural Resources
- Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
- Bureau of Land Management
- Riverside State Park
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



April 30, 2010

Brett Walker
Department of Natural Resources
225 S. Silke Road
Colville, WA 99114

**RE: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Spokane River Project,
(FERC Project No. 2545) Article 419 Spokane River Land Use Management Plan**

Dear Brett:

On June 18, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new license for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2545. Article 419 of the License directs Avista to develop a Land Use Management Plan (Plan).

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Speed Fitzhugh".

Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Spokane River License Manager

Attachment



April 30, 2010

Nancy Merrill
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
5657 Warm Springs Ave.
Boise, ID 83716

**RE: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Spokane River Project,
(FERC Project No. 2545) Article 419 Spokane River Land Use Management Plan**

Dear Nancy:

On June 18, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new license for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2545. Article 419 of the License directs Avista to develop a Land Use Management Plan (Plan).

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Sincerely,

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Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Spokane River License Manager

Attachment



April 30, 2010

David White
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
North Region Service Center
2885 Kathleen Ave., Suite 1
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

**RE: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Spokane River Project,
(FERC Project No. 2545) Article 419 Spokane River Land Use Management Plan**

Dear David:

On June 18, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new license for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2545. Article 419 of the License directs Avista to develop a Land Use Management Plan (Plan).

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Sincerely,

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Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Spokane River License Manager

Attachment



April 30, 2010

Brian White
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
3815 Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

**RE: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Spokane River Project,
(FERC Project No. 2545) Article 419 Spokane River Land Use Management Plan**

Dear Brian:

On June 18, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new license for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2545. Article 419 of the License directs Avista to develop a Land Use Management Plan (Plan).

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Sincerely,

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Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Spokane River License Manager

Attachment



April 30, 2010

Chris Guidotti
Riverside State Park Ranger Station
9711 Charles Road
Nine Mile Falls, WA, 99026

**RE: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Spokane River Project,
(FERC Project No. 2545) Article 419 Spokane River Land Use Management Plan**

Dear Chris:

On June 18, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new license for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2545. Article 419 of the License directs Avista to develop a Land Use Management Plan (Plan).

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Sincerely,

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Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Spokane River License Manager

Attachment



April 30, 2010

Doug Robison
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
2315 N. Discovery Place
Spokane Valley, WA 99216

**RE: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Spokane River Project,
(FERC Project No. 2545) Article 419 Spokane River Land Use Management Plan**

Dear Doug:

On June 18, 2009 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a new license for the Spokane River Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2545. Article 419 of the License directs Avista to develop a Land Use Management Plan (Plan).

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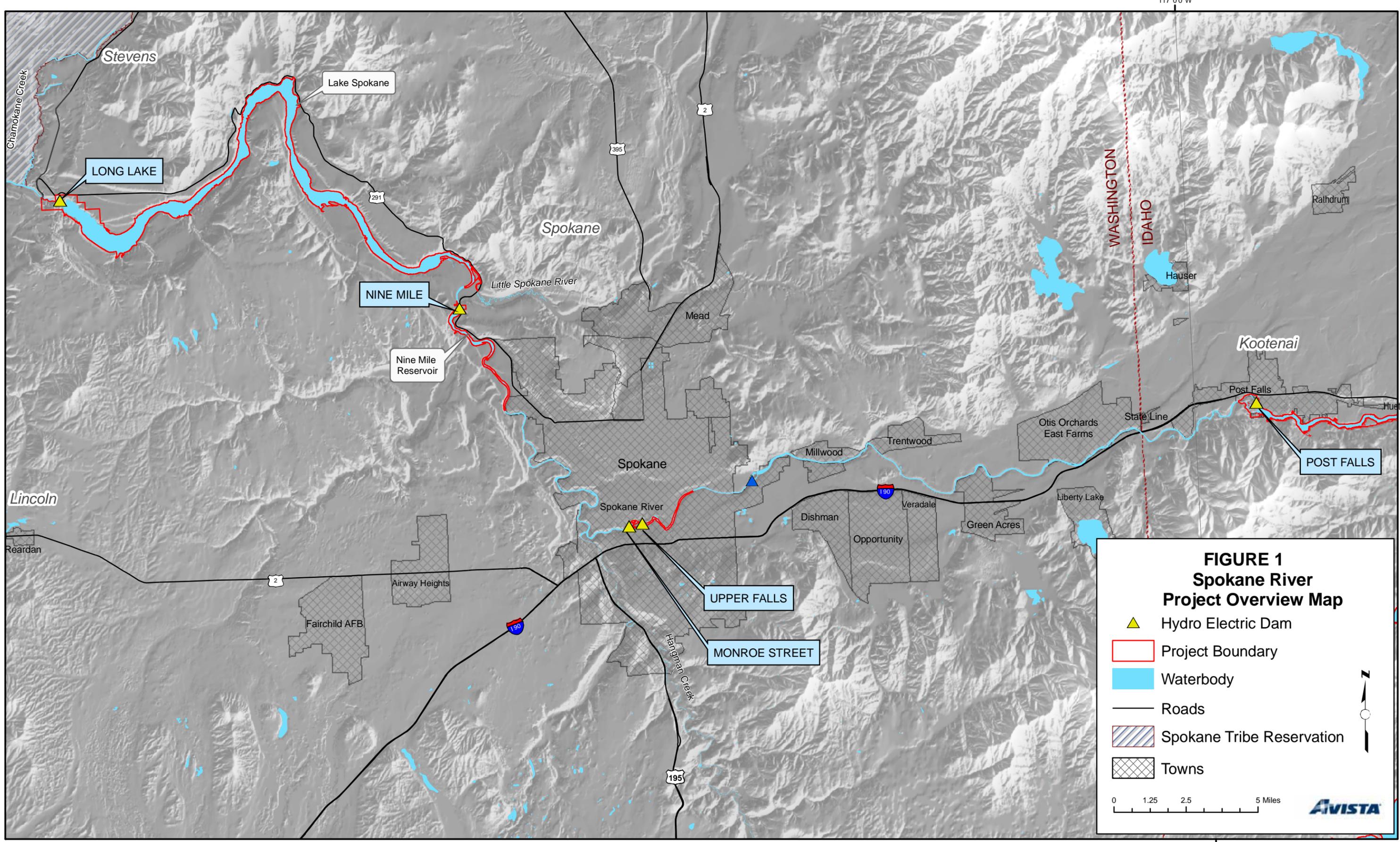
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Speed Fitzhugh". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Elvin "Speed" Fitzhugh
Spokane River License Manager

Attachment

FIGURES



117°00'W

117°00'W

WASHINGTON
IDAHO

State Line

FIGURE 1
Spokane River
Project Overview Map

-  Hydro Electric Dam
-  Project Boundary
-  Waterbody
-  Roads
-  Spokane Tribe Reservation
-  Towns

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



LONG LAKE

Lake Spokane

NINE MILE

Nine Mile Reservoir

UPPER FALLS

MONROE STREET

POST FALLS

Lincoln

Stevens

Spokane

Kootenai

Rathdrum

Hauser

Post Falls

Huetter

Otis Orchards
East Farms

Liberty Lake

Green Acres

Opportunity

Dishman

Veradale

Trentwood

Millwood

Mead

Spokane River

Little Spokane River

Reardan

Fairchild AFB

Airway Heights

Hangman Creek

195

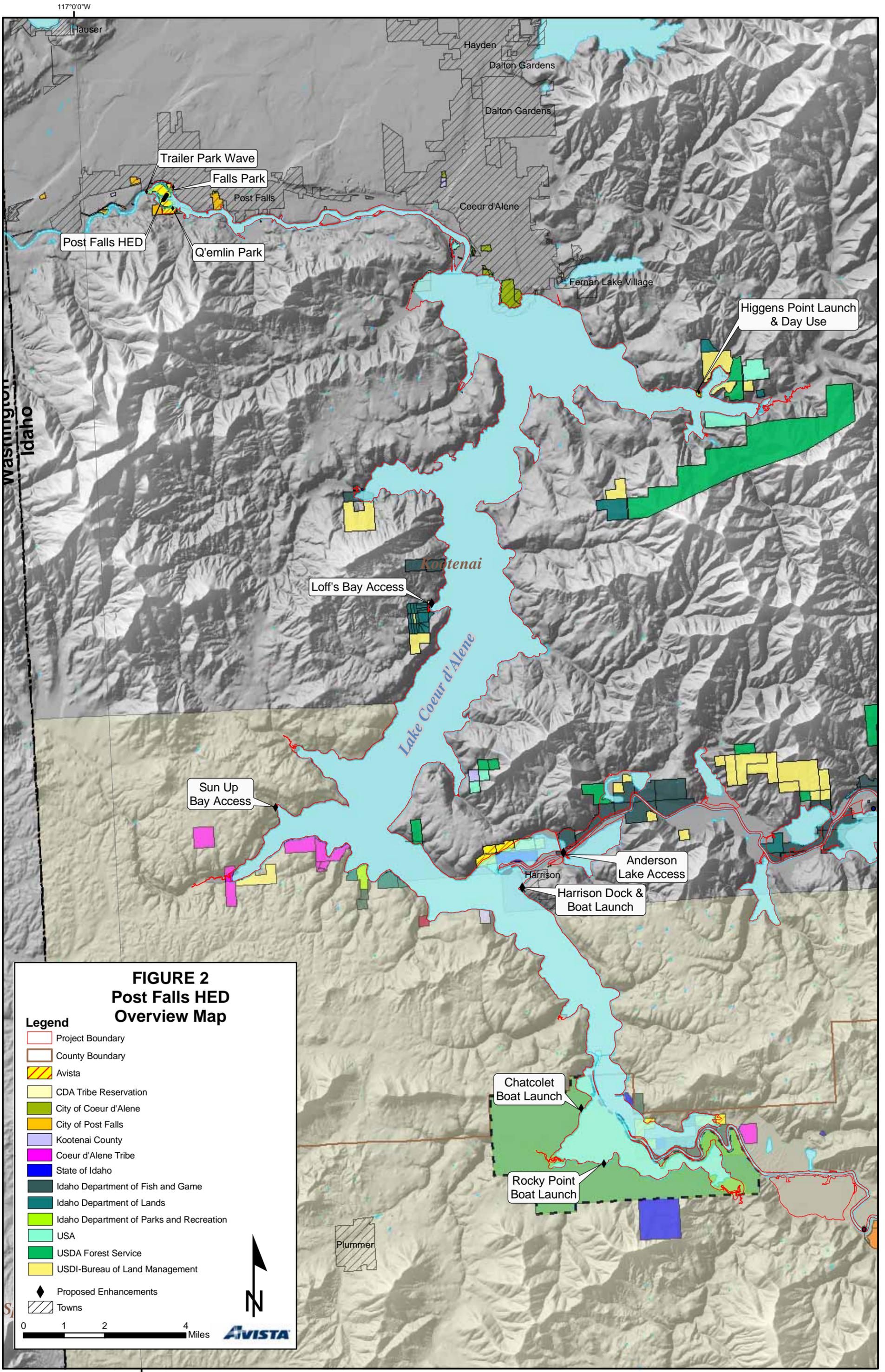
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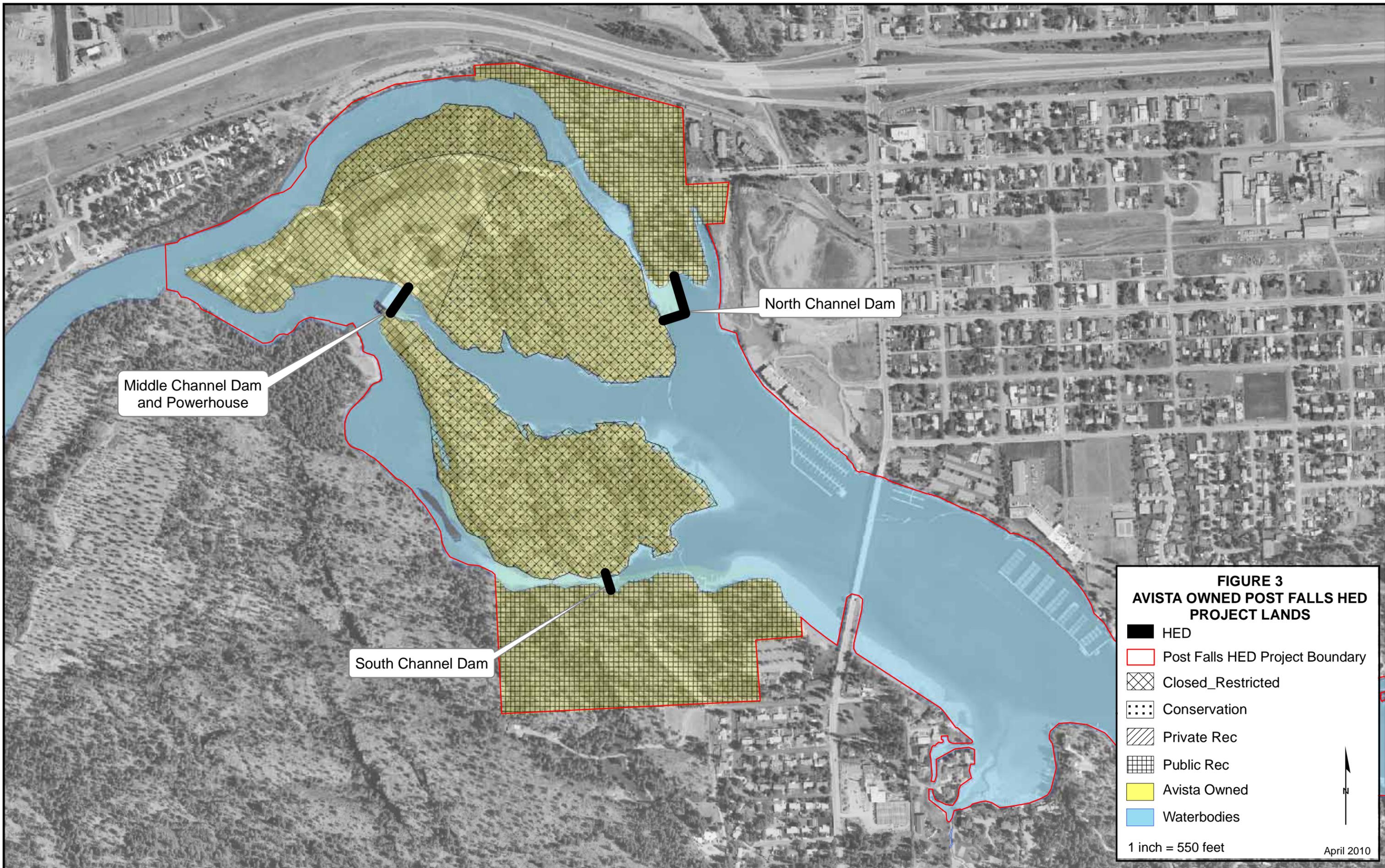
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291

395

2

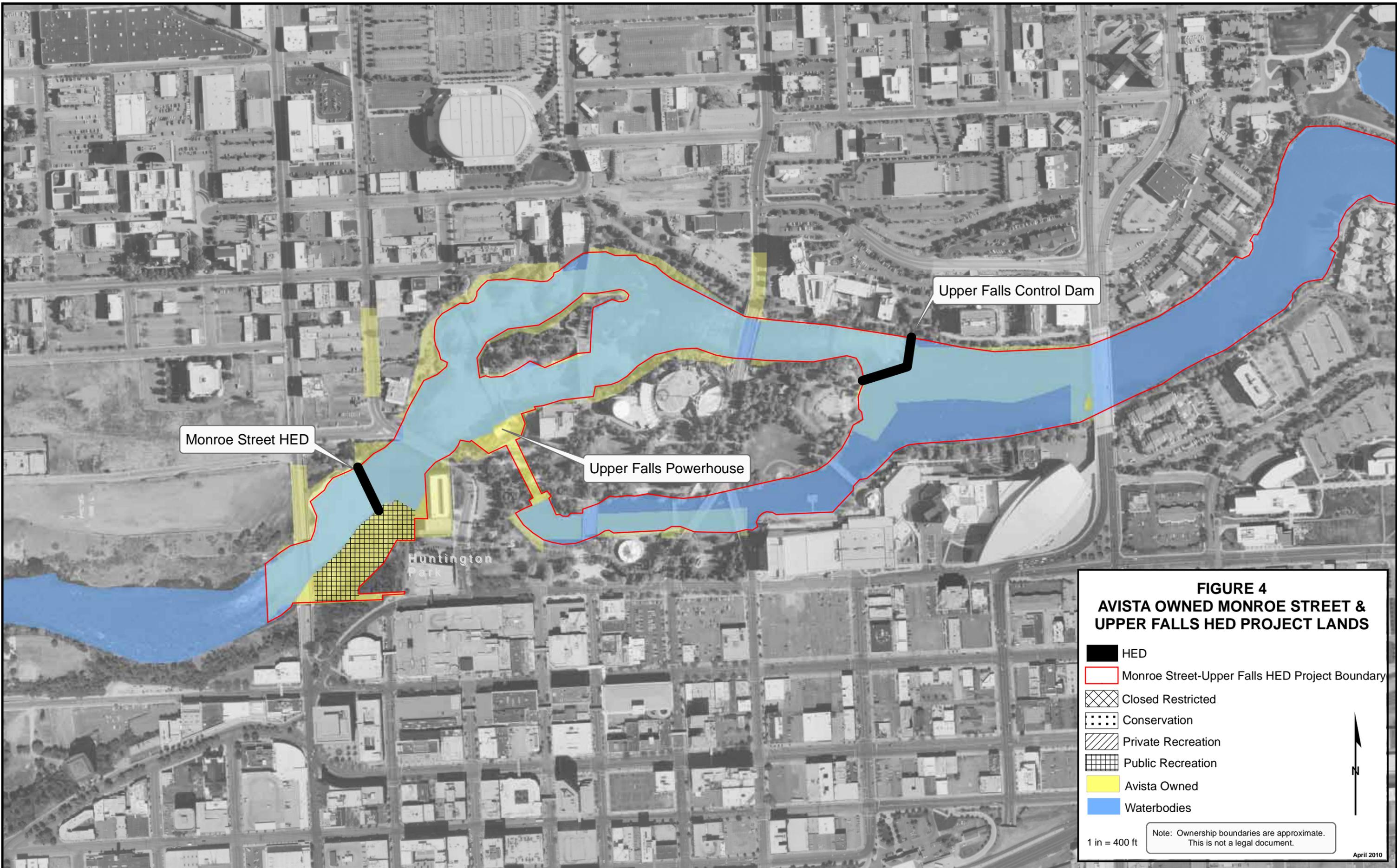




Middle Channel Dam
and Powerhouse

North Channel Dam

South Channel Dam



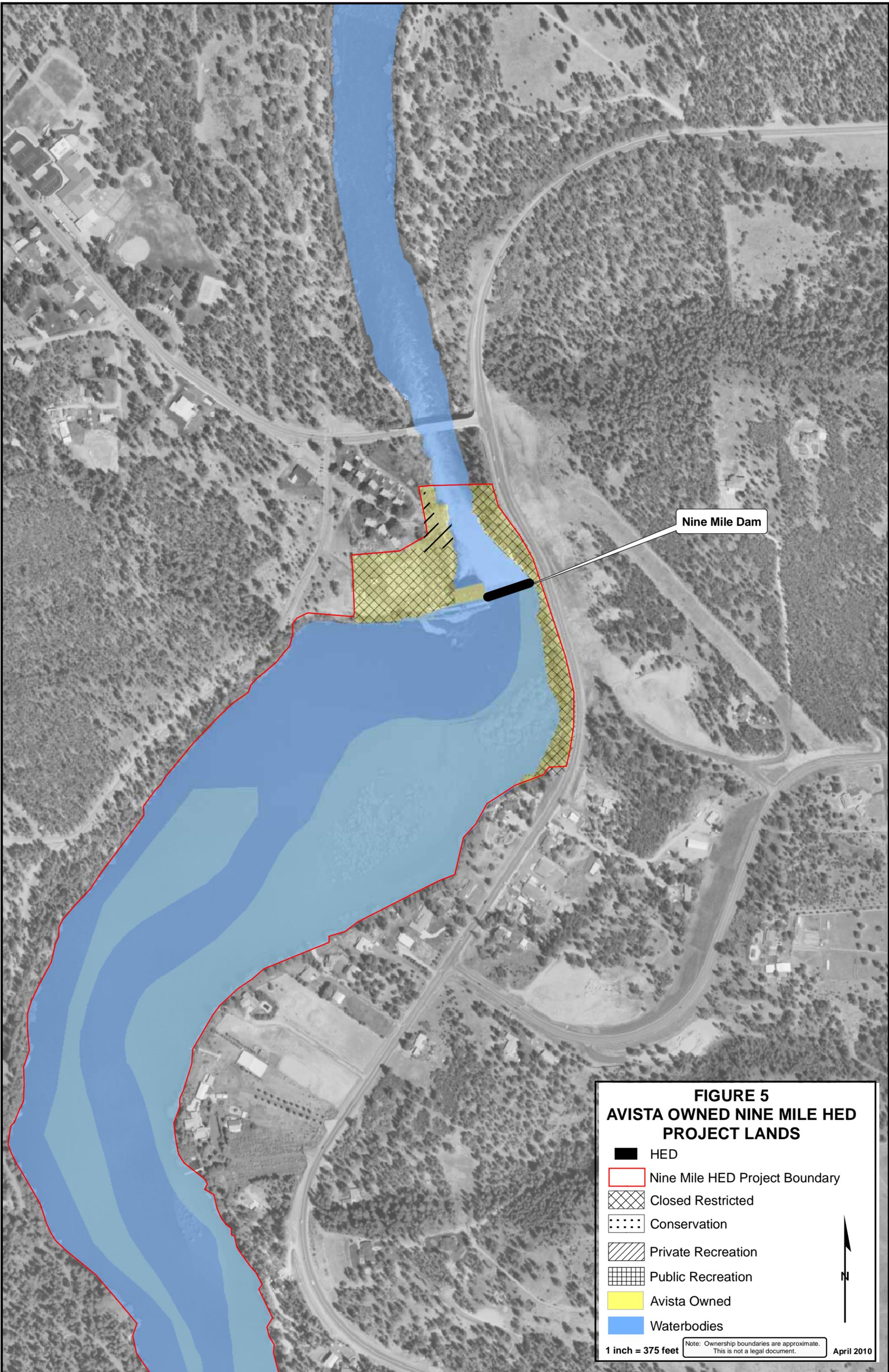
**FIGURE 4
AVISTA OWNED MONROE STREET &
UPPER FALLS HED PROJECT LANDS**

-  HED
-  Monroe Street-Upper Falls HED Project Boundary
-  Closed Restricted
-  Conservation
-  Private Recreation
-  Public Recreation
-  Avista Owned
-  Waterbodies

1 in = 400 ft

Note: Ownership boundaries are approximate.
This is not a legal document.

April 2010



Nine Mile Dam

**FIGURE 5
AVISTA OWNED NINE MILE HED
PROJECT LANDS**

- HED
- Nine Mile HED Project Boundary
- Closed Restricted
- Conservation
- Private Recreation
- Public Recreation
- Avista Owned
- Waterbodies

1 inch = 375 feet Note: Ownership boundaries are approximate.
This is not a legal document.

April 2010

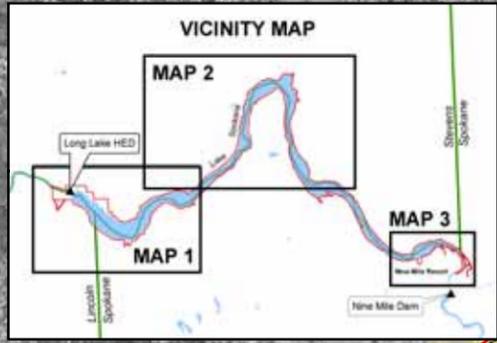
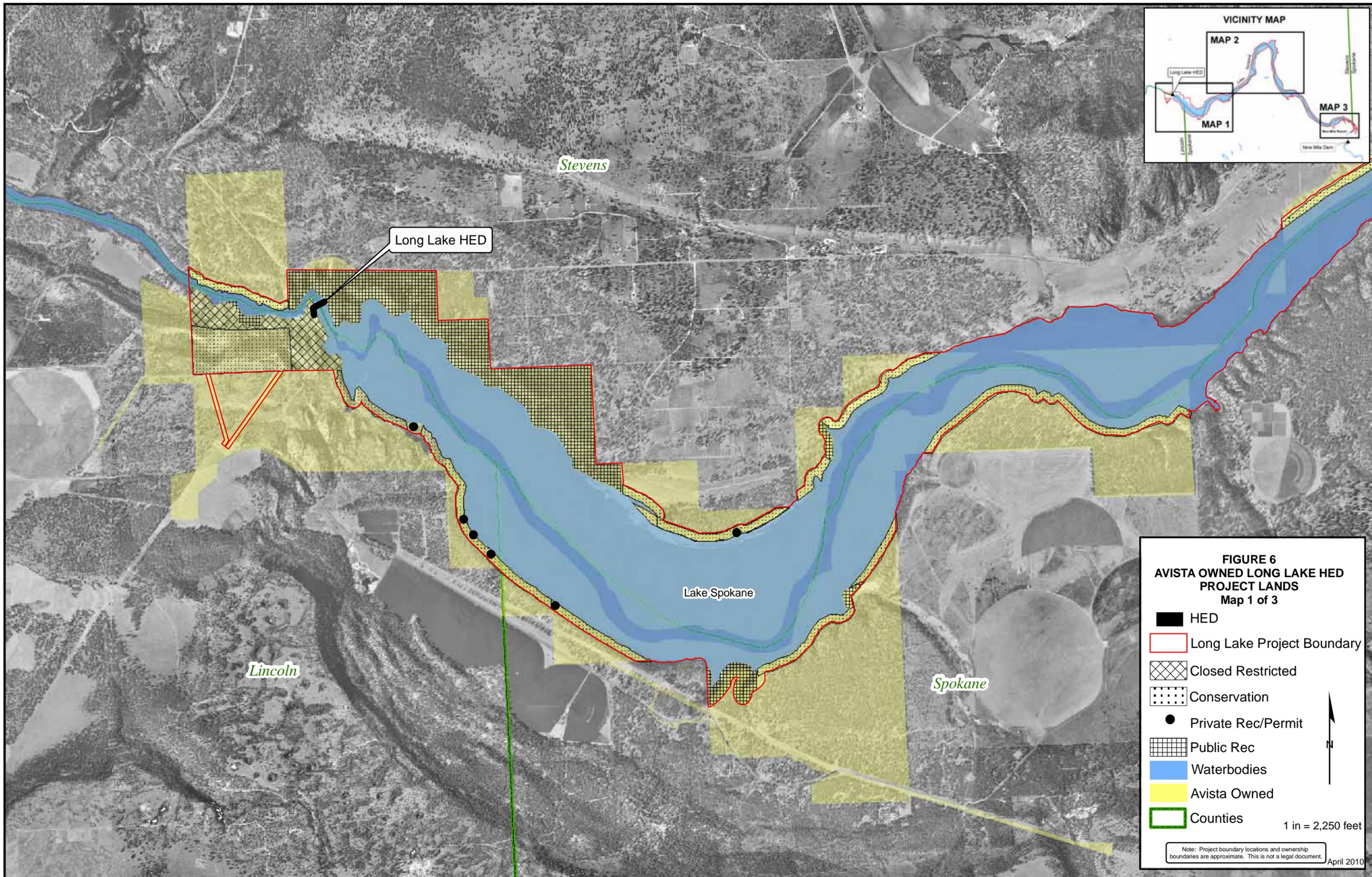


FIGURE 6
AVISTA OWNED LONG LAKE HED
PROJECT LANDS
 Map 1 of 3

- HED
- Long Lake Project Boundary
- Closed Restricted
- Conservation
- Private Rec/Permit
- Public Rec
- Waterbodies
- Avista Owned
- Counties

1 in = 2,250 feet

Note: Project boundary locations and ownership boundaries are approximate. This is not a legal document. April 2010

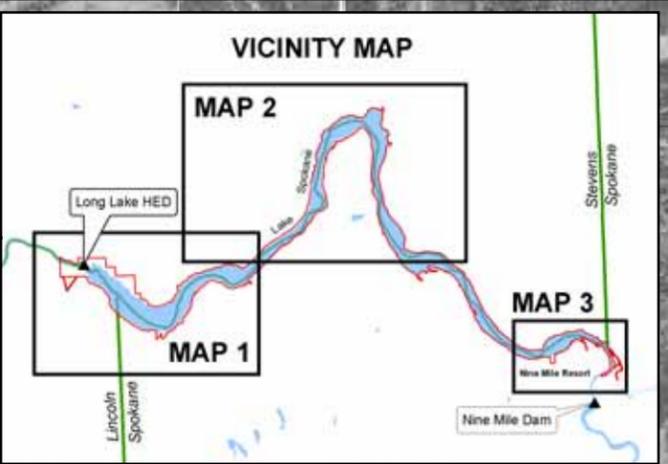
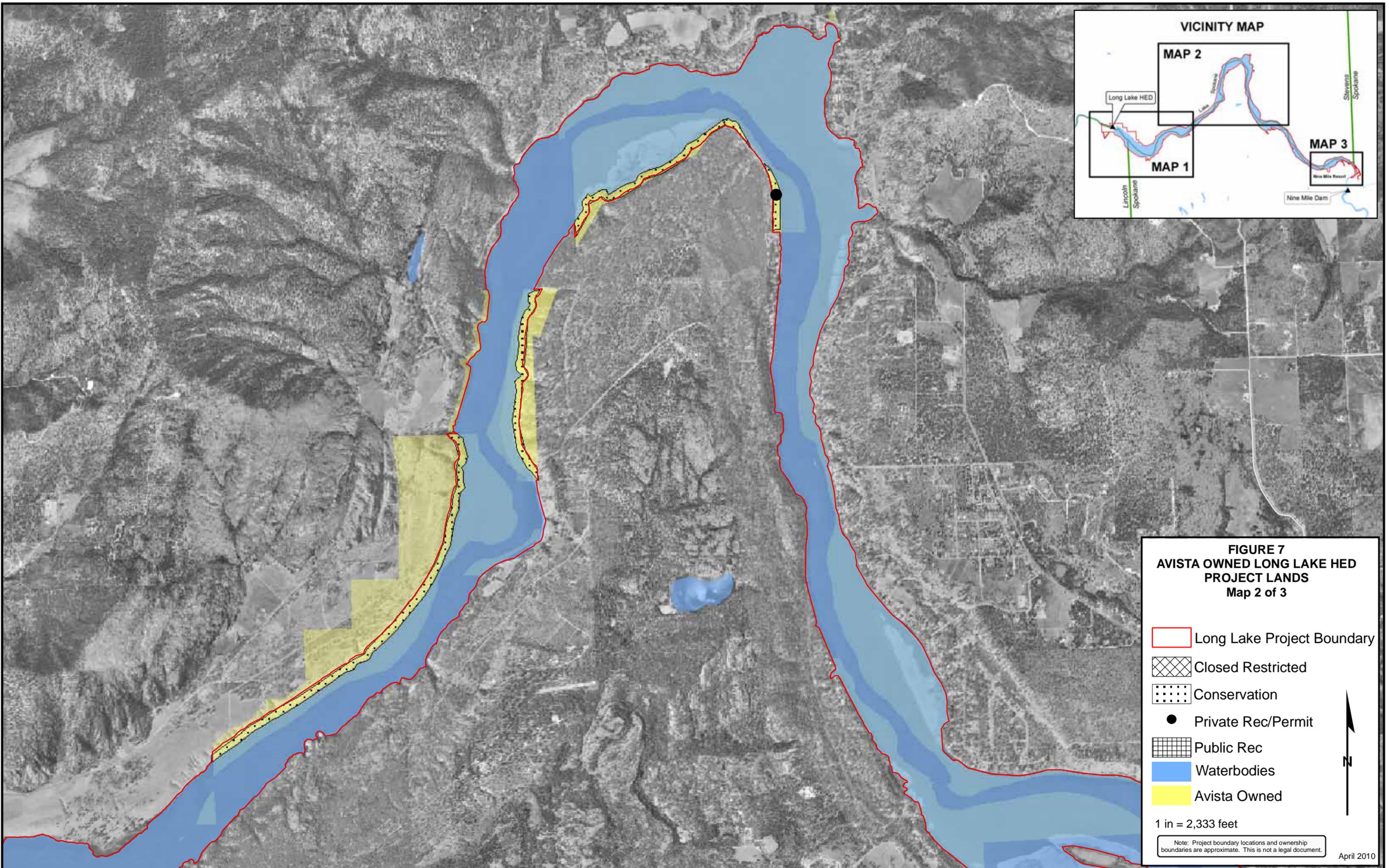


FIGURE 7
AVISTA OWNED LONG LAKE HED
PROJECT LANDS
Map 2 of 3

- Long Lake Project Boundary
- Closed Restricted
- Conservation
- Private Rec/Permit
- Public Rec
- Waterbodies
- Avista Owned

1 in = 2,333 feet

Note: Project boundary locations and ownership boundaries are approximate. This is not a legal document.

April 2010

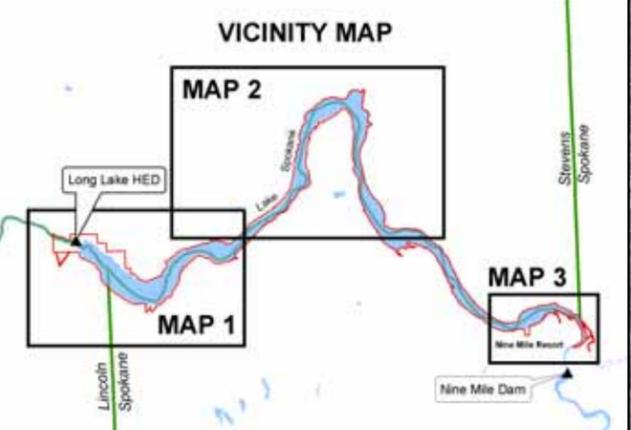
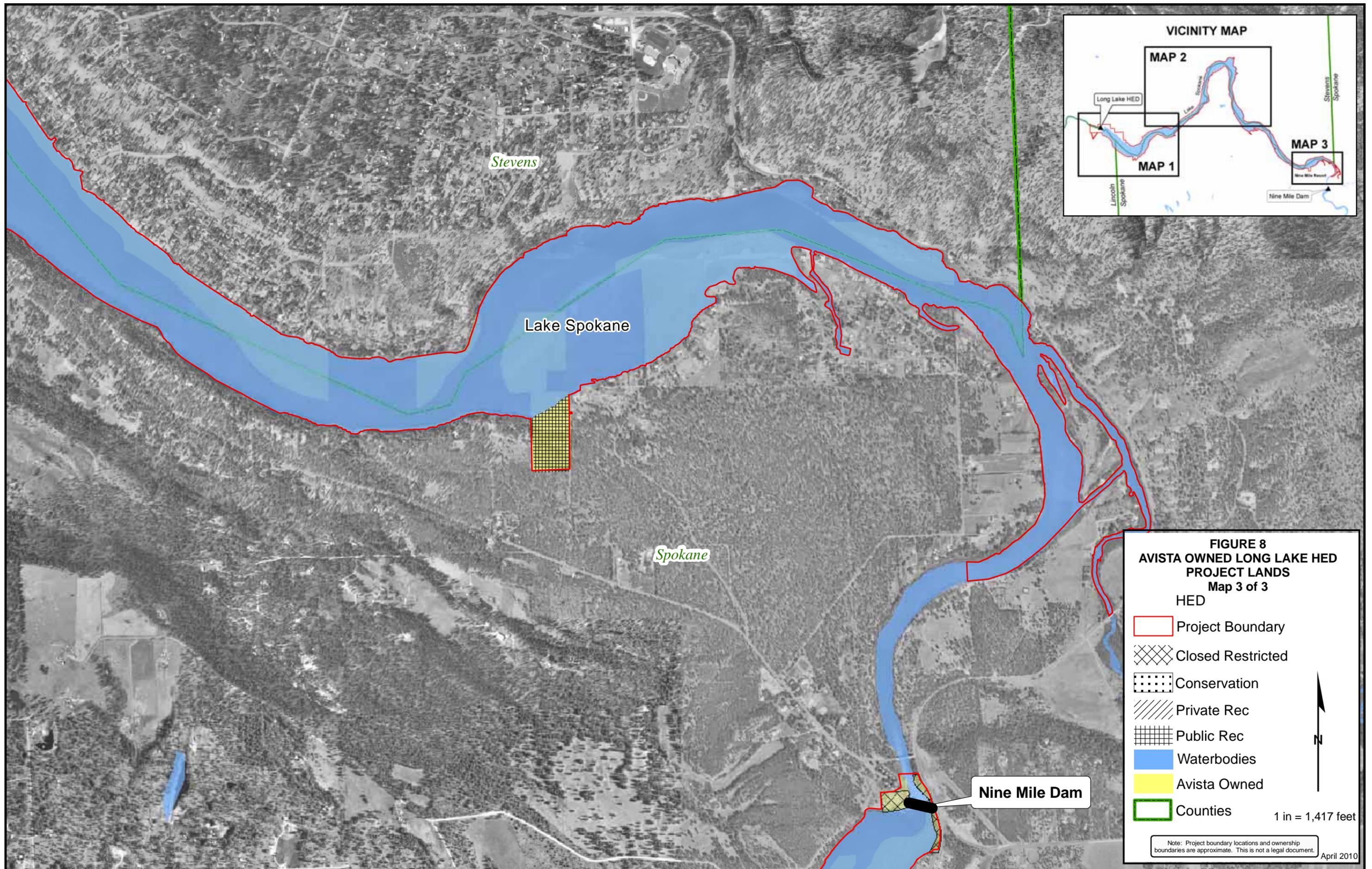


FIGURE 8
AVISTA OWNED LONG LAKE HED
PROJECT LANDS
Map 3 of 3
HED

- Project Boundary
- Closed Restricted
- Conservation
- Private Rec
- Public Rec
- Waterbodies
- Avista Owned
- Counties

1 in = 1,417 feet

Note: Project boundary locations and ownership boundaries are approximate. This is not a legal document. April 2010

Stevens

Lake Spokane

Spokane

Nine Mile Dam