



City of McCall

**City Council Joint
Meeting With the Valley
County Commissioners**

AGENDA

Special Meeting

October 17, 2022 at 3:00 PM

219 N. Main Street

Cascade, ID 83611

AND MS TEAMS Virtual

ANNOUNCEMENT:

Council Meetings are available for in person and virtual attendance. Any member of the public can join and listen only to the meeting at 3:00 pm by calling in as follows:

Dial 323-694-9781 when asked for the Conference ID enter: 382 406 789#

Or you may watch live by going to the Valley County website: <https://www.co.valley.id.us/> and click on the button marked "WATCH MEETINGS LIVE"

OPEN SESSION ROLL CALL

WORK SESSION

Presentation of the Draft Valley County Waterways Plan

ADJOURN

American with Disabilities Act Notice: Valley County adheres to ADA requirements. If anyone requires an accommodation, please contact the County Clerk, Douglas Miller at 208-382-7102 prior to the meeting.

Valley County Planning and Zoning

Cynda Herrick, AICP, CFM
Planning and Zoning Director

PO Box 1350 • 219 North Main Street
Cascade, ID 83611-1350



Phone: 208-382-7115
Email: cherrick@co.valley.id.us

October 7, 2022

MEMORANDUM Waterways Management Plan

TO: Elected Officials

RE: Joint Work Session on October 17, 2022

The *Draft* Waterways Management Plan will be presented by the Logan Simpson consulting team in a Joint Work Session with the Valley County Board of County Commissioners and Council members from the Cities of Cascade, Donnelly, and McCall in attendance. The objectives of the meeting are to learn about the Draft Plan key highlights and public process, ask clarification questions and provide additional feedback on how strategies were developed, and understand the adaptive management process prior to adoption.

The Waterways Management Plan has been developed over nearly a year and half of extensive stakeholder involvement, data collection, and public comment. Multiple agency partners were critical to the plan development, but any potential policy, management, or regulations would need to be adopted through separate processes. The Plan creates a planning-level framework for future decision making based on continued collaboration and data collection. An adaptable management structure addresses continued visitation and changing water quality with monitoring and indicators for the implementation of data-driven best management practices and regulations to maintain the desired future conditions of each waterway.

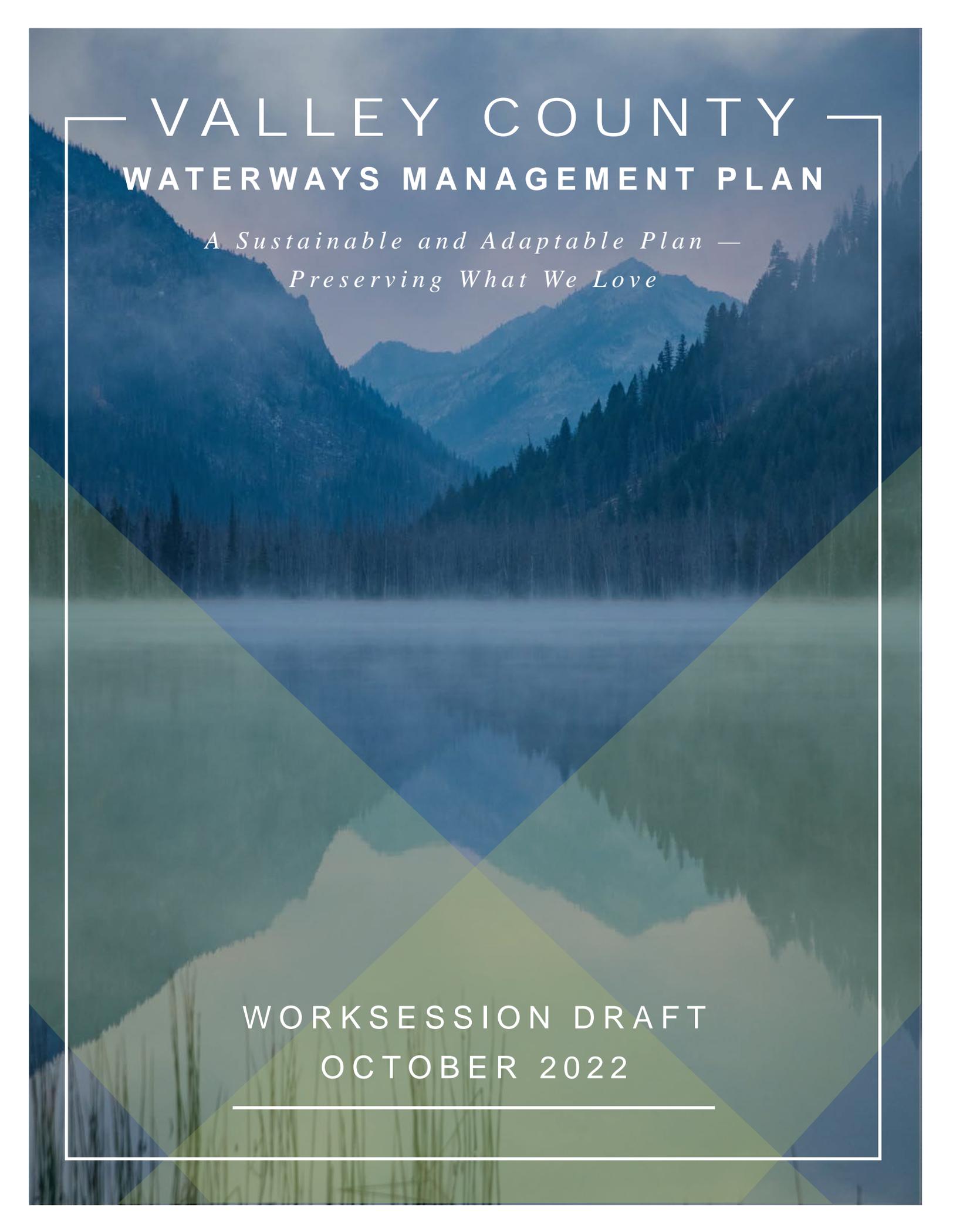
The Work Session packets includes the following:

1. full draft of the Waterways Management Plan which was revised following a 30-day public comment period and
2. a comment response spreadsheet. The nearly 300 comments from 60 commenters showed overall support for the plan.

Sincerely,

Cynda Herrick, AICP, CFM
Planning and Zoning Director

Enclosures



— VALLEY COUNTY —

WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT PLAN

*A Sustainable and Adaptable Plan —
Preserving What We Love*

WORKSESSION DRAFT
OCTOBER 2022

acknowledgements



VALLEY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Elt Hasbrouck, Chairman
Sherry Maupin
Ed Allen

CITY OF MCCALL

Bob Giles, Mayor
Colby Nielsen, President
Lyle Nelson
Julie Thrower
Mike Maciaszek

CITY OF DONNELLY

Susan Dorris, Mayor

CITY OF CASCADE

Judy Nissula, Mayor

PLANNING TEAM

Cynda Herrick, Valley County
Dave Bingaman, Valley County (former Commissioner)
Michelle Grovenevelt, City of McCall
Mike Maciaszek, City of McCall
Erin Greaves, City of McCall
McKenzie Kraemer, Micael McKenzie Inc Creative
Bruce Meighen, Logan Simpson
Kristina Kachur, Logan Simpson
Kevin Small, Logan Simpson
Kelly Naumann, Logan Simpson
Stephanie Leschinski, Logan Simpson
Diane Kushlan, Kushlan Associates
Jen Zung, Harmony Design & Engineering Inc

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP

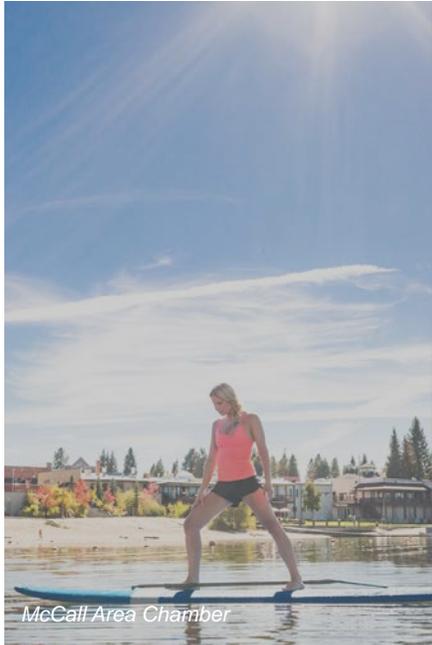
US Forest Service - Payette NF
US Bureau of Reclamation - Middle Snake River Area Office
US Bureau of Reclamation - Snake River Area Office
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation - Lake Cascade State Park
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation - Ponderosa State Park
Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Valley County Recreation
Valley County Sheriff's Office
City of McCall Parks and Recreation
Valley Soil & Water Conservation District
Irrigation District - Lake Fork & Lake Districts
Irrigation District - Payette River
Friends of Lake Cascade
Idaho Rural Water Association



City of McCall

VALLEY COUNTY

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McCall Area Chamber



John Webster for Tamarack Resort

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The purpose of the Waterways Management Plan...

is to provide a coordinated framework for decision-making to guide management and improvements of all waterways in Valley County. Implementation of specific projects, policies, and initiatives shall require approval by the Board of County Commissioners, City Councils of local municipalities, and/or the governing bodies of other partner respective jurisdictions.

BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BMP	Best Management Practice
CDH	Central District Health
CWA	Clean Water Act
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IDL	Idaho Department of Lands
IDPR	Idaho Parks and Recreation
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
KWP	Kelly's Whitewater Park
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
Reclamation	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TMDL	Total maximum daily loads
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
VSWCD	Valley Soil & Water Conservation District
WMA	Wildlife Management Areas



CHAPTER 1: SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Valley County is a mountainous paradise located in the west central mountains of Idaho, that offers numerous types of outdoor recreation activities. Maintaining ecosystem health and recreational opportunity on Valley County's lakes and rivers - collectively referred to in this Plan as waterways - is a high priority and value of Valley County. The waterways provide a source of clean drinking water, irrigation, aquatic habitat, and attractive recreation spaces. The community's resolve has been strengthened to create a cohesive decision-making structure for the future management of the County's waterways to represent strong Idaho values. This Valley County Waterways Management Plan (the Plan) addresses the desired future condition and management for all waterways across the County with additional strategic direction for Lake Cascade, Big Payette Lake, Warm Lake, alpine lakes, and North Fork of the Payette River. While important to the County, unique management direction was not warranted at this time for other waterways, such as Upper Payette Lake, Little Payette Lake, and Herrick Reservoir.

Comprehensive plans for the County and local municipal jurisdictions recognize the waterways as “special areas” as drinking water sources, wildlife habitat, quality public access, protection of shoreline, and local economic development.

NEED FOR THE PLAN

Valley County has a diverse array of waterway resources ranging from high-activity, motorized use reservoirs to small, backcountry destinations and esteemed river systems. Water plays a very important role in the quality of life and economic development opportunities for residents, second homeowners, recreation users, irrigation districts, and businesses. Valley County's waterways offer fishing, swimming, sailing, kayaking, power boating, wakeboarding, jet-skiing, canoeing, hiking, camping, and other recreational opportunities that contribute to the resiliency and lifestyle associated with living in a mountain community.

With its stunning mountain setting and vast recreation opportunities, Valley County has increasingly attracted residents and visitors alike. The County is transitioning from its traditional agrarian, timber harvesting, and mining roots to include a recreation destination-based economy. With this shift comes increased use of public lands, as well as land-use challenges and impacts of population and visitation growth. Uncertainty about the future of some public lands, concerns from residents, new lake developments (e.g., marinas), fluctuating water quality, soil erosion, recreation leases, changing recreational trends and technology, and recent regulations have prompted the need for management guidance of Valley County's waterways. This Plan reinforces the valuable partnerships between Valley County, the City of McCall, and other local, state, and federal jurisdictions for the sustainable management of their most important resource.

WHO USES THIS PLAN

Valley County and the respective jurisdictions will use this Plan to help guide future recreation management while considering environmental stewardship of the lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. The Plan provides guiding direction for future waterway management, land use standards, and best management practices (BMPs). Various agencies and partners can adopt and help implement portions of the Plan as relevant to their jurisdiction. The Plan incorporates high level best practices from land management agencies as well as other major recreation waterbodies across the nation within Idaho's legal framework.



PLAN OVERVIEW

- *Outlines recommendations in partnership with other agencies for future management and policy considerations.*
- *Provides guidelines oriented towards the health and safety of recreational users.*
- *Provides recommendations for operations including enforcement.*
- *Identifies science-based keystone indicators for future monitoring and adaptive management.*
- *Provides general improvements needed to enhance the recreational experience on the waterways.*
- *Identifies data gaps for future research.*



Donnelly Chamber of Commerce

GOALS OF THE WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT PLAN ARE TO:

- Provide a framework for future decision making by defining a county-wide and city-wide vision for waterways management and identify waterway-specific desired future conditions and strategies for all uses of water.
- Provide diverse opportunities for recreational users of the County's lakes, reservoirs, and rivers.
- Balance ecosystem health with recreational experience by developing keystone indicators based on best available scientific data and existing research.
- Consider trends in recreation, visitation, population growth, and land use and management.
- Create an adaptable management structure to address continued visitation and changing water quality with monitoring and indicators for the implementation of data-driven best management practices and regulations to maintain the desired future conditions of each waterway.
- Identify priorities for short-term action and long-term adaptable implementation.
- Create a grassroots-based plan centered on our community, partners, committees, agencies, and leadership.



Chad Case

FRAMEWORK

Maintaining Valley County's high-quality waterways is a high priority and value of Valley County residents and visitors. The emerging tourism economy of Valley County and its cities depends on its waterways. These waterways also serve a growing population both recreationally and by providing drinking water. A framework will allow the community to adjust and preserve what locals and visitors cherish.

Three frameworks have been established to organize the Plan – recreation, land use, and environmental resources. However, none of these topics exist as a standalone component. They are interrelated with impacts and benefits to each other. Quality of life is intricately tied to natural landscapes and recreation, and the long-term future depends on the stewardship of water, energy, sensitive lands, and air quality. A critical outcome of this plan will be the ability to balance the protection of water resources with economic development objectives.

VALLEY COUNTY WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT PLAN



RECREATION



LAND USE



ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

WHAT THE PLAN IS NOT:

The scope of the Waterways Management Plan does not result in any immediate restrictions or new regulations to waterways management. Agency partners were critical to the plan development, but any potential policy or rule changes would need to be adopted through separate processes. The planning effort relied on the best available data at the time and did not include collection of original environmental data collection or scientific efforts. Further, many of these efforts are underway by other agencies as funding and staffing allows.

A LIVING DOCUMENT

This Waterways Management Plan is designed to be an interactive, adaptable plan to be used by not only the County but any agency with management and/or resource oversight of the waterways. The planning process took place over four tasks. However, an ongoing Task 5 will be needed to implement the adaptive management program and to continually evaluate the keystone indicators. Based on any changes to the keystone indicators, priority strategies could be adjusted to meet the desired future condition of the waterways.



BUILDING OFF PAST STRONG WATERWAY EFFORTS

The Waterways Management Plan acknowledges the work of previous and existing waterway efforts, some of which include:

- *The Valley Soil and Water Conservation District regularly responds to various challenges facing water quality in the North Fork Payette River watershed. Tackling efforts to address land management; waves, erosion, and sedimentation; wetlands, aquatic vegetation, and fish habitat; wastewater: sewer, septic, and urban runoff; and lake storage.*
- *The Valley County Waterways Advisory Committee is an appointed committee advising on maintenance and improvements of waterways.*
- *Plans created with the assistance of previous working groups helped informed this Plan:*
 - *The Watershed Advisory Groups - Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) convened groups during the development of water quality improvement plans and total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for the Cascade Reservoir/North Fork Payette.*
 - *The Big Payette Lake Water Quality Council, a State legislature established group that disbanded seven years after the passage of the Lake Management Plan.*

OUTREACH HIGHLIGHTS

The planning process for the Waterways Management Plan was co-managed by Valley County and City of McCall with collaborative input from many non-profit, federal, state, and local agencies.

PROJECT OUTREACH OVERVIEW



TAG Meetings



Stakeholder interviews



County and municipality joint worksessions



Agencies and Divisions represented on the TAG



Intercept and boat count questionnaire hours by 22 volunteers over 2 years



Valley Soil and Water Conservation District Updates



Comments Public Draft Plan



Steering Committee meetings

TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP MEETINGS

A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) was convened for this planning process and was made up of the many agency partners that are involved in the day-to-day management of the waterways or have an oversight role of the properties. They provided technical input to the development of the Plan, bringing together agency best management practices and a holistic view of the waterways management. The TAG included representation from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), Friends of Lake Cascade, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ), U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), Valley Soil & Water Conservation District (VSWCD), Idaho Parks and Recreation (IDPR) - Ponderosa State Park and Lake Cascade State Park, Payette River Watermaster, and irrigation districts, among others. The group met four times to provide their input on the desired future condition, recommendations, and plan implementation.

PARTNER AND BUSINESS INTERVIEWS

Discussions with rental companies, parks, and recreation businesses took place during the summer of 2021. Key input included:

- *Recreation conflicts associated with key activities*
- *Education is key: Mapping and rules/ethics*
- *Rental business was already growing, then grew even more with COVID*
- *Payette and Cascade are big enough for users; just need to consider how the areas are used*
- *Payette Lake: Concentration of users at Legacy Park Area*
- *Warm Lake: Erosion is multiple factors (higher water levels, shoreline trails, boats, wind, etc.)*
- *Lake Cascade: Harmful Algae Bloom occurring earlier; hurts tourism*

VISIONING QUESTIONNAIRE

The Waterways Management Plan planning process sought to understand visitor perceptions and satisfaction with their experiences on the water. During the summer of 2021, the public and visiting recreationalists were able to share their experiences and desired visions for the waterways. Two online questionnaires were available: An extensive visioning questionnaire was developed to begin to understand visitor-use patterns/activities, general challenges/concerns, and to gather input on the long-term vision for each waterway. It asked about all the major waterways in Valley County. There were 214 completed responses.





Donnelly Chamber of Commerce

BOAT COUNTS & VISITOR USE INTERCEPT QUESTIONNAIRE

A shorter intercept questionnaire asked about visitors’ direct experiences during their visit. The intercept questionnaire was available online via QR code on signs at various boat ramps, on postcards at area businesses, and facilitated by volunteers on select days (as described below). There were 234 completed responses of which 164 response were collected during boat counts during the summer of 2021. A second intercept was conducted in the summer of 2022.

In an effort to specifically correlate visitor perceptions and satisfaction with the number of boats on the water, specific times and dates were identified to count the number of boats and simultaneously ask people about their perceptions that day. This was a large volunteer effort that involved over 22 volunteers and 150+ volunteer hours were attributed to the effort. The effort attempted to collect data on weekday and weekend time periods once during peak season (end of July) and once during non-peak season (mid-September). Weather and seasonal restrictions constrained some of the data collection, which included: stormy weather on the weekday time period in July, lower than normal water levels on Payette Lake in September, lower water levels and a Harmful Algae Bloom health advisory on Lake Cascade on August 13, 2021.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Visitation (in the past 12 months)?

	0 days	1-5 days	6-15 days	16-25 days	25+ days	# of Responses
Big Payette Lake	17.2%	18.9%	13.0%	12.4%	38.5%	169
Lake Cascade	40.4%	27.8%	12.6%	5.3%	13.9%	151
Warm Lake	57.2%	21.1%	5.3%	3.9%	12.5%	152
Upper Payette Lake/Little Payette Lake	47.3%	32.2%	15.8%	4.1%	0.7%	146
Horsethief, Herrick, Boulder Meadows, and Deadwood Reservoirs	69.9%	23.8%	6.3%	0%	0%	143
Alpine Lakes	47.2%	26.4%	18.1%	4.2%	4.2%	144
River above Lake Cascade	58.7%	23.9%	13.0%	2.9%	1.4%	138
River below Lake Cascade	60.6%	25.8%	9.8%	1.5%	2.3%	132

Typical Visitation Groups

	Just myself	One other person	A group of friends	A group of family including kids	Canine friends	Total checks
Big Payette Lake	13.7%	21.8%	22.7%	25.5%	16.2%	357
Lake Cascade	9.9%	25.7%	24.6%	23.6%	16.2%	191
Warm Lake	12.8%	22.2%	21.1%	26.1%	17.8%	180
Upper Payette Lake/Little Payette Lake	14.3%	29.8%	21.1%	16.1%	18.6%	161
Horsethief, Herrick, Boulder Meadows, and Deadwood Reservoirs	18%	28.8%	15.3%	19.8%	18%	111
Alpine Lakes	15.9%	33%	19.2%	13.7%	18.1%	182
River above Lake Cascade	14.8%	28.9%	23.4%	14.8%	18%	128
River below Lake Cascade	15.3%	28.8%	24.6%	18.6%	12.7%	118

Overall Experience

Waterway	Poor	Neutral	Excellent
Big Payette Lake	1.9%	14.6%	83.5%
Lake Cascade	3.0%	22.4%	74.6%
Warm Lake	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Feeling of Crowdedness

Waterway	Not at all crowded	Slightly crowded	Moderately crowded	Extremely crowded	No opinion
Big Payette Lake	33.3%	32.1%	20.8%	13.2%	0.6%
Lake Cascade	41.8%	32.8%	14.9%	9.0%	1.5%
Warm Lake	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%



CHAPTER 2: FOCUS AREA CURRENT TRENDS

INTRODUCTION

Based on the best available data, an overview of baseline data for the area was completed. The following chapter describes the qualitative understanding of the unique issues and challenges that affect the waterways. An assessment of keystone is also integrated. The full Current Trends Report is provided under separate cover.

The combination of two marinas, boat launch, public beach, fuel station, swimmers and non-motorized boat users concentrates activity in the Legacy Park Area.

- Mile High Marina



RECREATION

WHY DOES IT MATTER

It would be difficult to overstate the opportunities for outdoor recreation in and around Valley County's waterways included in this Plan. These waterways are a key source of pride for locals and serve a population from the region and beyond. They provide immense aesthetic and mental health benefits and recreational opportunities, such as swimming and boating, which help support the local tourism economy and keep local taxes lower. As the tourism economy of Valley County and its cities grows, the importance of the waterways is highlighted. As Valley County's waterways are seeing an increase in visitation, recreation trends are also shifting. New technology and types of watercraft are changing how the waterways are used. Paddleboarding has emerged as a popular activity, wakesurfing has changed how power boats use the waterways, and boat rentals - of all types - are increasing.

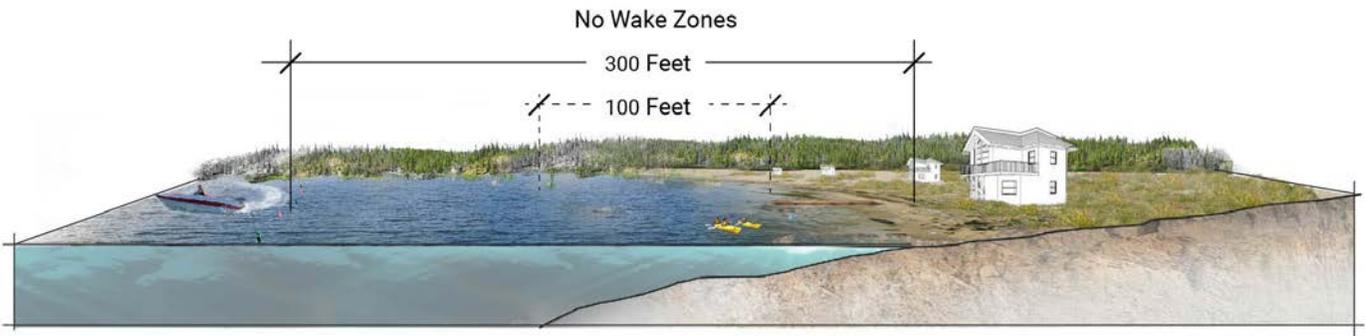
In addition to water-based forms of recreation, nearly every waterway location offers camping, hiking, wildlife viewing, birding, and biking along the shores. The waterways and surrounding areas also provide habitat for a diversity of wildlife and fish species. Although recreation activities and access to waterways should be maintained, increased use of the waterways in Valley County require heightened awareness and development of a long-term plan that seeks to balance the demands of recreational use with the needs of maintaining a healthy environment.

MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

The waterways and their various functions are managed by different entities, including the County, Reclamation, IDPR, IDL, IDFG, and the USFS. The IDEQ sporadically monitors water quality. Lake Cascade State Park and Ponderosa State Park are located at Lake Cascade and Big Payette Lake, respectively. The Idaho Parks and Recreation Department manages most of the waterways' campgrounds and trails. The IDFG manages fishery resources and implements fishing regulations, including stocking some fish species in certain waterbodies.

The 2020 Valley County Waterways Ordinance (Ordinance #20-11) stipulates operational rules, regulations, and behavioral standards, including no wake zones for public waterways in Valley County. The ordinance establishes a 300-foot no wake zone for Big Payette Lake, Upper Payette Lake, and Lake Cascade with certain exclusion areas. Idaho State Code 67-7077 no wake rules apply within 100 feet of a dock, person, or structure, including within the Valley County Waterways Ordinance 300-foot no wake zone.

CURRENT WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT

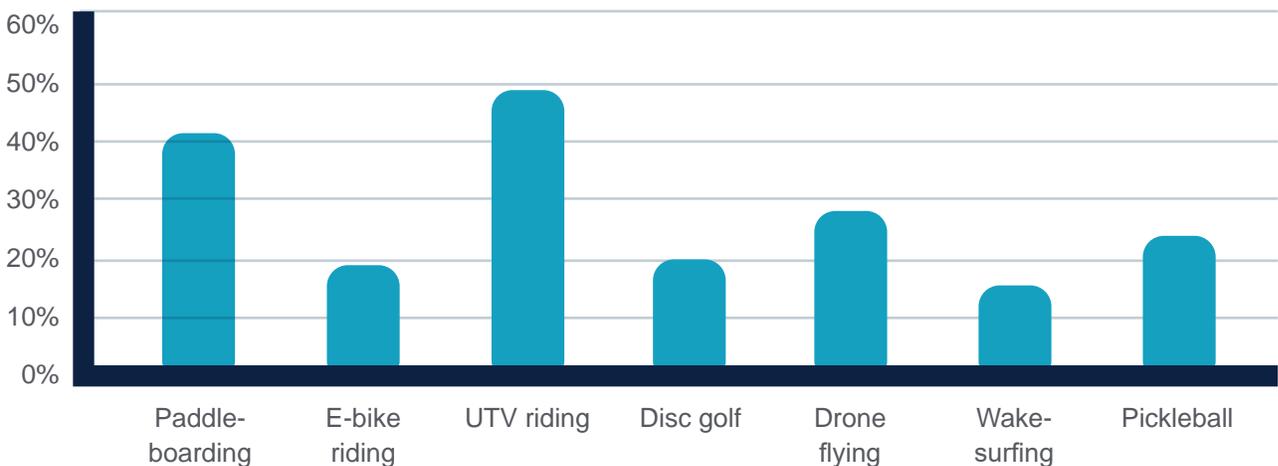


GROWTH IN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

The Idaho Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan from 2018 highlights the importance of outdoor recreation to Idaho and summarizes demand of all types of outdoor recreation across Idaho. Through this process IDPR surveyed recreation providers, public land managers, and the general public. Focus groups with recreation providers in Valley County also identified paddleboarding and wake surfing as two of the top trending outdoor activities.

TRENDING OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES IN IDAHO

Idaho SCORP 2018: Outdoor Recreation Provider Online Survey



Stand up paddleboarding has increased significantly, due to its ease of learning and low cost to entry. Recreation providers can accommodate the activity without having to add large facilities. Many park concessionaires and retailers provide rental boards. Wake surfing has also grown in popularity in Idaho as wake surfing technology and equipment continues to evolve and become more available. Unlike wakeboarding, wakesurfing involves catching a ride on top of the wake created by the boat's wake. According to the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, 7,811 boat licensees selected Valley County as either their primary or secondary use location in 2021.

Growth has occurred in shoreline recreation uses devoted to camping, picnicking, swimming, and fishing. Over the past five years, both Lake Cascade and Ponderosa State Parks have witnessed a steady increase in camping and day use from both Idaho residents and out-of-state visitors.

During the peak of the season from late June to Labor Day, onshore recreation facilities around some County waterways are strained.

A significant number of people using the North Beach lot are day users of the beach and are not paddlers renting from the company. With the lot full by 11 am, people continue up the Waterway to River Bend or over the bridge, areas which are equally impacted.

Stef Woods, owner of Backwoods Adventures Canoe and Kayak Rentals



ECONOMIC IMPACT

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), outdoor recreation accounts for \$2.5 billion or 3 percent of Idaho’s economy and supports 36,537 jobs. The recently released Gross Domestic Product numbers by the BEA highlights the importance of boating and fishing to Idaho’s economy. Idaho continues to see a greater increase (1.2 percent growth) in the outdoor recreation industry compared to the rest of the United States (0.4 percent growth) (apps.bea.gov 2021).

REVENUE GENERATED BY RECREATION ACTIVITIES IN IDAHO

Bureau of Economic Analysis

ACTIVITY	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (2019)
RVing	\$195,316,000
Hunting/Shooting/Trapping	\$149,240,000
Boating/Fishing	\$141,438,000
Equestrian Use	\$125,925,000
Snow Activities	\$57,721,000
Motorcycling/ATVing	\$55,173,000
Climbing/Tent Camping	\$20,917,000
Bicycling	\$11,177,000



CARRYING CAPACITY

Spatial Capacity – Capacity in regard to the physical constraints leading to space-related impacts. In other words, spatial capacity is the number of boats that can comfortably conduct their chosen recreational activity in a specific area of a waterway. For this analysis boats are considered motorized boats, capable of generating wake, active on the water at one time. A lake’s shape and water level will also affect the physical constraints on use. An irregular shoreline limits the amount of usable

boating surface. The water level (aka pool level) at Lake Cascade fluctuates significantly and changes the amount of surface acres available to recreate on a seasonal basis. In determining what “too much” means it is important to understand that no carrying capacity formula is right for every waterway. One factor to consider is the ecological or aesthetic value of the lake, which may not be captured in a boater survey. Case studies range from 4 boats per acre to 40 motorized boats per acre.

SPATIAL CAPACITY ANALYSIS

	BIG PAYETTE LAKE	LAKE CASCADE	WARM LAKE
Observed motorized boats at one time (High Use)	76	161	2
Observed motorized boats at one time (Low Use)	20	35	6
Wake Area (Acres) at high pool	4,326	21,504	224 (between 11am-6pm)
No wake Area (Acres) at high pool	771 (300 feet from shoreline, with exclusions)	1,952 (300 feet from shoreline, with exclusions)	423 (between 6pm- 11am) 199 (between 11am-6pm)



Social Capacity – Capacity in regard to visitors’ perception of crowding. Social capacity is defined by the specific user groups of each specific lake. Social capacity may but not always impact the users’ enjoyment of the recreational resources. Social capacity is reached when conflict arises or when users choose not to utilize the resource. The demand for various activities and the condition of the lakes and reservoirs must be considered to set realistic goals and standards.

Facility Capacity – Capacity in regard to the ability of infrastructure to support the demand of various recreation user groups. Considerations include parking lots, marina capacity, boat launches, traffic/circulation, and camping with boating access. Staffing for education, management, maintenance, and enforcement should also be considered.

SOCIAL CAPACITY ANALYSIS

	BIG PAYETTE LAKE	LAKE CASCADE	WARM LAKE
Observed motorized boats at one time (High Use)	76	161	2
Observed motorized boats at one time (Low Use)	20	35	6
Perception Survey (High Use)	Experience Excellent. Slight to Moderate with Areas of extreme crowding (Put-in Areas and North Beach).	Experience Excellent. Slight Crowding. Areas of extreme crowding associated with unsafe behavior and boat ramp.	Experience Excellent. Not Crowded.
Perception Survey (Low Use)	Experience Excellent. No to Slight Crowding.	Experience High. Not Crowded.	Experience Excellent Not Crowded.



Chad Chase

LAND USE

WHY DOES IT MATTER

The use of the land immediately adjacent to the Valley County waterways and within the watershed has a substantial impact on the natural and recreational value of the waterways and to the domestic water supply and irrigation. Continued growth in the region, increased demand for shoreline development in general, and increased demand for recreational access to the water is expected. Land uses surrounding the waterways include a variety of federal, state, and local governments, as well as privately held land. Each has an influence on the recreation experience and water quality to varying degrees.

The waterways are valued for the inherent beauty of their natural environment and are appreciated as part of a larger natural ecosystem. Development can substantially diminish the environmental attributes of these waterways. While the region has long been a magnet for visitors and second homeowners, that dynamic has increased with the development of high-end residential communities and resorts in the past ten years, including Tamarack Resort, Jug Mountain Ranch, Blackhawk on the River, and Whitetail. Especially during the COVID pandemic, an increasing number of people have moved or decided to spend more time in the area as many more people are able to work remotely.

Of the 2,354,048 acres of land in Valley County, 2,147,983 acres are under federal, state, or county management. The remaining 206,065 acres (8.7%) are privately owned (Valley County 2018). 88% of Valley County is within portions of three National Forests: the Boise, Payette, and Salmon/Challis.

MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

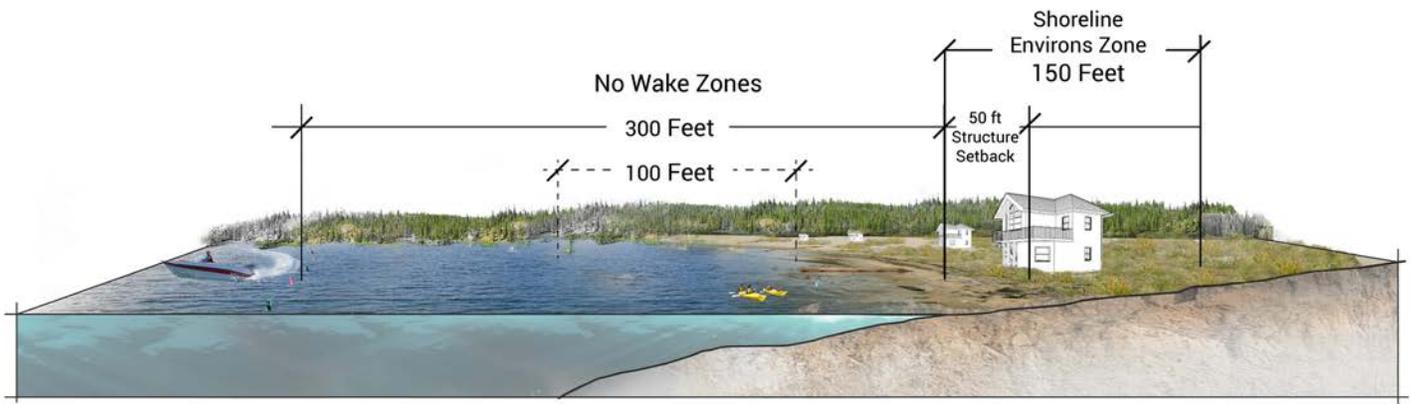
In the State of Idaho, authority for regulating land uses is delegated to local jurisdictions: Valley County and the cities of Cascade, Donnelly, and McCall. Local governments also coordinate with federal, state, and regional agencies in the review of development impacts on waterways including floodplain management, stormwater management, wetland area protection, and domestic water and septic systems.

REGULATORY GUIDANCE

The Valley County Code requires a conditional use permit for most land uses, except agriculture, single family residences, and some public uses. All residential buildings are required to be set back at least 30 feet from high water lines, and all other buildings are required to be at least 100 feet set back from high water lines. Allowable residential lot size is dependent on the type of water and sewer system available with a minimum of one acre required for a residence served by a septic system and individual well.

All conditional uses require the preparation of an Impact Report to address the potential environmental, economic, and social impacts of proposed uses and how these impacts are to be minimized or mitigated. Included are issues important to waterside development: surface water drainage and quality; disturbance of wetlands; flood-prone areas; vegetation removal; and soil, slope, and embankment disturbance and stability.

For properties within the McCall Area of City Impact, Valley County adopted the same codes for Impact Area (County) as the City. For the City of McCall Impact Area, the City of McCall and Valley County have adopted an overlay district to protect the water quality and aesthetic views of Big Payette Lake and the North Fork of the Payette River. The Shoreline and River Environs Zone (150' from high water mark) requires design review of all properties adjacent to the waterways and establishes a 50 foot minimum development setback from the lake and river. Within the setback, structures, patios, walls, lawns, and fences are prohibited. To protect water quality, a stormwater management plan consistent with best management practices is required for all building permit applications. In addition, wildlife habitat, wetlands, and views are to be protected.

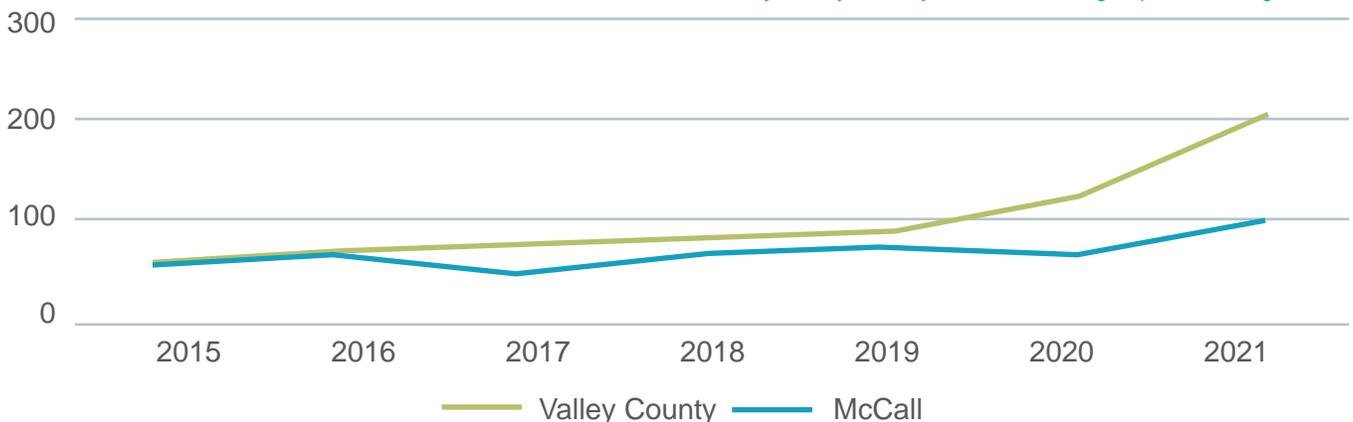


POPULATION GROWTH

Valley County has witnessed substantial population growth, 19 percent, between 2010 and 2020. During the same period, McCall grew by 28 percent. This growth is reflected in the number of residential building permits. Both Valley County and the City of McCall have experienced significant spikes in building permits, 58 percent and 54 percent respectively, in recent years. The population of Treasure Valley alone could pass 1 million people in the next 20 years, demonstrating that resources and visitation need to be managed now. Over the past six years, there have been over 80 shoreline permits issued in the McCall Area Shoreline and River Environs District, including an average of seven per year for new construction, mostly larger homes replacing original cabins.

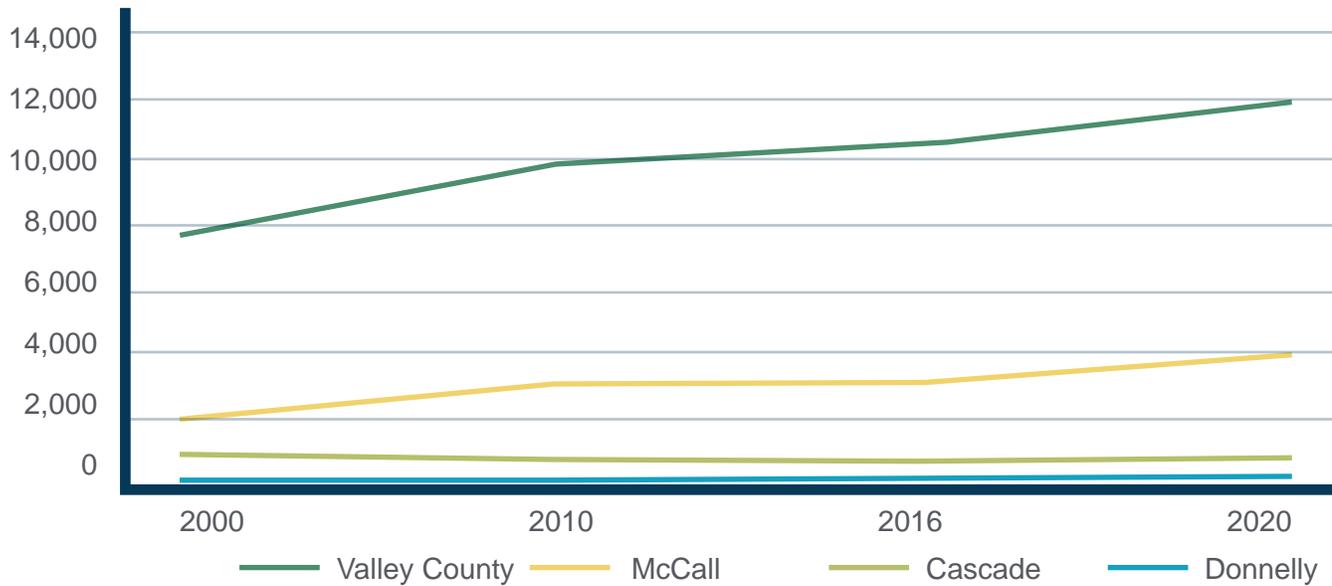
BUILDING PERMITS

Valley County and City of McCall Building Department, August 2021



POPULATION

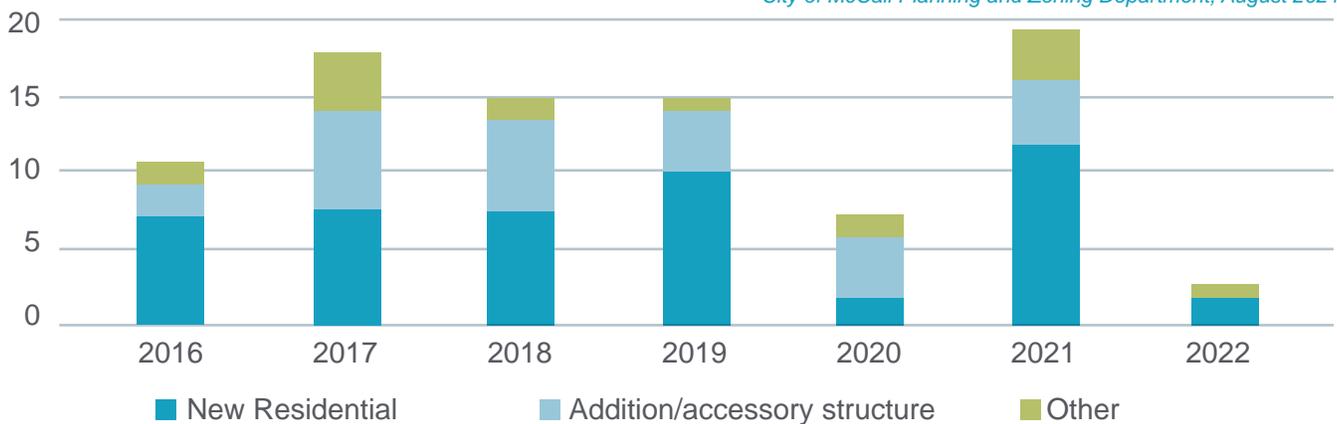
U.S. Census Bureau



The population of Treasure Valley alone could pass 1 million people in the next 20 years, demonstrating that resources and visitation need to be managed now.

SHORELINE PERMITS (MCCALL AREA)

City of McCall Planning and Zoning Department, August 2021





LAND USE IMPACTS ON THE WATERWAYS

Water Quality – Pressure from changing land use activities can result in the mobilization and loading of nutrients (nitrates and phosphorus) to aquatic ecosystems via sediment, increased runoff, the application of fertilizers, faulty septic systems, and altered landscape (Dillon et al. 1986, Dillon et al. 1994, Carpenter 2008, Schindler 2008, 2012, Paterson et al. 2008). The cumulative effects of increased nutrient loading are typically highly detrimental to fresh-water lakes and streams (Downing 2013, USEPA 2021). Strict adherence to good conservation practices can mitigate these negative impacts.

The water quality of Lake Cascade and Big Payette Lake is compromised by runoff from the surrounding land uses. Expected growth and development will further exacerbate these impacts. Contributing factors include:

- On site septic systems located proximate to waterways and the potential release of nitrogen and phosphorous into surface waters if these systems are not maintained;
- Pathogen and nutrient-laden waste generated by pets and livestock;
- Sediment, pesticides, and pathogen loads from crop production/agricultural and livestock grazing;
- Hydrocarbons, pesticides, nutrients, pathogens, heavy metals, and thermal pollution from urban and landscape run-off and drainage systems;
- Dust and hydrocarbons from roads;
- Sediment, salt, and oil runoff released from roads, pavement, and other impervious surfaces;
- Sediment loads from land erosion and loss of vegetative cover caused by timber harvesting and wildfire burns; and
- Increases in residential water use for domestic and landscaping needs (including aesthetic ponds) results in a reduction in water quantity available in the rivers, and also reduces water quality (i.e. temperature).



Recreation – Land uses surrounding the waterways influence the quality of the recreation experience on, and adjacent to, the water. The adequacy, location, maintenance, and safety of land-based support facilities for recreational activities are important in the enjoyment of the waterways. Considerations include the adequacy of:

- Public land for accessing the waterways, such as boat launch areas, day use facilities, and beaches;
- Facilities that support recreational activities, including restrooms, signage, and refuse disposal;
- Parking and roads to meet user demand; and
- The balance of access and facilities distribution with lake congestion or choke point areas.

Environmental Resources – The waterways are valued for the inherent beauty of their natural environment and are appreciated as part of a larger natural ecosystem. Overly developed water edges impact the waterways in the following ways:

- They create physical and visual barriers between the water and its watershed with a loss in the authenticity of the natural system.
- They cause habitat loss and fragmentation for indigenous wildlife species.
- They replace natural filtering wetlands vegetation with buildings and fertilized landscaping.
- They modify the natural landform of the shoreline with walls and severe topographical changes.
- They introduce activity, noise, and lights to a naturally quiet and peaceful environment free from light pollution at night.
- They introduce septic systems close to the shoreline.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

WHY DOES IT MATTER

The waterways in Valley County are a very valuable environmental resource, but they are only beneficial if they are clean and safe. Big Payette Lake, Lake Cascade, Warm Lake, and their tributary rivers and creeks provide important habitat to cold water aquatic life and support salmonid spawning.

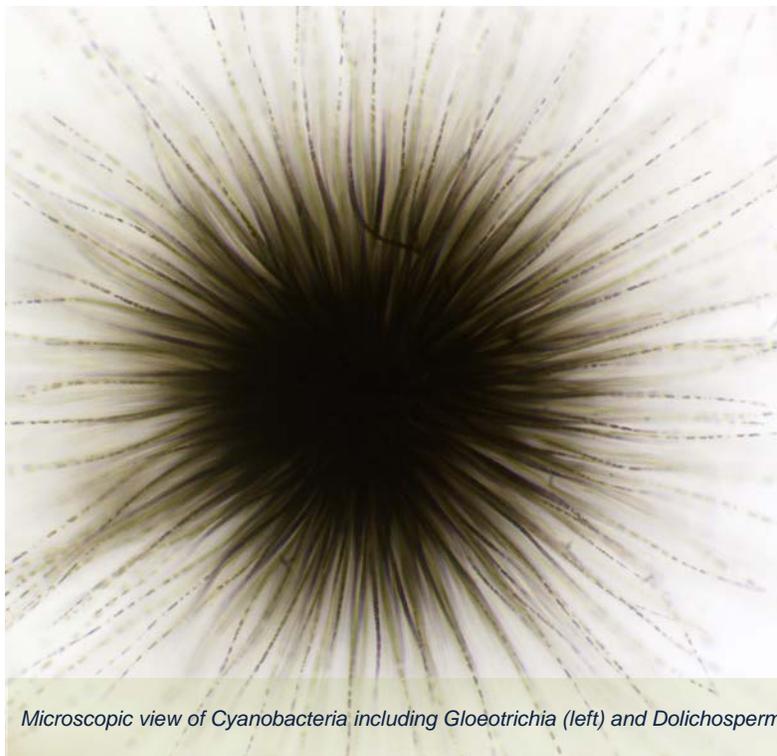
However, human activities, as described previously, can cause adverse impacts to waterways to the point where they can no longer provide the beneficial uses that we expect and have enjoyed in the past. Activities that occur on the land adjacent to the lakes and streams and throughout the watershed affect water quality and can create hazardous and toxic conditions for humans and animals.

MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Many of the water quality issues associated with the waterways have been brought to light as a result of assessments by the IDEQ mandated by the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). This Act requires that states and tribes restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. Section 303(d) of the CWA requires publication of a list of impaired water bodies that do not meet water quality standards and the development of total maximum daily loads (TMDL) for pollutants that are causing impairments. A TMDL is an estimation of the maximum pollutant amount that can be present in a waterbody and still allow that waterbody to meet water quality standards for a specific beneficial use.

Of the waterways included in this Plan and their tributaries, the IDEQ has set TMDLs for Lake Cascade, the West Mountain tributaries to Lake Cascade, Gold Fork River, Boulder Creek, Willow Creek, Mud Creek, North Fork Payette River, tributaries to Big Payette Lake, and Box Creek. A Watershed Management Plan is in place for Lake Cascade and TMDLs are reviewed every five years to assess if conditions are improving, declining, or remaining stable. The last TMDL review for the Lake Cascade Watershed was completed in 2018 and the last TMDL review for the North Fork Payette River Watershed was completed in 2012. Specifics by waterway are shared in following sections. On a local level, the Valley County Waterways Ordinance includes a regulation against discharging sewage, garbage, fuel, and other materials directly into the waterways. However, it does not address other practices that could help protect the environmental qualities in and around the waterways.





Microscopic view of Cyanobacteria including Gloeotrichia (left) and Dolichospermum and Aphanizomenon (right). Lenard Long

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

There are several environmental concerns that affect the ability of the Valley County waterways to provide habitat for fish and other aquatic species, safe water for recreation, and clean drinking water. The following is a description of the water quality issues that are current concerns in Valley County.

ALGAL BLOOMS

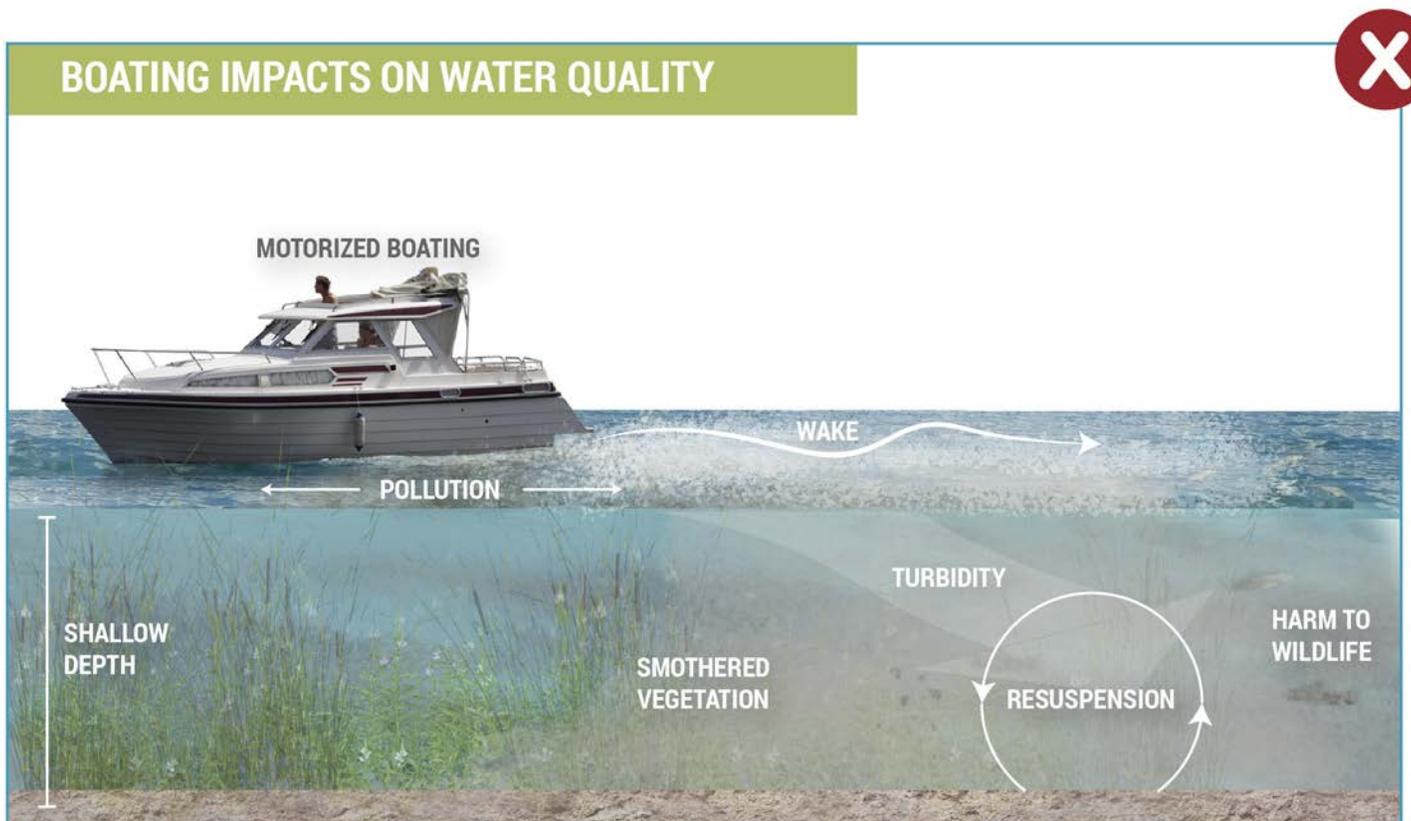
Phytoplankton are free-floating microorganisms found in lakes, streams, and oceans that convert sunlight into energy through photosynthesis. They are an important part of the aquatic food chain. The types of phytoplankton include algae, cyanobacteria, protist, and diatoms. Although not technically algae, cyanobacteria is commonly known as “blue-green” or “toxic” algae. When it grows excessively it becomes visible to the naked eye and can release toxins into the surrounding water or air making it harmful to people, animals, fish, and other parts of the ecosystem.

There are many adverse environmental impacts of excessive blue-green algae growth (harmful algal blooms). The toxins that are released can cause skin irritation, and if the water is ingested, they can cause gastrointestinal illness and liver damage in humans and death in animals. As the algae die, they sink to the bottom of the waterbody, decompose, and remove oxygen from the water in the process. The pH of the water can also be affected due to the release of acid and base compounds during respiration and photosynthesis. This depletion of dissolved oxygen and change in pH is harmful to fish and other aquatic organisms. Large algal blooms can also block sunlight from reaching organisms deeper in the waterbody and cause unpleasant odors.

Harmful algal blooms are caused by the presence of excessive nutrients and can be exacerbated by warmer water temperatures and slow-moving water. Nitrogen and phosphorus are the primary nutrients of concern. Since some types of cyanobacteria can utilize atmospheric nitrogen as a source of growth, phosphorous is most often the limiting factor. Algal blooms are a sign of premature eutrophication of lakes due to excess nutrients. Eutrophication is the process by which a waterbody becomes enriched in dissolved nutrients (e.g., phosphates), stimulating the growth of aquatic plants and usually resulting in the depletion of dissolved oxygen.

Phosphorus occurs naturally in the environment within soils and certain types of rocks. Anthropogenic (human-caused) sources of phosphorus include fertilizers, detergents, wastewater, erosion, and livestock grazing. Past studies and research in Valley County have shown that waterways are vulnerable to water quality degradation from anthropogenic activities, including development. A study of phosphorus loading around Lake Cascade found that due to the limited movement of phosphorus in sandy soils there was potential for phosphorus contamination from residential septic systems if they were installed within 13 meters of a water course or installed into the seasonal or permanent water table (Zimmer, 1983). Livestock grazing can contribute both phosphorus and nitrogen to waterways from feces and soil erosion that is carried to lakes and rivers by stormwater runoff. Grazed watersheds have been found to contribute 10 to 50 times more phosphorus to receiving waters compared to forested or ungrazed watersheds (Duda, 1983) (Saxton, 1983).

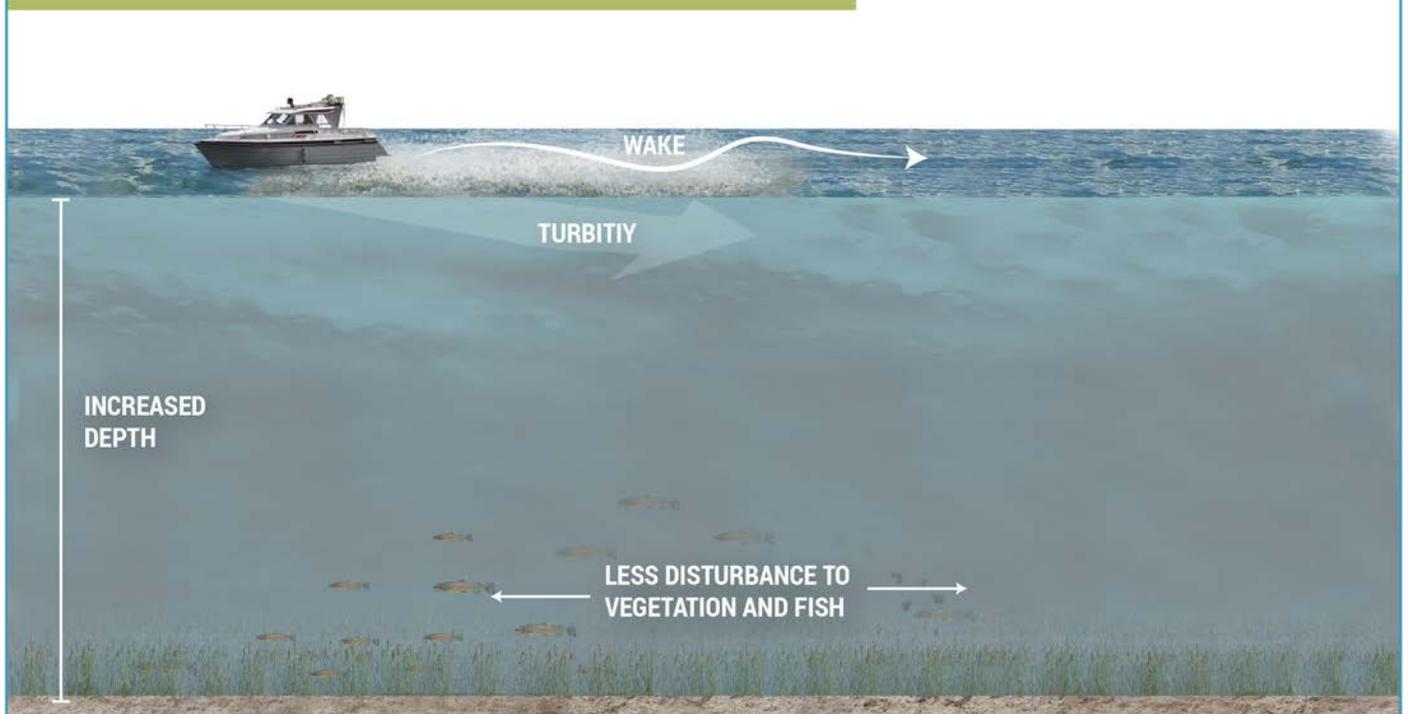
There are several metrics used to measure the potential for harmful algae blooms, including concentrations of phosphorus, chlorophyll-a, and dissolved oxygen; water clarity measured by Secchi transparency; and measurements of pH. Chlorophyll-a is the primary photosynthetic pigment of phytoplankton and is used as an estimator of phytoplanktonic biomass.



REDUCING IMPACTS OF BOATING

Although no wake zones are typically based on the horizontal distance from the shore or other features of concern, there is scientific support for adding no wake zones based on vertical depth of the waterbody. A 1994 study by the Corps of Engineers investigated the relationship between boat traffic and sediment resuspension and found that the amount of sediment resuspension varied with water depth and sediment type. Silt substrates were observed to have the highest amount of sediment resuspension in water depths of three feet and no resuspension seen at 8 feet depth (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1994). Additional studies have also found that the highest amount of sediment resuspension arises when boats are operating in waters less than around 8 feet deep (Yousef, 1974), (Cucinski, 1982) (Klein, 1997). Theoretical boat slip streams show that motorboats have potential to affect bed sediments to a depth of 33 feet depending on speed and angle of the trim angle of the propeller. However, at slipstream velocities of less than 0.25 m/s (0.6 mph) this depth is reduced to less than 4 m or approximately 12 feet (Ray, 2020). A 2003 study combined theoretical and experimental investigation of hydrodynamic impacts of recreational watercraft in shallow waterbodies and found that there was minimum potential for impact at water depths greater than 9 feet in a fine sand bed lake and 15 feet in a silt bed lake. Although impact varies depending on boat size, engine size, speed, and substrate type, a literature review by Wisconsin DNR noted that few impacts have been found at depths greater than 10 feet (Asplund, 2000). Thus, adding no wake zones in areas with depths less than 10 feet could be implemented to reduce the resuspension of bottom sediments and subsequent nutrient loading.

POSITIVE IMPACT OF INCREASED BUFFERS



SEDIMENTATION

Sediment originates from the erosion of rocks and soils and is the most common nonpoint source pollutant that affects rivers, streams, and lakes. Nonpoint source pollution comes from many diffuse sources rather than from an easily identifiable single source (e.g., sewage treatment plant or industrial source). Elevated levels of suspended sediment and bedload sediment are harmful to fish, prevent plant growth, and are major sources of phosphorus. Sediment deposited at the bottom of lakes can continuously release phosphorus causing eutrophication even while external inputs of nutrient loading are reduced.

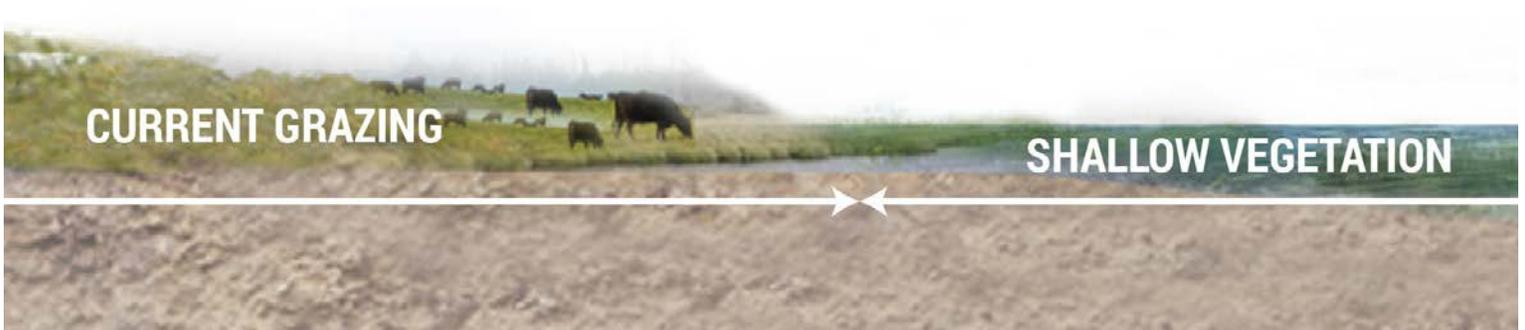
Sediment is mobilized and carried to lakes, rivers, and streams through a variety of mechanisms. Along lakes and reservoirs, boat wave-induced erosion increases sediment in the waterbody, especially during high water periods. Shoreline erosion due to winds has created 5- to 50-foot vertical cliffs in some areas on the east shore of Lake Cascade. Livestock grazing and streambank erosion can cause excessive sediments to be carried into the receiving waters. Sedimentation is also caused by uncontrolled off-road vehicle use and gravel roads with poorly functioning drainage structures.

The metric used to measure the sedimentation potential of a stream is the percentage of the banks that are considered stable. The goal of the National/Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Programs under the CWA is to limit erosion and sediment pollution. Measures to implement this goal should be enforced.

PATHOGEN (COLIFORM) AND NITRATE CONTAMINATION

Coliform bacteria are present in the environment and in animal and human feces. Although coliform bacteria are unlikely to cause illness, their presence is an indicator of the potential presence of harmful pathogens. Human health effects from pathogenic coliform bacteria include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, acute respiratory illness, meningitis, ulceration of the intestines, and possible death. Since Big Payette Lake is used as a source of drinking water for the City of McCall, pathogen contamination is a real concern.

In addition to coliform bacteria, nitrates are also a concern for drinking water supplies. At concentrations above 10 mg/L in drinking water, nitrates can cause a diminished capacity of the blood to transport oxygen in infants younger than three months, which leads to “blue baby syndrome.” Blue baby syndrome is a condition where a baby’s skin turns blue due to a lack of oxygen.



Both coliform and nitrate contamination can originate from wastewater effluent or runoff over agricultural or forested lands where animals are present. There was a measurable impact on the fecal bacteria detected in streams downstream of recreational housing on the west side of Lake Cascade and an even higher impact downstream of grazed land (Zimmer, 1983). Since nitrate nitrogen (one part nitrogen plus three parts oxygen) is highly mobile and standard septic systems are only able to achieve 10 to 20 percent removal rates (U.S. EPA, 2002), septic leachfields and unpermitted systems located near waterbodies are concerns.

AQUATIC HABITAT HEALTH

The primary environmental hazard to aquatic species is low dissolved oxygen during the winter and summer months, elevated water temperatures in the late summer, and low water levels or streamflow. Juvenile aquatic organisms are more susceptible to the effects of low dissolved oxygen. Reservoir drawdowns and low stream flows limit fish habitat and limit fish access to refuge areas in the tributaries where water is more highly oxygenated and cooler.

Dissolved oxygen concentration above 6 mg/L is optimal for aquatic life. Cold water holds more dissolved oxygen than warm water and increased flow rates provide more aeration and higher dissolved oxygen concentrations. Thus, elevated temperatures and low flows reduce dissolved oxygen and negatively impact aquatic habitat health.

RIPARIAN VEGETATION CONDITIONS

Riparian zones or areas are the interface between land and waterbodies. Riparian vegetation provides a transition between wetland and upland areas. The riparian areas adjacent to the waterbodies provide water quality enhancement, flood control, shoreline stabilization, and very important wildlife habitat. Shading provided by willows and other riparian vegetation enhances aquatic habitat by cooling the water and increasing dissolved oxygen levels and provides protective cover for nesting waterfowl.

Livestock grazing, land development adjacent to waterbodies, and proliferation of access paths can destroy the riparian vegetation, in addition to increasing erosion and sedimentation potential. The riparian vegetation can also be greatly impacted by invasive, non-native plants.

Certain areas of Lake Cascade are very shallow. So much so that the 300-foot buffer may only extend to depths of a few feet. These areas are not boatable when water levels drop in the summer.



Community Input on the Most Highly Rated Waterway Attributes

- Safety
- Parking

WATERWAY EXISTING CONDITIONS HIGHLIGHTS

LAKE CASCADE

Lake Cascade is a relatively shallow man-made reservoir managed by Reclamation. The average depth of the lake is 26 feet at full pool (high pool) and approximately 12 to 14 feet after drawdown in late summer. Designated water use includes contract irrigation, power generation, fish migration, augmentation flow, flood control, recreational use, and drinking water supply.

RECREATION

There are 25 existing recreation sites at Lake Cascade, 19 of which are under Reclamation jurisdiction with Lake Cascade State Park managing much of the recreation infrastructure and programming; the other six sites are under USFS jurisdiction. There are 10 boat launches managed by IDPR or USFS. Recently, there have been discussions of adding new marinas but no official plans have been approved. There are approximately 300 camping sites, including developed sites, group camping sites, private campgrounds, yurts, and dispersed camping spaces. There are numerous private residential docks, especially on the northeast arms. The lake provides important aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat and fishing is popular year-round. Some areas surrounding the lake are closed or inaccessible during winter but others provide cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, fat tire biking, ice fishing, and snowmobiling trails.

LAND USE

The 86-mile shoreline of Lake Cascade is a mix of natural forest, agricultural, recreational, and residential land uses. Almost two dozen campgrounds and day use areas, some with boat launches and direct access to the water, are present at Lake Cascade. Development is more concentrated on the east and north sides of the Lake with scattered residential subdivisions along the west side. Most prominent is the Tamarack Resort and the West Mountain subdivision. Grazing land exists to the east, north and south, as well as natural habitat, including forests and wetlands. A private airstrip and golf course round out the variety of land uses. For much of the perimeter of Lake Cascade, roads separate the waterway from development. Much of the West Mountain Road adjacent to the Lake is partially graveled and very dusty. Aside from the urban drainage from McCall and Payette lakes, the watershed of Lake Cascade is primarily forest and agricultural land. Increasingly, the trend is to convert the agricultural land to residential uses, including subdivisions and large rural residential parcels. As an example, Tamarack Resort, on state-leased land, converted forest land to a resort.





ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Six areas of over 4,000 acres at Lake Cascade are specifically designated as Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). The overall purpose of WMAs is to protect habitat for migratory birds and sensitive, threatened, or endangered wildlife species. The most crucial, abundant, and sensitive of these habitats are the riparian areas and wetlands. The emergent vegetation, adjacent wet meadows, swales, mudflats, and sandbars are critical as nesting, feeding, and loafing habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, wading birds, and raptors.

Water quality became a concern in Valley County in the 1970s when noxious algal blooms, aquatic weeds, and fish kills began to occur frequently in Lake Cascade. In the early 1990s, significant blue-green algae blooms caused by low water levels, high phosphorous loading, and hot weather resulted in 23 cattle dying from ingesting the toxic algae in the Lake. In 1995, a public health advisory was issued for Lake Cascade due to massive algal blooms. In 1996, the Lake Cascade Phase I Watershed Management Plan was developed and TMDLs were established for phosphorus for Lake Cascade, North Fork Payette River, and several tributaries.



OWNERSHIP RECLAMATION SIZE (ACRES) 28,000
 RECREATIONAL CHARACTER URBAN-RURAL

SURROUNDING LAND USES

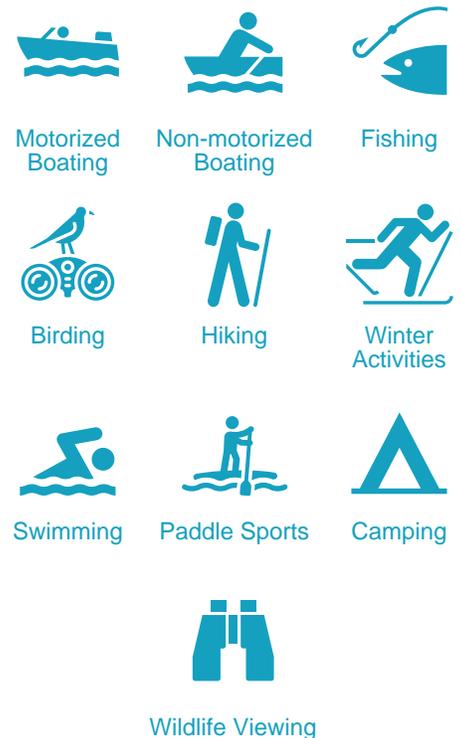
- Rural residential parcels
- Residential subdivisions
- Residential condominium
- City Residential
- Irrigated and dry grazing land
- USFS
- Wetlands
- Conservation areas
- Airstrip
- Campgrounds
- Day use areas
- Boat launches
- Golf Course

ADJACENT OWNERSHIP

- Public
 - Bureau of Reclamation
 - Boise National Forest
 - Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
 - Valley County
 - City of Cascade
 - City of Donnelly
- Private

Identified sources of phosphorus in Lake Cascade include unimproved roads adjacent to the Lake, unpermitted and substandard septic systems in the West Mountain Area (Lappin, 1989), internal recycling of nutrients within the Lake, and land management practices within the watershed (Lappin, 1989). Point sources of phosphorus include two wastewater treatment plants and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game fish hatchery.

Water quality monitoring by the IDEQ from 1989 through present indicates that there have been improvements to water quality in the Lake and most of the tributary systems, but the TMDL targets have still not been met. Recreation, cold water aquatic life, and agricultural water supply are still designated as impaired. Impaired water quality is apparent in the increased frequency of posted public health advisories including in 2021 for Lake Cascade due to toxic algal blooms. In Lake Cascade, more frequent and in-depth monitoring of cyanobacteria and its causes of proliferation is warranted.



Community Input on the Most Highly Rated Waterway Attributes

- Water Quality
- Cleanliness
- Accommodations/
Services

BIG PAYETTE LAKE

Big Payette Lake is a relatively deep glacial lake often referred to as the “crown jewel” of McCall because of its clear water and nearby forest landscape, making it the area’s major attraction. Big Payette Lake is important to McCall residents from a recreational and economic standpoint primarily in the summer months. It also supplies the area’s potable drinking water and therefore it is vital to preserve the water quality and shoreline. The primary boating season at Big Payette Lake is early July to Labor Day due to its relatively cold temperatures.

RECREATION

Much of the public land surrounding Big Payette Lake is managed as Ponderosa State Park, which offers over 1,600 acres of natural wilderness on the peninsula in the center of the lake. Ponderosa State Park offers campsites, hiking trails, and habitat for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife. The area’s abundant wildlife resources attract nature viewers and photographers throughout the year. Ponderosa State Park includes 14.3 miles of groomed Nordic ski trails ranging in difficulty from recreational to competitive and 3.4 miles of designated snowshoe trails. All of these trails are open for hiking during the rest of the year.

The rest of Big Payette Lake is surrounded by private land, as well as City of McCall parks. McCall’s five parks located along Big Payette Lake draw both locals and visitors and are highly used during the peak season. Most visible is Legacy Park, which supports a myriad of shoreline activities such as swimming, non-motorized boating, picnicking, volleyball, and concessions. Many private homes have their own boat docks or other amenities on the water. IDL owns a significant amount of shoreline property in the northern portion of the lake.

IDL: NAVIGATIONAL ENCROACHMENT PERMITS

Boat Garage – 13

Boat Lift – 3

Breakwater – 10

*Commercial Marina – 11 (Includes City
of McCall and Ponderosa State Park)*

Community Dock – 44

Mooring Buoy – 118

*Other Navigational – 15 (Mostly
Private Boat Ramps)*

Single Family Dock – 392

Two Family Dock – 30



City of McCall

LAND USE

Big Payette Lake is used for irrigation, recreation, and is the City of McCall’s domestic water supply. For these water-related uses, water quality is critical.

Big Payette Lake is anchored on the south by commercial and residential land uses in the City of McCall and public access to the lake is provided by five parks owned and operated by the City of McCall. Approximately 7 miles (27 percent) of the shoreline is adjacent to Ponderosa State Park, which is located on a peninsula that divides the lake into west and east arms, and at the North Beach on the northern end of the lake where the Payette River flows into the lake. Residential development second home cabins surround much of the remainder of the 26-mile-long shoreline with a scattering of private campgrounds and one resort lodge. USFS and IDL-managed land exists along both sides of the northern perimeter of the lake, continuing north, west, and east within the lake’s watershed. Contrasted with much of Lake Cascade, development is immediately adjacent to the lake, with the road access behind developed areas. Access through the North Beach and along the northern half of the eastern side is from gravel roads.

The Big Payette Lake shoreline could be further developed and redeveloped as IDL divests itself of the remaining leased cottage sites and moves toward higher and best uses for some endowment lands. In the agency’s draft “Payette Endowment Land Study” (December 2020), 41 acres of endowment land were identified as transition areas over the next 20 years, including two islands in the lake and land along the east shoreline. The endowment land surrounding Big Payette Lake is a controversial issue at this time related to discussions between development and conservation. Another 3,500 acres of endowment land not identified for transition in the report immediately borders the lake.



Downtown McCall. Chad Case

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

In 1997, a technical study of Big Payette Lake was conducted to evaluate its capacity to assimilate nutrient inputs and its potential for eutrophication. Based on measurements of total phosphorus, nitrogen, and chlorophyll-a taken in 1995 and 1996, the lake was found to be oligotrophic (low productivity) because blue-green algae was found to be rare and total phosphorus was consistently low. However, the bottom of the lake had low dissolved oxygen concentrations due to the colder water at the bottom not mixing with the upper layers. Accumulating organic matter in the lake bed sediments also caused an internal load of nutrients. These factors, combined with increases in residential development and recreational use, cause concern for potential future eutrophication of Big Payette Lake and a reduction in its water quality.

Coliform contamination and volatile and synthetic organic chemical contamination from fueling sources near the water supply intakes is a concern. In the summer of 2000, the surface water intake at the Shore Lodge encountered high levels of bacteria above the safe drinking water limits.



OWNERSHIP
IDAHO DEPT. OF
LANDS

RECREATIONAL
CHARACTER
URBAN

SIZE (ACRES)
5,330

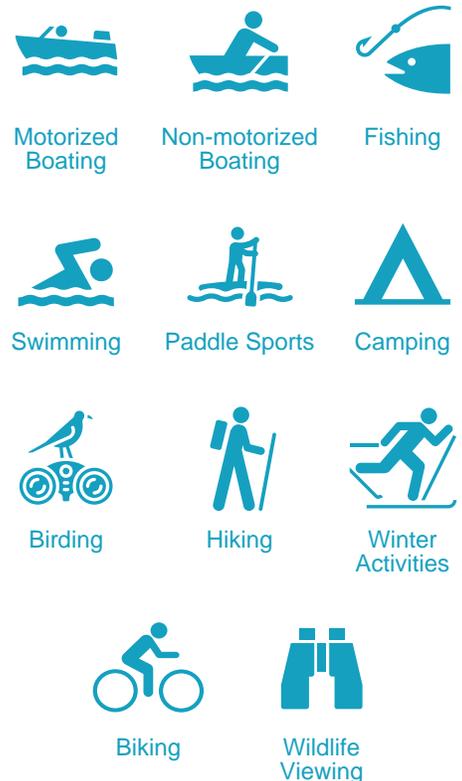
SURROUNDING LAND USES

- City commercial (lodging, retail, restaurants, recreation services)
- City residential
- Rural residential subdivisions
- Rural residential parcels
- Residential condominiums
- USFS land
- Wetlands
- Campgrounds
- Day use areas
- Boat launches

ADJACENT OWNERSHIP

- Public
 - Idaho Department of Lands
 - Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
 - University of Idaho
 - Valley County
 - City of McCall
- Private

The Big Payette Lake Management Plan was completed in 1997. It included a management plan, an implementation plan, a monitoring and trend analysis, and an extensive list of recommended BMPs (Big Payette Lake Water Quality Council, 1997). From 1997 to 2020, the IDEQ has performed monitoring of dissolved oxygen, total phosphorus, total nitrogen, and chlorophyll-a in Big Payette Lake (Cusack, 2020). The summary report was completed in 2020 and found that total phosphorus had remained relatively consistent but had increased in 2020 and should be closely monitored. Total nitrogen was found to have decreased since 2005. Two of the four water quality objectives included in the Big Payette Lake Management Plan were not met for three consecutive years. This included the objective related to dissolved oxygen concentrations from June to September and the median value of total phosphorus measured from May to September. Measurements and impacts of hydrocarbons in Big Payette Lake should be evaluated. Eurasian water milfoil has been establishing in Big Payette Lake, causing impacts to aquatic habitat by consuming oxygen and blocking sunlight. The Valley County Weed Department is actively working to remove milfoil from Payette and Warm lakes.





Community Input on the Most Highly Rated Waterway Attributes

- Water Quality
- Safety
- Aquatic Vegetation/
Habitat

WARM LAKE

Warm Lake is the largest natural lake in the Boise National Forest and it is geothermal. There are many natural hot springs in the area.

RECREATION

Motorized and non-motorized boating are popular activities. There is a small beach area for swimming. Fishing, hiking, birding, and wildlife viewing are also popular activities. Along with USFS campgrounds, two lodges manage recreation along the north side of the lake through USFS leases.

LAND USE

The perimeter of the 1.6-mile-long Warm Lake shoreline includes two lodges, three campgrounds, a swimming beach, and three residential cabin neighborhoods on USFS-leased land. The Northshore Lodge manages 10 cabins and a restaurant/store. Warm Lake Lodge hosts seven cabins and seven camping sites. A small neighborhood of cabins borders the western edge of the lake. The campgrounds include Picnic Point with eight sites, Shoreline with 31 sites, and Warm Lake with 12 sites.



OWNERSHIP
USFS

RECREATIONAL CHARACTER
SEMI-RURAL

SIZE (ACRES)
423

SURROUNDING LAND USES

- Two historic lodges with restaurants, lodges and store
- Residential cabins on leaseholds in three neighborhoods.
- Campgrounds
- Swimming beach
- Boat launches

ADJACENT OWNERSHIP

- USFS - Boise National Forest

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

There has been no cause for concern to monitor water quality at Warm Lake, therefore minimal information exists. Potential impacts of current concern include increased use of recreational visitors, including wake boats, camping, and social trails, as well as nearby impacts from adjacent roads and future mining operations.

Non-motorized Boating Swimming Fishing

Birding Hiking Paddle Sports

Hot Springs Wildlife Viewing

Motorized Boating Camping



Hidden Lakes. Jon Conti

ALPINE LAKES

There are nearly 300 alpine lakes within Valley County, most of which are only accessible via non-motorized means.

RECREATION

Alpine lakes offer extraordinary backcountry experiences including camping, scenic viewing, and fishing (some lakes stocked with trout and other species by IDFG).

LAND USE

Other land uses within the watershed of Valley County waterways include timber harvesting, unpaved access roads, dispersed recreational use, grazing, communication facilities, and limited mining.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

There has been no cause for concern to monitor water quality at the alpine lakes, therefore, minimal information exists.



Fishing



Camping



Hiking



Wildlife Viewing

OWNERSHIP
USFS (TYPICAL)
SIZE (ACRES)
VARIES

RECREATIONAL
CHARACTER
PRIMITIVE

SURROUNDING LAND USES

- Forest lands
- Backcountry recreation

ADJACENT OWNERSHIP

- Public

NORTH FORK OF THE PAYETTE RIVER

The North Fork Payette River flows approximately 113 miles south from the Salmon River Mountains to join the Payette River, which is a tributary of the Snake River. The river is popular for kayaking, whitewater rafting, fishing, birding, and wildlife viewing. A section of the river is 16 miles north of Banks is considered big-water Class V for whitewater kayaking. It has served as the site of the North Fork Championship – one of the most challenging whitewater competitions in the world. County Ordinance #20-11 defines non-motorized stretches of the river north of Lake Cascade and Payette Lake.

RECREATION

Just upstream and downstream of Big Payette Lake are popular fishing and paddling sections of the river. The Meanders north of the Lake is a scenic flat water stretch through towering trees, where abundant wildlife can be spotted. Paddle sports are growing in the area. The Meanders can be accessed from multiple locations along the adjacent road causing resource issues with social trails and litter. Just south of the Lake through the City of McCall, the river can also be accessed for fishing and floating. It also can attract whitewater paddlers when the water level is right. However, access points aren't formalized and there are some issues with private property.

The BLM manages a recreation site on the North Fork Payette River, approximately 11 miles south of McCall. The site offers a small sandy beach, swimming, fishing, picnicking, and other sorts of non-motorized river activities. The surrounding forest offers birding and wildlife viewing.

Kelly's Whitewater Park (KWP) opened in June 2010. It includes a short stretch of the North Fork Payette that flows through the 3.4 acres of public park downstream of Lake Cascade. KWP offers rafting, kayaking, paddle boarding, and tubing opportunities. It also links to a five-mile walking path along the bank of the river. The mission of the non-profit park is "to provide local children with an opportunity to learn water sports and water safety while instilling an appreciation for the river."

A popular family-friendly whitewater trip with Class II and III rapids, that is also commercially rafted, is from the Cabarton Bridge down to Smith's Ferry. The put-in location is managed by Valley County and is very busy on summer weekends, to the point of creating safety and natural resource concerns.

LAND USE

The land uses surrounding the North Fork of the Payette River between Lake Cascade and Big Payette Lake are predominately rural, characterized



John Webster for Tamarack Resort

OWNERSHIP
N/A

SIZE
113 MILES

RECREATIONAL CHARACTER
SEMI-PRIMITIVE
NON-MOTORIZED
(ABOVE LAKE CASCADE);
SEMI-PRIMITIVE
MOTORIZED
(BELOW LAKE CASCADE)

SURROUNDING LAND USES

- Rural residential parcels
- Rural residential subdivisions
- Residential condominiums
- Commercial
- Dry and irrigated grazing
- Irrigated crop lands
- USFS land
- Wastewater treatment plant
- Day use/river access points
- Private common areas
- Private campgrounds
- Fish Hatchery
- Trails

ADJACENT OWNERSHIP

- Public
 - Valley County
 - City of McCall
- Private

by grazing/crop land and residential development on large lots with more dense development within and near the cities. A fish hatchery and two sewage treatment facilities also exist along the river, including the McCall Wastewater Treatment Plant and the West Mountain Sewer and Water Plant.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

The North Fork of the Payette River is susceptible to erosion and sedimentation and has been identified with sediment impairment below Lake Cascade. An IDEQ assessment of the river between Big Payette Lake and Lake Cascade indicates that elevated temperature is a potential impairment to cold water aquatic life and salmon spawning; however, nutrients are not in excess and dissolved oxygen and sedimentation is not impairments in this stretch of the river. Currently, the Payette Lake Recreational Water & Sewer District inter-sewage effluent storage pond leaks into an underdrain that discharges into the North Fork of the Payette River.



Kayaking



Fishing



Whitewater Rafting



Camping



Birding



Wildlife Viewing



CHAPTER 3: THE PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The County-wide desired future condition guides the general management for the County-wide system of waterways, by building off public and partner interviews, the existing conditions summary, and case study review. Additional details are provided for each major waterway. Management maps help illustrate the community's vision to manage the land resources in such a way that protects water quality, reduces environmental impacts, and enhances the waterways. Priority strategies direct future management for each waterway, including process, policy, operational, and infrastructure opportunities.

*The lake is large enough to accommodate everyone.
It comes down to better education. People want
to do the right thing but need to know the rules.*

- Waterway User

COUNTY-WIDE VISION

The following desired future condition and priority strategies sets the guiding vision for all waterways across the County.

COUNTY-WIDE DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION:

A waterways system that balances and enhances recreation experiences, adjacent land uses, and environmental resources by:

- Optimizing each waterway for its desired recreation experience and protection of its natural resources;
- Protecting high water quality for all including end users, recreators, and aquatic ecosystems;
- Continuing positive visitor satisfaction and supporting a sustainable tourism industry;
- Ensuring complementary and integrated adjacent land uses that support waterways; and
- Providing an understandable and thoughtful path forward for our community and visitors.



COUNTY-WIDE OBJECTIVES:

Objectives that apply County-wide include:

- CW 1.** Maintaining and enhancing amenities to ensure the provision of a high-quality recreation experience and higher quality facilities.
- CW 2.** Ensuring public safety of water-based recreationalists, including both motorized and non-motorized boating.
- CW 3.** Conserving and promoting ecological processes, including maintaining healthy wildlife populations, fisheries, and native aquatic plant communities.
- CW 4.** Maintaining strong partnerships with the County, Reclamation, IDPR, IDL, USFS, IDFG, IDEQ, Valley County Weed District, NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service), local municipalities, and landowners, among others.
- CW 5.** Managing upland uses within watersheds to protect water quality, including development, recreational access, weed control, forest management, farming, and grazing.
- CW 6.** Collaborating with the VSWCD on the creation of the North Fork Payette Watershed Coalition.
- CW 7.** Implementing actions from the Valley County Groundwater Quality Improvement and Drinking Water Source Protection Plan (2022).
- CW 8.** Creating a desired future condition to support annually monitoring and reporting keystone indicator data to a consolidated database.

Definitions for Waterway- Specific Visions

The visions for each specific waterway is made up of four parts:

- **Desired Future Condition:** Statement of purpose that describes the ultimate management scenario.
- **Priority Strategies:** Initiatives, guidance, and management recommendations that are needed to maintain the desired future condition.
- **Management Map:** A geographic illustration of priority strategies.
- **Keystone Indicators:** The primary metrics that will be used to track progress to achieve the desired future condition. Additional details of implementation of the indicators will be identified in the Adaptive Management Plan.

WATERWAY SPECIFIC VISION & STRATEGIES

LAKE CASCADE VISION

Desired Future Condition

Lake Cascade enhances water quality while fostering an emerging outdoor recreation industry.

PRIORITY STRATEGIES

- LC 1.** Encouraging appropriate use to prevent user conflicts and support the environment.
- LC 1a. Establish new safety zones around areas identified as High Impact Caution Areas to include reducing speeds and establishing directional travel.
 - LC 1b. Establish no wake management areas where water depth is 10 feet or less and maintain the current 300 foot shoreline buffer per County Ordinance.
 - Publishing materials on water fluctuations and maps of high and low pool and educate the public on the Lake's purpose.
 - Publishing maps and data via mapping applications GAIA, onX, Avenza (georeferenced PDFs), and/ or Navionics and educate users before they get on the water.
 - LC 1c. Educate the public about Idaho State Statutes Operation of Vessel Section 67-7077 considering no wake rules that apply within 100 feet of a dock, person, or structure.
 - LC 1d. Maintain level of boater safety enforcement and marine sheriff patrols. Publish Wakeboat Etiquette Tips; start a Ride the Core, Avoid the Shore program. Determine sources for more patrol funding.
 - LC 1e. Incorporate a public involvement process to cite new marinas to minimize changes to the natural landscape, provide for safe navigation, and meet indicators for carrying capacity.
 - LC 1f. Work with State agencies to assess the need and implementation opportunities for aquatic invasive species checks at specific boat ramp locations.

Community Input on Waterway Concerns

- Recreation
 - Boat waves
 - Carrying capacity
- Environmental Resources
 - Phosphorus and toxic algae blooms
 - Nitrogen and other nutrients
 - Dust particulates
- Land Use
 - Rangeland/grazing management
 - Increasing residential development impacts
 - Post-wildfire impacts

GRAZING SET BACK





Logan Simpson

- LC 2.** Creating complementary land uses that contribute to water quality health to reduce occurrences of public health advisories due to harmful algal blooms.
 - LC 2a. Work with irrigation districts, IDFG, and Idaho Power to assess locations of water diversions and possible changes to maintain higher flows and colder water temperatures.
 - LC 2b. Work with NRCS and private landowners to implement grazing management plans to exclude livestock near streams and waterway shorelines, alternate water sources, and other conservation practices.
 - LC 2c. Strengthen conservation practices from the impacts of grazing and return flood irrigation flows.
 - LC 2d. Support EPA's recommendation to complete septic tank inspections every 3-5 years to determine if pumping and/or repairs are needed. Complete inspections upon sale of a property and provide ways to incentivize septic owners to maintain their systems.
 - LC 2e. Support a South Lake Recreation Water and Sewer District centralized sewer collection and treatment system.
 - LC 2f. Enhance education on the purpose and operations of Lake Cascade as a reservoir and the role of water uses downstream.
 - LC 2g. Work with Valley County and partners to implement strategies and practices from the Valley County Ground Water Quality Improvement and Drinking Water Source Protection Plan.

WILDLIFE/WETLAND ZONE + NO WAKE

4,000 FT →



LC 3. Keeping our shorelines free from runoff pollution.

- LC 3a. Implement improvements to existing zoning provisions, such as the requirement for an impact report to apply to properties around the lake and/or adopt an overlay zone adjacent to the Lake and its tributaries to implement BMPs (natural vegetative swales, prohibition of fertilizers and excessive clearing, on-site water retention, grassy swales without fertilizer, etc.).
- LC 3b. Stabilize stream banks with bioengineering techniques without riprap, where possible.
- LC 3c. Work with the USFS and other adjacent land owners to identify solutions to and improve sustainability of roads and trails to decrease erosion and improve drainage, while maintaining access.
- LC 3d. Support BMP measures outlined in the Cascade Reservoir TMDL Implementation Plan (IDEQ, 2000).
- LC 3e. Work with the USFS and IDL on forest management within the wildland urban interface to protect water quality.

LAKE CASCADE KEYSTONE INDICATORS

Indicator	Baseline #	Desired Future Condition
User Satisfaction	75% surveyed rate overall experience as excellent	Maintain greater than 75% feeling of excellent experience
Incidents	113 warnings issued per year (across Valley County)	Maintain less than <100 warnings per year (across Valley County)
Feeling of extreme crowdedness	10% surveyed	<20% surveyed
Health Advisories Issued [1]	1 issued in 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019	No health advisories
Total Phosphorus	0.03-0.06 mg/L [1, 2, 3]	<0.025 mg/L [4]
Water Clarity (Secchi disk readings)	0 - 20.5 ft	> 6 ft
Dissolved Oxygen	<6 mg/L [4]	>6 mg/L [5]
Water Temperature	75°F max [4]	<22°C (71.6°F) max, <19°C (66°F) avg [5]
Carrying Capacity (Boats at one time)	161 (High)	368 (at 40 acres per boat)

[1] 2019 Monitoring Report for Cascade Reservoir and the North Fork Payette River (HUC 17050123) between Payette Lake and Cascade Reservoir

[2] IDEQ 2021 Lake Cascade Water Sampling results (Excel format)

[3] IDEQ 2021 North Fork Payette Update, NF Payette Monitoring Cascade Reservoir Monitoring Cyanobacteria and Big Payette Lake Monitoring for NFPR Watershed Summit presentation

[4] "Cascade Reservoir Watershed: Phase III Water Quality Management Plan and TMDL Five-Year Review" <https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/11976>

[5] "Water Body Assessment Guidance 3rd Edition" <https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/14844>. Per the DEQ 1998 Phase II WMP - "dissolved oxygen in lakes and reservoirs (>6 mg/L at all times, except for the bottom 20% of water depth in lakes and reservoirs where depths are thirty-five (35) meters or less, and hypolimnion waters in stratified lakes and reservoirs)"



LAKE CASCADE

MANAGEMENT MAP

Adams County
Valley County

Non-motorized
Area

Non-motorized
Area

Non-
motorized
Area

Lake Cascade Strategies

-  Wildlife Management Areas
-  No Wake Zones* (High and Low Pools)
-  10 ft Depth at Low Pool
-  10 ft Depth at High Pool
-  Direction of motorized travel priority area
-  High Impact Caution Area

* Per Valley County Ordinance 20-11. Lake Cascade no wake zone varies as pool-elevation shifts. Idaho State Lake Section 67-7077 no wake rules apply within 100 ft of a dock, person, or structure, as well as the exclusion area.



BIG PAYETTE LAKE VISION

Desired Future Condition

Big Payette Lake is a significant recreational summer destination for Valley County tourism and a variety of activities while continuing to protect our headwaters.

PRIORITY STRATEGIES

BP 1. Preventing user conflicts and protecting our headwaters ecosystem.

BP 1a. Implement a targeted expansion of no wake management areas and install buoys (potentially with cameras) to denote changes in management based on the following criteria:

- Shallow water 10 feet or less in depth
- Environmental/Wildlife areas extended to 500 feet
- River inlets extended to 500 feet
- High-traffic areas/marinas extended to 500 feet
- Urban shoreline/docks/houses to extended 500 feet (south of narrows and pilgrim cove)

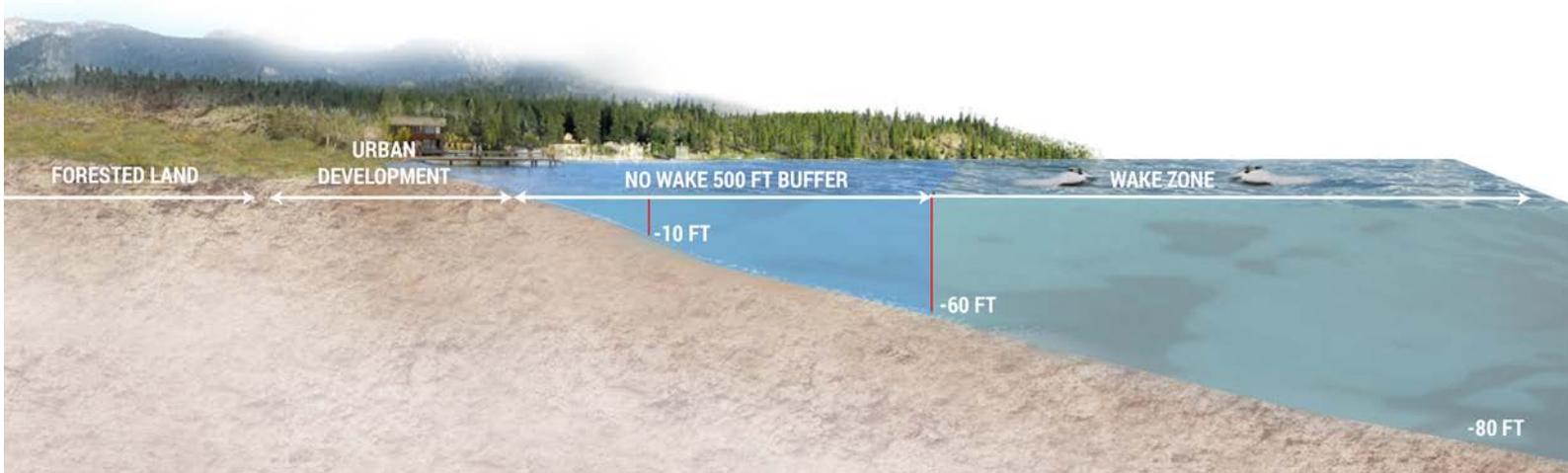
BP 1b. Provide robust user education through signage, mapping, interactive applications, rental company education, and social media/newsletter messaging.

- Create a map and brochure to send out with rental companies, concessionaires, and recreation agencies to share consistent standards (develop signage plan) regarding life jackets, whistles, and invasive species stickers.
- Publish Wakeboat Etiquette Tips and start a Ride the Core, Avoid the Shore program.

BP 1c. Educate the public about Idaho State Statutes Operation of Vessel Section 67-7077 considering no wake rules that apply within 100 feet of a dock, person, or structure, along with speed limits.

Community Input on Waterway Concerns

- Recreation
 - Boat waves
 - Carrying capacity
 - Enforcement/education
- Environmental Resources
 - Erosion
 - Invasive aquatic species
 - Drinking water source
- Land Use
 - Residential impacts
 - Urban runoff
 - Infrastructure damage





Payette North Beach. Logan Simpson

SPOTLIGHT ON: MANAGEMENT AREA CASE STUDIES

Indicators of reduced water quality, increased shoreline erosion, and dissatisfaction of public input show that the current County ordinance of 300 feet (as defined) should not be decreased. Demand for recreation, including more non-motorized vessels, is growing without dedicated space to safely recreate. To maintain safety and water quality, no wake management areas should be expanded. Targeted expansion in shallow waters, urban shoreline, and high impact areas are often where facilities (e.g., docks and marinas) are already located and require low speeds. Carrying capacity for all recreation users to safely enjoy the lake can still be maintained.

Technical summary of scientific data completed by Kootenai County established that wave action is tied to erosion potential, no wake zones of more than 500 feet are recommended, and boats operating at transition speeds generate the most damaging wake. Lake Tahoe has implemented a 600-foot no wake zone to minimize shoreline erosion, reduce impacts to gamefish spawning areas, improve light sources essential to submerged vegetation, and minimize noise impacts on visitors, residents, and wildlife.

This Plan recommends a targeted expanded no wake management area to protect the safety of all users and to reduce impacts to the shoreline.

- BP 2.** Managing Big Payette Lake’s natural setting area and high water-quality standard for drinking water.
- BP 2a. Designate parking and develop additional facilities (e.g., restrooms, kiosks, trash cans) to protect water quality in the headwaters and sensitive natural areas.
 - BP 2b. Work with IDPR and IDL on recreation management at the north end of the lake, in tandem with river management (see following section on North Fork of Payette River).
 - BP 2c. Work with Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) and the Lake Reservoir Company to monitor and manage residential water intakes and dam releases to maintain water quality and temperature for the health of the lake and river.
 - BP 2d. Maintain an updated Water Master Plan and work with Valley County and partners to implement strategies and practices from the Valley County Ground Water Quality Improvement and Drinking Water Source Protection Plan.
 - BP 2e. Work with State agencies to assess the need and implementation opportunities for aquatic invasive species checks at specific boat ramp locations.
- BP 3.** Encouraging appropriate multiple use and keeping our waterways safe.
- BP 3a. Sign “Paddle Sport/Swim Priority Areas” to educate users about high use non-motorized areas where additional precautions should be met.
 - BP 3b. Develop concessionaire program to further define desired uses and capacity.
 - BP 3c. Maintain presence of law enforcement at docks and high-use areas during peak times with additional funding, volunteer rangers, and patrol hours.
 - BP 3d. Work with the City to assess launch fees and allocate funds for user safety education and future enforcement.
 - BP 3e. Identify new points of access to reduce social trails on public lands.

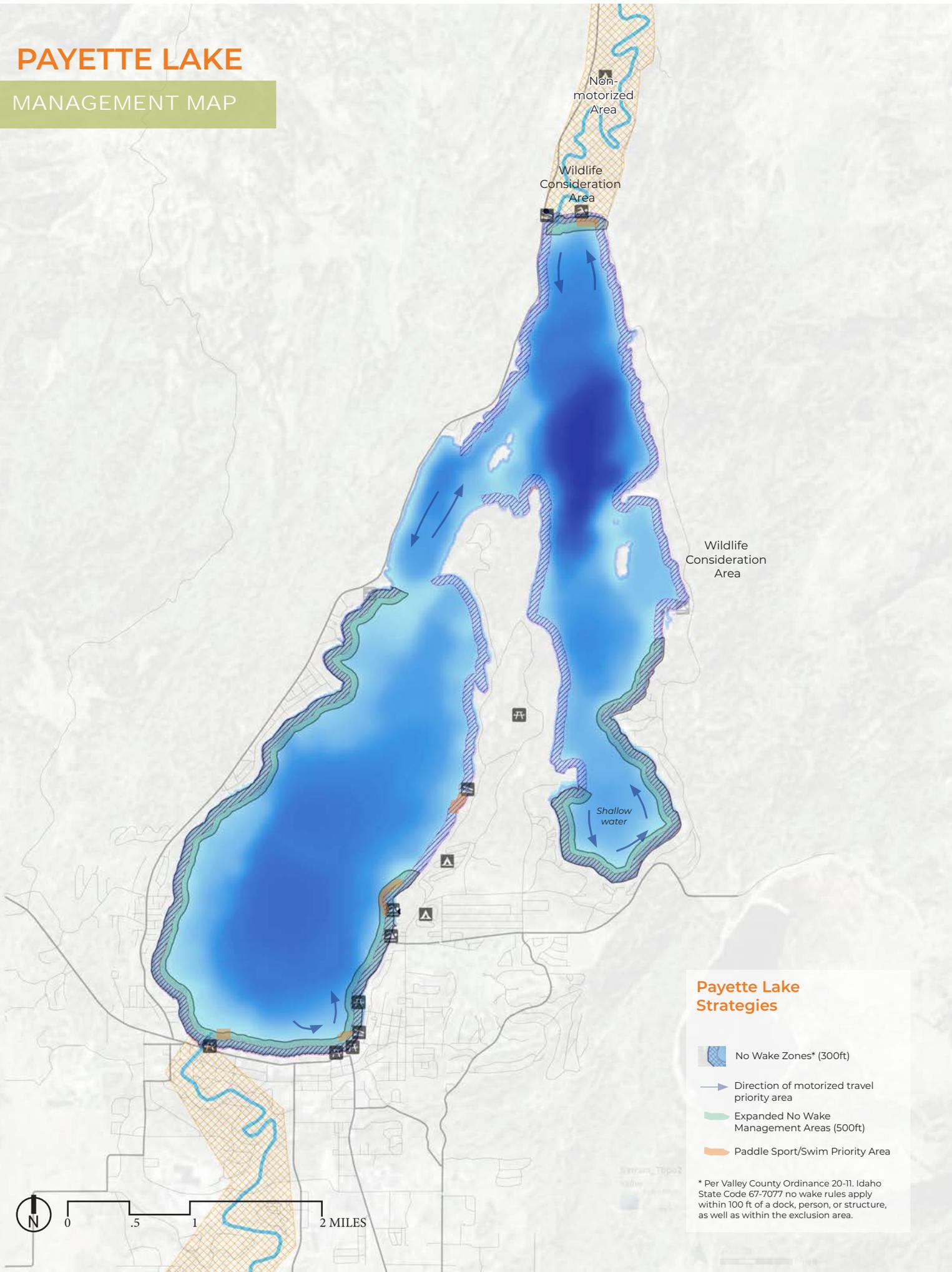


- BP 4.** Reducing impacts from land uses to preserve and protect the watershed and natural corridors that connect to the lake.
- BP 4a. Continue to monitor, review, and amend current land use regulations including the McCall Area Shoreline and River Environs Overlay Zone.
 - BP 4b. Continue to follow IDEQ guidance, adopt best practices, and monitor impacts from urban stormwater management and remaining septic systems adjacent to the lake.
 - BP 4c. Work with the USFS and IDL on forest management within the wildland urban interface to protect water quality.
 - BP 4d. Working with the various City departments, review code enforcement related to municipal water use and supply and adjacent land uses.
 - BP 4e. Complete wildlife/environmental analysis of islands to assess critical resources.



PAYETTE LAKE

MANAGEMENT MAP



Payette Lake Strategies

- No Wake Zones* (300ft)
- Direction of motorized travel priority area
- Expanded No Wake Management Areas (500ft)
- Paddle Sport/Swim Priority Area

* Per Valley County Ordinance 20-11, Idaho State Code 67-7077 no wake rules apply within 100 ft of a dock, person, or structure, as well as within the exclusion area.

BIG PAYETTE LAKE KEYSTONE INDICATORS

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline #</i>	<i>Desired Future Condition</i>
User Satisfaction	84% surveyed rate overall experience as excellent	Maintain greater than 75% feeling of excellent experience
Incidents	113 warnings issued per year (across Valley County)	Maintain less than <100 warnings per year (across Valley County)
Feeling of crowdedness	13% surveyed stated feeling extremely crowded	Maintain less than 30% feeling of extreme crowdedness
Dissolved Oxygen	>6 mg/L [1]	>6 mg/L (above 200 foot depth)
Total Phosphorus	.0047 - .0062 mg/L [2]	<0.006 mg/L[3]
Carrying Capacity	76 (High)	102 (at 40 acres per boat)
Acres of no wake	771	1,003 (based on expanding the no wake distances in targeted areas)
Length of shoreline in conserved public lands and available for public access	7 miles (27%)	Increase to greater than 35%

[1] "Cascade Reservoir Watershed: Phase III Water Quality Management Plan and TMDL Five-Year Review" <https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/11976>

[2] Eutrophication potential of Payette Lake, Idaho <https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/wri974145>

[3] Big Payette Lake Management Plan and Implementation, Big Payette Lake Water Quality Council, 1997



WARM LAKE VISION

Desired Future Condition

Warm Lake provides a minimally developed recreation experience in a natural forested environment.

PRIORITY STRATEGIES

WL 1. Keeping a productive ecosystem to protect water quality, riparian areas, and nesting birds.

WL 1a. Implement and enforce targeted no wake zones in all areas with macrophyte vegetation areas (i.e., at 10 feet depth and within .025 mile of nesting bird areas).

WL 1b. Implement no wake zones 300 feet from the shoreline and maintain no wake hours before 11 AM and after 6 PM.

WL 1c. Implement and maintain no wake buoys to delineate no wake zones.

WL 1d. Implement and enforce directional travel for motorized vessels.

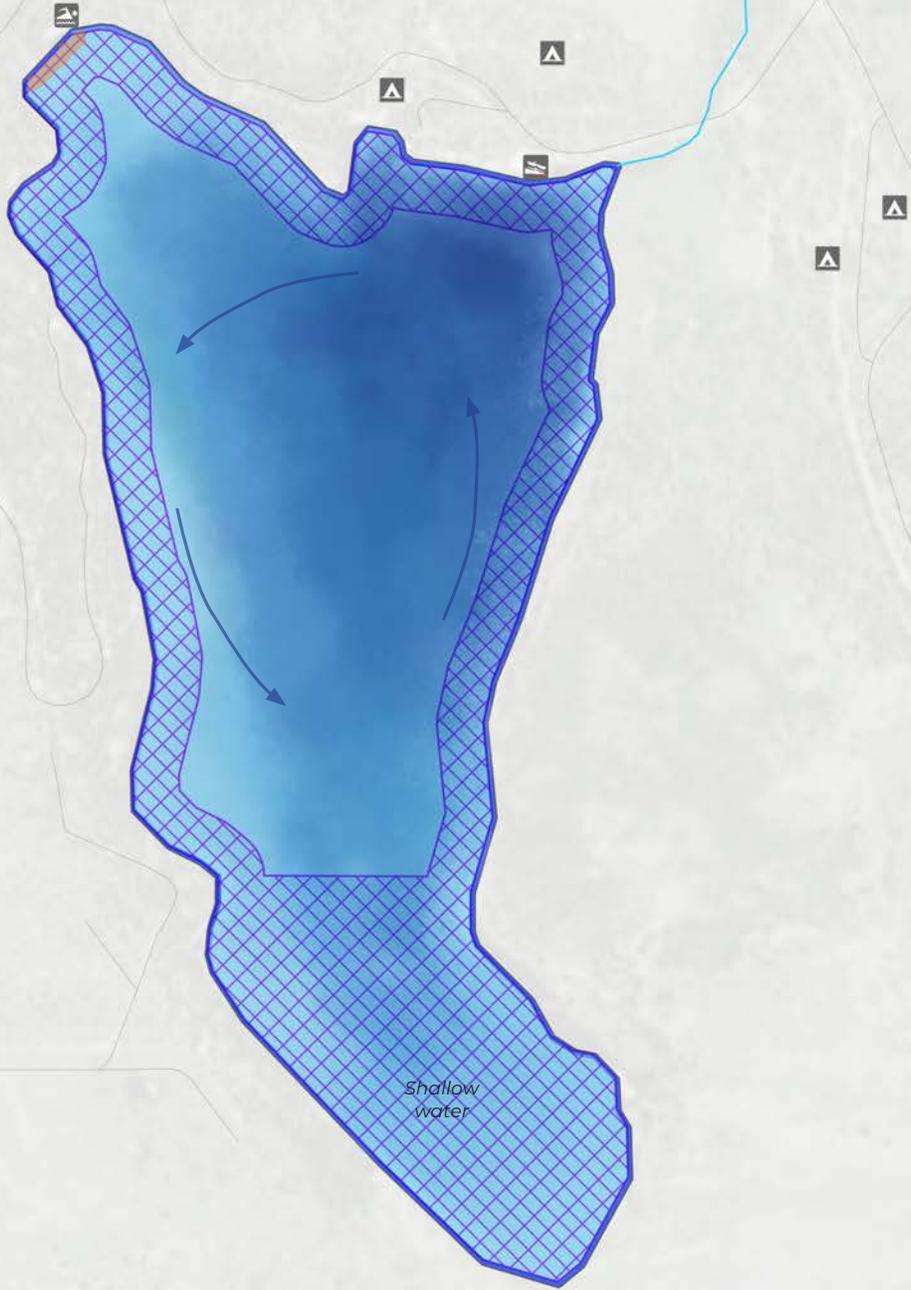
WL 1e. Provide robust user education through signage, mapping, interactive applications, and social media/newsletter messaging on unique management of Warm Lake.

Community Input on Waterway Concerns

- Recreation
 - Recreation growth
 - Carrying capacity
- Environmental Resources
 - Invasive aquatic species
 - Erosion
- Land Use
 - Forest management
 - Rural road management

WARM LAKE

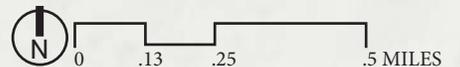
MANAGEMENT MAP



Warm Lake Strategies

-  No Wake Zones* (300ft and vegetation area)
-  Direction of motorized travel priority area
-  Paddle Sport/Swim Area

- No wake rules apply:
- within 100 ft of a dock, person, or structure (Idaho State Lake Section 67-7077)
 - within 100 feet of anchored vessel, swim float, marked swimming area, person in water, person in a vessel engaged in fishing or any manually propelled vessel (Valley County Ordinance 20-11)
 - between 6pm and 11am (Valley County Ordinance 20-11)



- WL 1f. Identify baseline water-quality values for indicators such as dissolved oxygen, total phosphorous, water clarity, and water temperature.
- WL 1g. Create a friends group and work with Warm Lake Recreation & Sewer and IDEQ to implement a water quality program.
- WL 1h. Work with the USFS to assess launch fees and allocate funds to user safety education and future enforcement.

WL 2. Minimizing adjacent land-use impacts.

- WL 2a. Construct new vault toilets and ensure septic and waste management are working efficient (working with the USFS, concessionaires, and Warm Lake Associations of Cabin Owners).
- WL 2b. Define a Shoreline Trail between North Shore Lodge and Billy Rice Public Beach and complete repairs to trails around lake to reduce erosion.
- WL 2c. Prohibit camping anywhere along the shoreline of Warm Lake.

WARM LAKE KEYSTONE INDICATORS		
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline #</i>	<i>Desired Future Condition</i>
Carrying Capacity (Boats at one time)	52 (High)	64 (at 10 acres per boat)
Nitrogen	Future Testing Required	0.006 mg/L
Temperature	Future Testing Required	<22°C max, <19°C avg [1]

[1] "Water Body Assessment Guidance 3rd Edition" <https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/14844>





Chad Case

NORTH FORK OF PAYETTE RIVER & TRIBUTARIES (ABOVE PAYETTE LAKE, BELOW PAYETTE, BELOW CASCADE) VISION

Desired Future Condition

Providing different degrees of non-motorized use that responds to the natural environment.

PRIORITY STRATEGIES

NF 1. Maintain high-quality user experiences and natural resources across all river segments.

NF 1a. Educate users on low-impact river recreation management (e.g., pack it in and out, leave no trace practices).

NF 1b. In tandem with a river management and/or recreation management plan, further delineate appropriate access points for specific uses.

NF 1c. Work with land management agencies to clean up dispersed camping and work toward developing a designated dispersed camping system and/or more formalized campgrounds with amenities.

NF 1d. Complete specific management plan for river segments to maintain water quality and desired recreation experiences. Define funding sources.

Community Input on Waterway Concerns

- Recreation
 - Recreation growth
 - Carrying capacity
- Environmental Resources
 - Invasive aquatic species
 - Erosion
 - Loss of connectivity and stream function
- Land Use
 - Forest management
 - Rural road management



McCall Area Chamber

- NF 1e. Work with landowners, developers, irrigators, land management agencies, and local working groups to identify and prioritize projects that restore stream connectivity and function, reduce nutrient loading, and improve temperature and flow conditions.
- NF 1f. Continue to survey river uses for feeling of crowdedness and user satisfaction.
- NF 1g. Stabilize stream banks with bioengineering techniques without riprap, where possible.

- NF 2.** Work with IDPR and IDL to minimize natural resource impacts above Payette Lake by creating site-specific designs and an implementation plan.
 - NF 2a. Define parking and access points along the river. Work to establish adequate, formalized user access trails and restore social trails that are no longer needed.
 - NF 2b. Evaluate the need for parking permit and/or designated camping system. Limit parking to designated locations only.
 - NF 2c. Provide vault toilets, refuse disposal, and signage for boaters at popular put-in locations, such as at North Beach (second needed), River's Bend, Fisherman's Point, and Twah access points.
 - NF 2d. Work with land conservation coalitions and land managers to secure recreation easements or other public access of lands managed by IDL.
- NF 3.** Ensure water quality on the river below Payette Lake.
 - NF 3a. Develop and define new river access points to provide recreational experiences and maintain river vegetation.
 - NF 3b. Buffer from grazing uses.
 - NF 3c. Prohibit untreated sewage wastewater discharges into the river.
 - NF 3d. Evaluate a reasonable and feasible minimum stream flow in this reach (and others) and work with Water Resource Board to adopt the recommendations.
 - NF 3e. Work with IDFG and water users on maintaining water temperature to support the river fishery.

- NF 4.** Enhance and maintain access to a unique river experience below Lake Cascade to Smith’s Ferry.
- NF 4a. Implement and enforce contained waste management for overnight rafting trips (USFS requirement to have contained waste and pack out)
 - NF 4b. Develop management to track users, educate users on impacts, and create accountability (e.g., information permit system).
 - NF 4c. Develop parking management plan for Cabarton river access and implement parking pass permit system.
 - NF 4d. Update Valley County Waterways Ordinance to reinforce non-motorized use below Lake Cascade and others as needed.

KEYSTONE INDICATORS		
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline #</i>	<i>Desired Future Condition</i>
User Satisfaction	Future survey needed to determine surveyed rate overall experience as excellent	Maintain greater than 75% feeling of excellent experience
User numbers at Cabarton Bridge Launch	Future counts needed	TBD
Turbidity/Sediment	“Well below”	25 mg/L target and 50 mg/L monthly average
Water temperature (mean daily average as measured at Payette Lake Outflow)	62.1°F [1]	55°F [2]

[1] North Fork Payette River Water Quality Monitoring Report, IDEQ 2019

[1] North Fork Payette River Subbasin Assessment and Total Maximum Daily Load, July 2005, <https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/11985>



Louie Lake, Jon Conti

ALPINE LAKES VISION

Desired Future Condition

Maintain the function of lake and stream ecosystems in high mountain lakes, especially within wild areas.

Community Input on Waterway Concerns

- Increase in dispersed use
- Impacts from camping and fires
- Backcountry recreation management

PRIORITY STRATEGIES

AL 1. Maintaining the pristine nature of alpine lakes.

- AL 1a. Work with the USFS to expand education on backcountry safety, know before you go, responsible outdoor recreation practices, and pack it in/pack it out ethics.
- AL 1b. Expand backcountry use education on Valley County trailhead and access points.
- AL 1c. Work with local communities to provide classes on backcountry recreation, education, wilderness first aid, etc.
- AL 1d. Work with the USFS to monitor backcountry campsites every five years for barren ground, human waste, soil compaction, presence of noxious weeds to maintain ecosystem function.
- AL 1e. If monitoring indicates a poor impact rating, work with the USFS to implement no camping within 200-feet of waterway or a designated dispersed camping area system.
- AL 1f. Explore a minimum area for motorized watercraft on smaller water bodies.

KEYSTONE INDICATORS

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline #</i>	<i>Desired Future Condition</i>
User Satisfaction	Future data needed to determine surveyed rate overall experience as excellent	Maintain greater than 75% feeling of excellent experience
Overall Impact Rating (Ground Disturbance, Tree Damage, & Disturbed Area)	Collect baseline data	<4 [1]

[1] USFS Wilderness Campsite Inventory Form & Rapid Assessment Campsite Condition Rating Guide, McCall and New Meadows District of the Payette National Forest.



Chad Case

CHAPTER 4: ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A PLAN IN ACTION

This Chapter outlines how adaptive management, keystone indicators, strategies, and triggers are structured to improve Valley County’s waterways. The adaptive management program responds to increased use, development, and changing environmental conditions at an increasing rate. Chapter 3 emphasizes the waterways’ desired future condition and priority strategies for successful Plan implementation. Tying this Plan to the everyday responsibilities of agencies, partners, and decision-makers and connecting its strategies directly to County-wide and jurisdiction initiatives and policies will ensure a defined action plan. This tailored implementation and monitoring program meets not only the current needs for waterway management but responds to changing circumstances and future needs based on a series of keystone indicators and desired future condition targets.

Chapter 4 outlines:

- “What is an Adaptive Management Program?”
- “What should we do now, and what are our first initiatives?”
- “What should we do if the condition deteriorates?”
- “How do we monitor success and who is responsible for monitoring?”
- “How do we ensure the Plan is living and continues to adapt?”

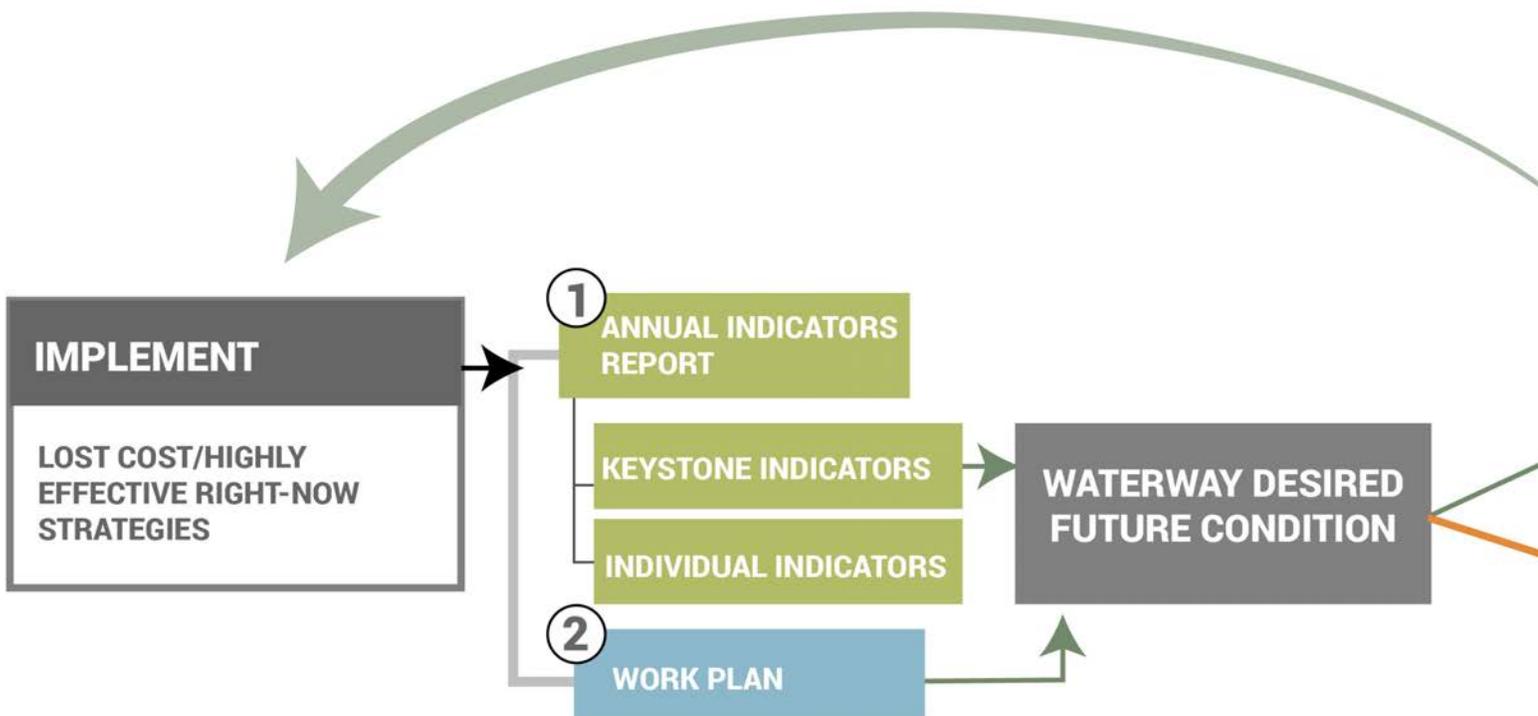
There is not a silver bullet nor is it up to one entity to protect our water quality and provide for responsible recreation – meeting the vision of the Waterways Management Plan will require we all do our part.

The adaptive management program is not a federal or state document but a community document that addresses land use, recreation, and the environment. Federal and state plans directly addressing water quality are already planned or in place. The Plan is oriented toward what Valley County and its cities can do, knowing that non-profit, state, and federal agencies also have ongoing efforts to protect our waterways. Future data collection, monitoring, and implementation of desired policy will be needed.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Adaptive Management Program is a quantitative review structure that provides the measurability and accountability needed to ensure the community will achieve this Plan’s vision. The Adaptive Management Program allows the community to be adaptive, responsible, and decisive in optimizing the vision. The adaptive management program is supported by a quantitative review structure that provides the measurability and accountability needed to ensure the community will achieve the desired future condition. In other words, if sustainable land-use practices, recreation experience, and water quality are met, the Plan’s strategies can be very targeted. However, if conditions remain the same or are deteriorating, we need to be proactive and implement the communities’ defined strategies to ensure what we love remains the same or is better than we left it.

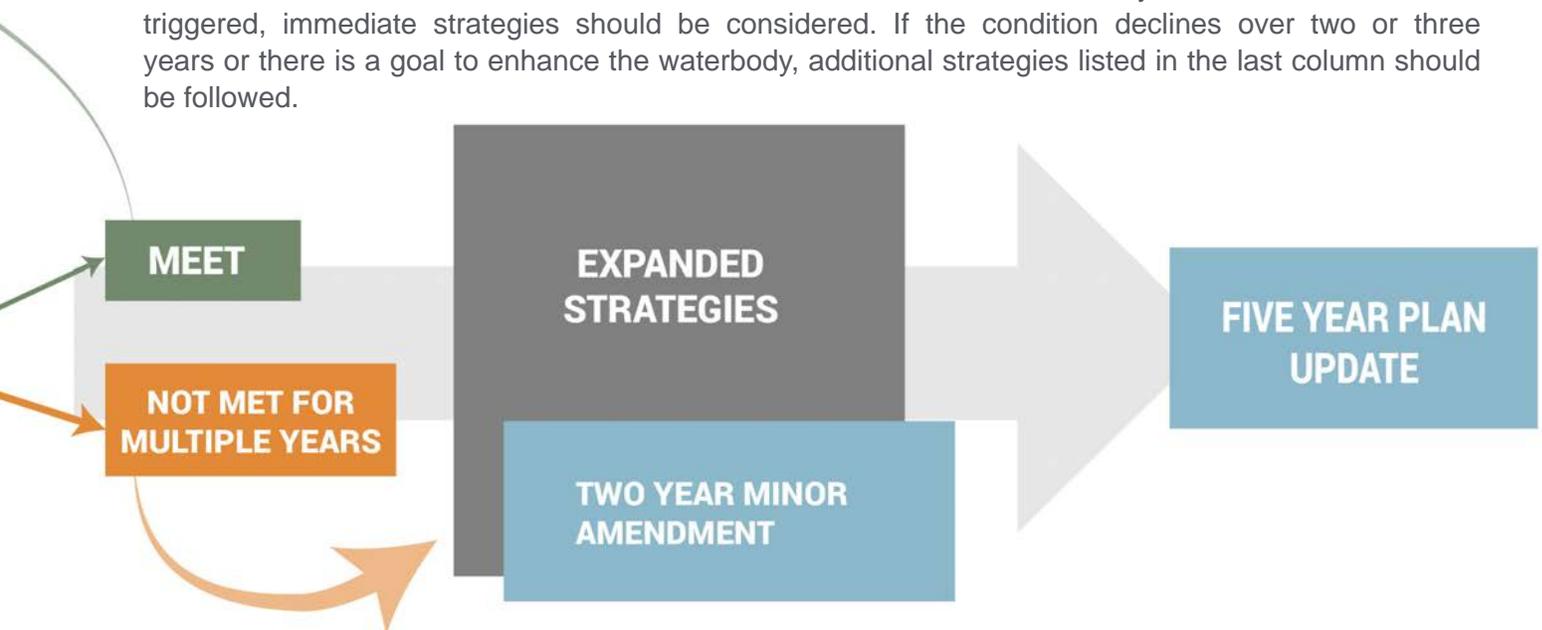
All keystone indicators in this report all currently being gathered primarily by IDEQ, Friends of Lake Cascade, IDFG, among others. These indicators were chosen based on the issues unique to each waterway and desired future conditions. They are efficient for County and City staff to report as they are accurate, reproducible, obtainable, and affordable. A brief annual indicator report will be placed on the County’s waterways website so the public can stay informed on the state of the waterways. Triggers and indicator feedback mechanisms provide a structure to continuously verify the community’s path and correct course when necessary, noting that it may be beneficial to use averages over two or three years before some strategies are implemented. Multiple strategies, tools, partnerships, and actions can lead to the desired change in the indicator baseline. While corrective strategies are identified, they may not be the only measures taken to meet the desired future condition. Partners should meet when a keystone indicator trigger is hit to determine a complete and practical approach forward.





The trend data in key indicators measures the success or failure of management actions and provides an “early warning system” for issues along our waterways. Therefore, management strategies must be adjusted to reverse negative trends approaching or exceeding a trigger (not meeting the desired future condition). A trigger is an endpoint, while trend data is a continuum that needs to be evaluated yearly. Progress will be gauged yearly and determined by whether there are significant differences in variables from the previous year’s data. As the Plan outlines, the County, Cities, the IDEQ, IDFG, and other agencies know that specific indicators and associated triggers are already exceeded. Therefore, immediate County- and City- initiated strategies that are listed in the 6th column in the following tables are recommended.

The following table outlines by waterway each keystone indicator, the agency that is currently collecting the data, current baseline conditions, and desired future conditions. If a keystone indicator has been triggered, immediate strategies should be considered. If the condition declines over two or three years or there is a goal to enhance the waterbody, additional strategies listed in the last column should be followed.



ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ACTION PLAN

Indicator	Who is Collecting this Data?	Baseline	Desired Future Condition	Has this Indicator Been Triggered?	Immediate Strategies and Ease of Implementation	Not Meeting Desired Future Condition for 2-3 Years or Goal to Enhance
<i>Lake Cascade</i>						
User Satisfaction	County and City	75% surveyed rate overall experience as excellent	Maintain greater than 75% feeling of excellent experience	No	LC 1a, LC 1b, LC 1c, LC 1d	LC 1e
Incidents	County Sheriff	113 warnings issued per year (across Valley County)	Maintain less than <100 warnings per year (across Valley County)	No	LC 1a, LC 1c	LC 1d, LC 1d
Feeling of extreme crowdedness	County and City	10% surveyed	<20% surveyed	No	LC 1a, LC 1b	LC 1a, LC 1c, LC 1d
Health Advisories Issued	IDEQ, CDH	1 issued in 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019	No health advisories	Yes	LC 1b, LC 1g, LC 2d, LC 3a, LC 3d	LC 2a, LC 2b, LC2c, LC 2e, LC 3b, LC 3c
Total Phosphorus	IDEQ	0.03-0.06 mg/L	<0.025 mg/L	Yes	LC 1b, LC 2c, LC 2d, LC 2e, LC 3a, LC 3d	LC 2a, LC 2b, LC2c, LC 2e, LC 3b, LC 3c
Water Clarity (Secchi disk readings)	Friends of Lake Cascade	0 - 20.5 ft	> 6ft	Yes	LC 1b, LC 1g, LC 2d, LC 3a, LC 3d	LC 2a, LC 2b, LC 2c, LC 3b, LC 3c
Dissolved Oxygen	IDEQ	<6 mg/L	>6 mg/L	Yes	LC 1b, LC 1g, LC 2b, LC 2e, LC 3a, LC 3d	LC 1f, LC 2a, LC 2b, LC 2c, LC 3b, LC 3c
Water Temperature	IDEQ, Friends of Lake Cascade	75°F max	<22°C (71.6°F) max, <19°C (66°F) avg	Yes	LC 1b, LC 1g, LC 2c, LC 2d, LC 3a, LC 3d	LC 2a, LC 2b, LC 2c, LC 3b, LC 3c
Carrying Capacity (Boats at one time)	County and City	161 (High)	368 (at 40 acres per boat)	No		

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ACTION PLAN

Indicator	Who is Collecting this Data?	Baseline	Desired Future Condition	Has this Indicator Been Triggered?	Immediate Strategies and Ease of Implementation	Not Meeting Desired Future Condition for 2-3 Years or Goal to Enhance
<i>Big Payette Lake</i>						
User Satisfaction	County and City	84% surveyed rate overall experience as excellent	Maintain greater than 75% feeling of excellent experience	No	BP 1a, BP 1b, BP 2b, BP 3a	BP 3b, BP 3c, BP 3d
Incidents	County	113 warnings issued per year (across Valley County)	Maintain less than <100 warnings per year (across Valley County)	No	BP 1b, BP 1c, BP 3a	BP 3b, BP3c, BP 3d
Feeling of extreme crowdedness	County and City	13% surveyed stated feeling extremely crowded	Maintain less than 30% feeling of crowdedness	No	BP 1a, BP 1b	BP 3b, BP 3c, BP 3d
Dissolved Oxygen	IDEQ	>6 mg/L	>6 mg/L (above 200 foot depth)	No		BP 2c, BP 2d, BP 2e, BP 4a, BP 4b, BP 4c, BP 4d
Total Phosphorus	IDEQ	.0047 - .0062 mg/L	<0.006 mg/L	No		BP 2c, BP 2d, BP 4a, BP 4b, BP 4c, BP 4d
Carrying Capacity (Boats at one time)	County and City	76 (High)	102 (at 40 acres per boat)	No		BP 3b, BP 3c, BP 3d
Acres of No wake Areas	County and City	771	1,003 (based on expanding the no wake distances in targeted areas)	No	BP 1a	NA
Length of Shoreline in Conserved Public Lands and Available for Public Access	City	7 miles (27%)	Increase to greater than 35%	Yes	BP 2a, BP 2b	BP 3d, BP 1e, BP 4e

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ACTION PLAN

Indicator	Who is Collecting this Data?	Baseline	Desired Future Condition	Has this Indicator Been Triggered?	Immediate Strategies and Ease of Implementation	Not Meeting Desired Future Condition for 2-3 Years or Goal to Enhance
<i>Warm Lake</i>						
Carrying Capacity (Boats at one time)	County and City	52 (High)	64 (at 10 acres per boat)	No	WL 1d, WL 1e, WL 1f	WL 1g, WF 1h
Nitrogen	TBD	Future Testing Required	0.006 mg/L	TBD	WL 1a, WL 1b, WL 1c, WL 1f, WL 1g	WL 2a, WL 2b, WL 2c
Temperature	TBD	Future Testing Required	<22°C max, <19°C avg	TBD	WL 1f	

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ACTION PLAN

Indicator	Who is Collecting this Data?	Baseline	Desired Future Condition	Has this Indicator Been Triggered?	Immediate Strategies and Ease of Implementation	Not Meeting Desired Future Condition for 2-3 Years or Goal to Enhance
<i>North Fork of Payette River & Tributaries (Above Payette Lake, Between Payette and Cascade and Below Cascade)</i>						
User Satisfaction	County and City	Future survey needed to determine surveyed rate overall experience as excellent	Maintain greater than 75% feeling of excellent experience	No	NF 1a, NF 1b, NF 1c, NF 1d, NF 1f, NF 2a, NF 2b, NF 2c, NF 4d	NF 2d, NF 3a
User Numbers at Cabarton Bridge Launch	County	Future counts needed	TBD	TBD	NF 1a, NF 1b, NF 1c, NF 1d, NF 2a, NF 2b, NF 2c, NF 4c	
Turbidity/Sediment	IDFG	"Well below"	25 mg/L target and 50 mg/L monthly average	No	NF 3d, NF 1e, NF 3e, NF 4a, NF 4b, NF 4d	NF 3b, NF 3c
Average Water Temperature (as measured at Payette Lake Outflow)	IDFG	61.2°F	55°F	No	NF 3d, NF 1e, NF 3e, NF 4a, NF 4b, NF 4d	NF 3b, NF 3c



Logan Simpson

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ACTION PLAN

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Who is Collecting this Data?</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Desired Future Condition</i>	<i>Has this Indicator Been Triggered?</i>	<i>Immediate Strategies and Ease of Implementation</i>	<i>Not Meeting Desired Future Condition for 2-3 Years or Goal to Enhance</i>
<i>Alpine Lakes</i>						
User Satisfaction	McCall Master Naturalists and USFS	Future survey needed to determine surveyed rate overall experience as excellent	Maintain greater than 75% feeling of excellent experience	No	AL 1a, AL 1b, AL 1c, AL 1d	AL 1e
Overall Impact Rating (Ground Disturbance, Tree Damage, & Disturbed Areas)	McCall Master Naturalists and USFS	Collect baseline data	<4	No	AL 1a, AL 1b, AL 1c, AL 1d	AL 1e



PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

This Plan is consistent with what the National Academy of Sciences outlines as Adaptive Management. However, it is a County-based plan recognizing the connection between community, land use, recreation, and our natural environment.

ANNUAL INDICATOR REPORT, WORK PLANS, AND MONITORING WEBSITE

A brief annual indicator report will be produced consisting of keystone and supplemental individual indicators. Alternatively, a dashboard could be set up on the website, providing quick access to information and links to other online data. Annual indicator reports should be designed to evaluate the community's progress toward achieving the vision. These annual snapshots should be summarized and presented to other technical working groups and forums. Other agencies may also be prepared to give their annual reports, progress, and data at this time. Through these yearly indicator reports, the community will understand how we are measuring up and will have the information needed to proactively input into annual work plans.

A yearly work plan for implementing the Plan as part of the budget process would complement the annual indicator report. In setting the work plan, the community should evaluate the work completed over the past year, review annual indicators, and prioritize strategies for implementation. The work plan may also include the implementation of preemptive strategies before triggering a strategy, plan amendment, or plan update. As strategies are completed and/or new best practices, technology, and information become available, the work plan may include strategies that are not listed. However, every task in the work plan should be relevant to the Plan's Vision, implementable by the responsible party and effective in addressing the focus areas and community input on waterway concerns.



A LIVING PLAN AND UPDATE CYCLE

This Plan will be living, allowing it to adapt to changes. Annual monitoring enables the ability to react quickly. If keystone indicators in the Plan are triggered for multiple years, minor updates to the Plan should occur **every two years**. Once minor amendments are initiated, the staff, Technical Advisory Group (TAG), Boards, and Commissions will go through targeted amendments. While additional or more stringent strategies may not be the most desired outcome, they may be necessary for progress toward the desired result. This update will allow the addition of current data, removal of additional key indicators and strategies, and the incorporation of completed plans and strategies.

Plan amendments, if necessary, should occur with the annual indicator report. Consideration could occur at the same yearly meetings where the annual indicator report is reviewed and the implementation work plan for the following year is set. This promotes a simultaneous and comprehensive review of proposed amendments, indicators, strategies, and the work plan to adapt to the current conditions. Concurrent reviews encourage adaptation to changing conditions while discouraging overreaction to opportunities that do not adequately address specific issues. New and/or strengthened strategies with the County and City and agencies like the IDEQ may need to be established. If land use, recreation, or water quality conditions deteriorate, strategies are not implemented, regulations are not being followed, and/or if BMPs are determined to be ineffective; then the County, Cities, and agencies will work with their partners to ensure corrective steps are taken. During these periods, additional monitoring and special studies in response to specific needs may be identified.

If no annual indicators are triggered, the Plan should be updated at **least every five years**. A more extensive public process should ensure the Plan always meets the County's vision. An update should occur even if a keystone indicator was not triggered and we are meeting our targets. Regular, informed, and focused updates to the Plan will allow the community to affirm its values and identify new implementation strategies. The five-year update should be a community effort built on the lessons learned through 5 years of annual indicator reports.

PARTNERSHIPS

As part of a living and adaptable plan, annual conversations with the County, McCall, Cascade, and Donnelly communities should continue during indicator reviews, minor amendments, and plan updates. This engagement fosters more effective outcomes and enhances support for those outcomes. Part of the annual monitoring and implementation of the Plan will be consistent outreach on the community's values and implementation priorities

The community's ability to achieve this Plan's priorities is intertwined with the ability to cooperate and communicate with non-profit, local, state, and federal agencies. The County and Cities will continue coordinating with nearby land managers to implement this Plan's framework, identify shared interests and available resources, and address issues affecting the entire ecosystem.

Roles and Responsibilities

- The County and City planning and parks staff are responsible for producing annual indicator reports, conducting surveys, executing yearly work plans, making minor amendments, and updating the Plan.
- The TAG and partners are responsible for providing indicators data and working towards implementation actions. They are also conducting complimentary studies and initiatives supporting the same objectives.
- The community is responsible for living harmoniously with the natural setting and following rules and regulations put in place to protect our waterways for generations to come. The local and visiting communities are also instrumental in reaching out to those who live and use the waterways.

FUNDING

Maintaining high water quality and attractive recreation amenities will result in greater recreational demand and an increase in the amount of local and visitor use, which may necessitate the implementation of additional funding sources. A multi-layered approach to funding will be necessary, including:

- Actions with high benefits at little cost
- Working with watershed partners and landowners
- Parking and launch user fees
- County-wide recreation permit
- Recreation districts
- General funds
- Park and open space impact fees
- Concessionaires
- Grants
- Donations

Fees are often prorated based on resident vs. visitor, income, location, and other factors. Having this additional funding that can be used for enforcement and planning staffing will help support the community's goals and create high-quality and safe waterways. The lack of funding commitments has been the most significant obstacle to making progress with implementing many other waterway plans. The resources required to implement these strategies should be considered, along with the parties responsible for implementing the strategy, the timeframe for implementing the strategy, and the effectiveness of each strategy.



LAUNCH FEE

Keep North Central Area #13
open for everyone to enjoy.

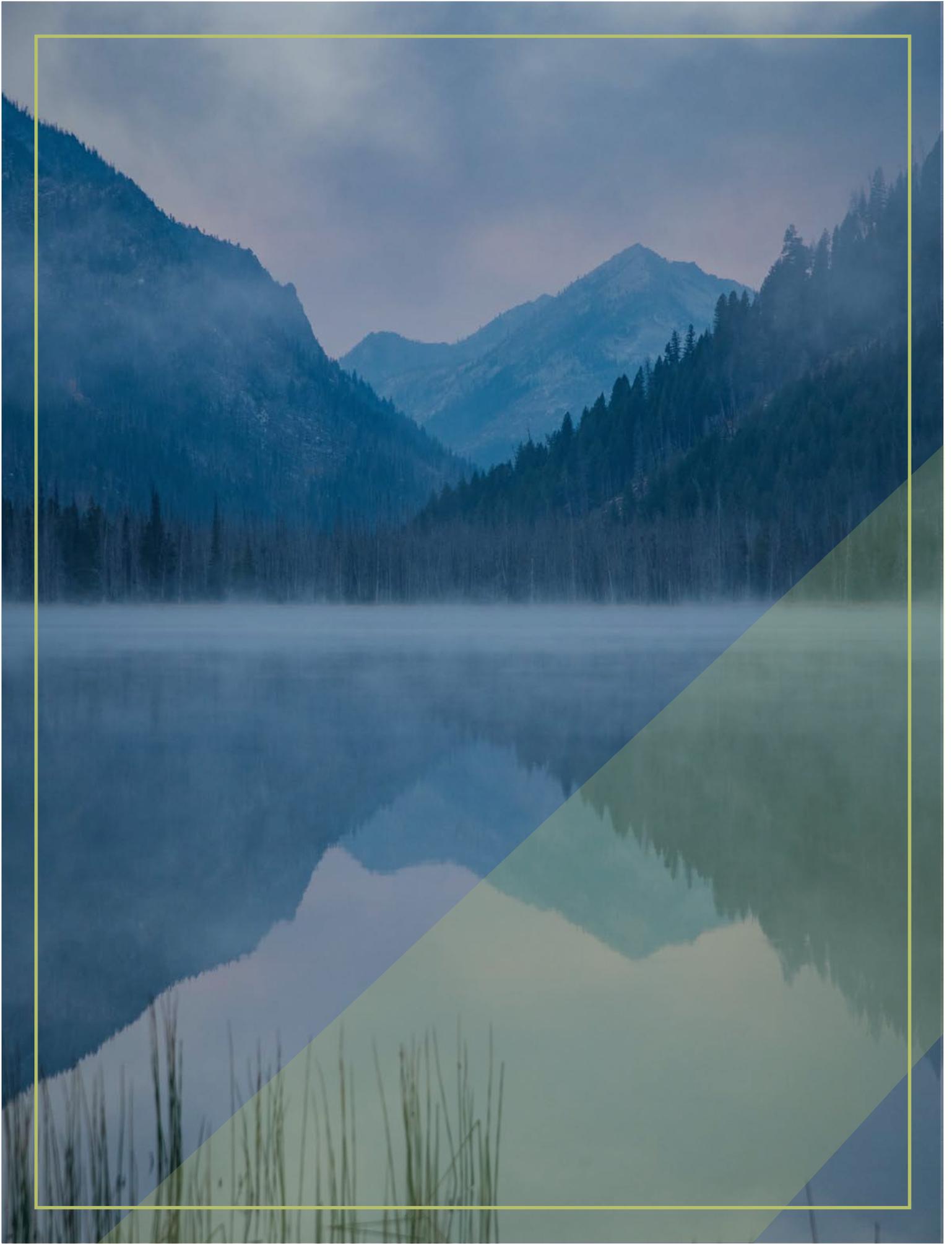
- RAFTS & KAYAKS \$ 1.00
- ANNUAL PASS \$ 20.00
- OUTRYTTING PERMIT \$ 150.00

All proceeds go to
WAGLE COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION
to improve and manage the facility.
Thank You

**Caberton
Shuttle**

PLEASE HELP
This facility is maintained
through donations.
In order to keep it open
we need your help.
Thank You
Questions - 308-465-5188

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#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
1	#001		1	A document so dense might benefit from an executive summary or individual one sheeters for major topic areas. It might also be more digestible in smaller sections when presented to the public.	LS to complete after Joint Worksession
2	#002		3	If comments below are incorporated add: USDA - United States Department of Agriculture NRCS - Natural Resources Conservation Service	make change. USDA not added to text
3	#003		3	Ensure that all acronyms used are spelled out initially and then the same/consistent (i.e., USFS v. FS) throughout the document.	Checked
4	#004	1	5	Edit: "Maintaining ecosystem health and recreational opportunity on....."	make change
5	#005	2	6	Warm Lake is way to small for Wake Boats. Just a couple of Wake Boats spoils the water experience for wake boards, canoes and other small water craft. A few smaller ski boats seems to be safe and workable except on holiday week ends when the lake , parking etc. seems to much for the facility.	Clarified 300 ft buffer in Warm Lake. Added recommendation to "Explore a minimum area for motorized watercraft on smaller water bodies." to alpine lakes
6	#006	2	6	What users does this refer to? Recreational or irrigation?	Make change. Recreation but added irrigation districts
7	#007	3	7	if we're trying to adapt best practices and plan for future desired conditions for each waterway, I would love to see Idaho adopt the best practices of neighboring states with boat inspections and washing stations at key entry and exit locations to prevent the spread of invasive species. I know this isn't a county specific issue, but Idaho is way behind the curve on protecting our beautiful natural environments in this way.	ID dept of AG already completes inspections at the state line. added as an action item to Payette and Cascade: Work with State agencies to assess the need and implementation opportunities for aquatic invasive species checks at specific boat ramp locations.
8	#008	3	7	...for future conditions and strategies for all uses of water, to provide a framework for future decision making. The goals seem very recreational-centric, missing drinking water in Valley County and downstream.	make change
9	#009	3	7	its not really environmental sustainability, but rather ecosystem health	make change
10	#010	3	7	Provide a diversity of opportunity for recreational users of lakes, reservoirs, and rivers	make change
11	#011	5	9	and what? I think this is a typo	make change
12	#012	6	10	typo fconvened	make change
13	#013	7	11	add a "T" = sought	make change
14	#014	7	11	typo-only	make change
15	#015	8	12	The advisory was issued August 13, 2021	make change
16	#016	8	12	insert AN	make change
17	#017	8	12	Could we change the river sections to: River above Payette, River below Payette, River below Cascade? Info on above Payette is necessary throughout the plan as it is one of the most threatened and used sections as well as having major influence on drinking water quality.	The questionnaire didn't ask about the river above Payette, and I honestly can't recall why. We can/do use the three sections in the existing conditions and strategies section. Pull data from North Beach data for north river segment
18	#018	9	13	Do we have info from River sections?	Visitor use surveys weren't completed on the river. No change
19	#019	9	13	why add reaches to this table, keep it consistent with either reaches in all tables or none.	Make change to delete reaches
20	#019	9	13	I agree with Dave here. Especially since there is virtually no difference in use between the two reaches.	Comment noted
21	#020	9	13	Do we have info from river sections?	Visitor use surveys weren't completed on the river. No change
22	#021	12	16	Also worth noting that these waterways serve as drinking water sources in some cases (eg. Horseshoe Bend, YMCA camp at Horsethief), further highlighting the need to improve and maintain quality	Addressed in detail in the intro to environment. No change
23	#022	12	16	rather than saying increased use requires heightened environmental protection and awareness, I think it would be more appropriate to say it requires development of a long-term plan that seeks to balance the demands of recreational use with the needs of maintaining a healthy environment.	make change
24	#023	12	16	Valley County's	make change
25	#024	12	16	Valley County's	make change
26	#025	12	16	typo	make change
27	#026	13	17	IDFG owns and solely manages Horsethief Reservoir	make change
28	#027	13	17	I support 500' no wake for more shallow areas of Payette Lake.	Comment noted
29	#028	13	17	Bureau of	no change. Already introduced
30	#029	14	18	lowercase waterways	make change
31	#030	14	18	boat's	make change
32	#031	14	18	wake	make change
33	#032	15	19	the representation of the amounts is not clear as shown just state in millions or billions	make change
34	#033	15	19	what is kicking?	Deleted
35	#034a	16	20	Warm Lake is 640 acres (exactly one square mile) and contains a large wildlife habitat area. Due to its small size, large riparian area, and great number of birds (ospreys and eagles that feed in the lake, and ducks that nest on the lake) the entire lake has been restricted to Wake-free from 6pm to 11am daily to protect wildlife. This Wake-free protection from 6pm to 11am has been in place, by Ordinance, for scores of years and must be maintained to continue protecting wildlife and habitat at the lake.	Comment noted, no change

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
36	#034b	16	20	The Southern part of the lake is wildlife habitat currently and historically cordoned-off by a line of buoys to prevent wakes and protect the shallow riparian area and birds that nest there. Using Google Maps area calculator, the Wakeless wildlife habitat area is 72.1 acres (11.3% of total lake acreage).	Add information to carrying capacity #s. Create in GIS, calculate with 300' buffer, and add to map. Clarify strategy •The total acreage of Warm Lake is: 422.560 Acres according to the NHD data •The no wake area 300ft from the shore is: 152.739 Acres. That data is in the Warm_Lake_No_Wake feature class in the same geodatabase mentioned above
37	#035	16	20	Wake Area (Acres) for Warm Lake between 11am and 6pm is vastly overstated in the Plan document. The lake's entire acreage is identified here as Wake Area, with no provision for Wakeless Area between 11am to 6pm. This is in error and needs to be corrected. By my calculation, the Wake area from 11am-6pm is between 531-556 Acres (depending on whether one uses the 100' State statute or the 300' County ordinance). Detailed analysis has been emailed to Kristina Kachur.	See response to comment 34
38	#036	16	20	What is the definition of a boat? Are kayaks boats? are paddleboards boats? What about float tubes?	Make Change to define boats as motorized boats active on the water.
39	#037	16	20	"Paddle Sporters – SUP/Kayak/Canoe/Rafters" is a watercraft type not considered to be a "Boat" by a majority of people (general public and those reviewing the draft Plan). Because Boat counts reported in the Plan include Paddle Sporters, people view the Plan's reported values for "Boat" as being inaccurate and overstated. Most peoples' concerns, and their interest in the Plan, centers around impacts generated by motorized watercraft - what they refer to as "Boats". They do not expect counts for non-motorized vessels which are not capable of generating wakes large enough to create safety issues, damage property, or erode the shoreline to be in the count of "Boats" reported in the Plan. Recommendation: • Include a definition for "Boat" in the Plan - something like, "a motorized watercraft capable of exceeding 5mph and creating impactful wakes" • and a separate definition for "Paddlesport watercraft" - like, "a non-motorized, human-powered watercraft - such as a SUP (standup paddleboard), kayak, canoe, raft, surfboard, paddleboat, or rowboat" • Exclude "Paddle Sporters" survey counts from Boat values reported in the Plan, for the following: o p. 16, Spatial Capacity Analysis – "observed boats" count o p. 17, Social Capacity Analysis - "observed boats" count o p. 60, Warm Lake Keystone Indicators - Carrying Capacity - "Baseline #" and "Desired Future Condition" counts o p. 72, Adaptive Management Program Action Plan - Warm Lake - Carrying Capacity - "Baseline (High)" and "Desired Future Condition" counts reply Agree0 Disagree0	Make Change to define boats as motorized boats active on the water. Non-motorized boats could be more. Updated boat counts to only # for motorized only.
40	#038	17	21	52 Boats is inaccurate. The individuals that conducted the survey that particular day thought they were supposed to count people plus all of the boats moored on private docks, not being used. The actual number of boats navigating the lake that day were 2 or 3. I counted boats on the beautiful sunny Sunday of labor day weekend, one of the busiest boating days of the season, from 12-2, and the total boats counted, including kayaks and paddle boards, totaled 14 - and not more than 10 at the same time. This felt extremely crowded - dangreously crowded - for a lake this size. If you plan to use these capacity numbers for future planning, 52 is a grossly inappropriate number to use as a baseline.	Make change to 3 boats on the water for low times, 10 for high times. Recalculate carrying capacity with changes in acres
41	#039	17	21	The boat counts listed for Warm Lake are grossly inaccurate. It does not remotely match the numbers reported on the actual surveys for either survey sample date according to a person who actually conducted the counts last summer. The counts also do not withstand the test for being reasonable. Please review the original survey submissions and correct.	See response to comment 38
42	#040	17	21	This number is also in error and dramatically higher than the actual reported survey numbers for the low use day.	Duplicate comment see comment 38
43	#041	17	21	"Paddle Sporters – SUP/Kayak/Canoe/Rafters" is a watercraft type not considered to be a "Boat" by a majority of people (general public and those reviewing the draft Plan). Because Boat counts reported in the Plan include Paddle Sporters, people view the Plan's reported values for "Boat" as being inaccurate and overstated. Most peoples' concerns, and their interest in the Plan, centers around impacts generated by motorized watercraft - what they refer to as "Boats". They do not expect counts for non-motorized vessels which are not capable of generating wakes large enough to create safety issues, damage property, or erode the shoreline to be in the count of "Boats" reported in the Plan. Recommendation: • Include a definition for "Boat" in the Plan - something like, "a motorized watercraft capable of exceeding 5mph and creating impactful wakes" • and a separate definition for "Paddlesport watercraft" - like, "a non-motorized, human-powered watercraft - such as a SUP (standup paddleboard), kayak, canoe, raft, surfboard, paddleboat, or rowboat" • Exclude "Paddle Sporters" survey counts from Boat values reported in the Plan, for the following: o p. 16, Spatial Capacity Analysis – "observed boats" count o p. 17, Social Capacity Analysis - "observed boats" count o p. 60, Warm Lake Keystone Indicators - Carrying Capacity - "Baseline #" and "Desired Future Condition" counts o p. 72, Adaptive Management Program Action Plan - Warm Lake - Carrying Capacity - "Baseline (High)" and "Desired Future Condition" counts	Duplicate comment. see comment 37

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
44	#042	18	22	awkward sentence ... maybe The use of land ... has a substantial impact	make change
45	#043	18	22	Is this photo credit correct? It says Donnelly but shows a McCall park.	make change to Chad Chase
46	#044	20	24	has Valley County had a 24% or 58% growth 'recently'?	From 2010-2020 Valley County population. Grew from 9,862 to 11,746, a 19% increase. McCall during that same ten years grew from 2991 to 3826, 28%. Most recently between 2019 and 2022, Valley County's growth was a 4.9%.
47	#045	20	24	or 24%?	58 and 54% are for building permits
48	#046	20	24	insert management?	make change
49	#047	22	26	...and wildfire burns.	make change
50	#048	22	26	Is this accurate? There are a lot of houses on sewer systems in McCall, Cascade, and Donnelly areas. It would be interesting to know how many are on sewer and how many are on septic within a certain distance of the lake and reservoir.	change wording to "On site septic systems located proximate to waterways and the potential release of nitrogen and phosphorous into surface waters if these systems are not maintained"
51	#049	22	26	I think there needs to be mention of how increases in residential water-use for domestic and landscaping needs (including aesthetic ponds) results in a reduction in water quantity available in the rivers, and also reduces water quality (i.e. temperature)	add this point to the list
52	#050	23	27	Fish cleaning stations are a bad idea. I have not ever talked to a single person that manages a fish cleaning station that hasn't said it was a complete headache.	Delete to make change
53	#051	23	27	But do they help with recreation and water quality....loved the ones in Brownlee area....	Deleted per comment #50
54	#052	23	27	natural filtering wetlands vegetation	make change
55	#053	24	28	nothing is static. I believe stable is the word you're looking for	make change
56	#054	25	29	Somewhere in this document, the issues threatening Warm Lake water quality should be acknowledged and addressed. Although the current water quality at Warm Lake is considered good, due to the impacts of massive quantities of salt and/or magnesium chloride that will be applied to Warm Lake Hwy up to Landmark summit which will wash into the lake when the mine goes in, along with the potential threat of all kinds of toxic spills, oils and chemicals, the risk of catastrophic damage is real and could occur quickly. A regular testing program, conducted by an impartial third party (not the mine themselves) similar to the testing programs established at Cascade and Payette Lakes is now justified and necessary to catch any problems as quickly as possible.	Make change to existing Warm lake discussion
57	#055	25	29	current (remove ly)	make change
58	#056	27	31	The 500 foot no-wake zone buffer recommendations are certainly an improvement over the current 300 foot buffer, but would still leave waterways exposed to considerable nearshore shoreline and bottom disturbance from wake waves from modern boats with Wave Enhancing Technology (wakeboats), touted to be able to generate a wake wave of five feet in height. Even early studies, completed using early WET boats, which were much smaller and less capable of wake wave generation, showed the propagated wakes to require over 944 feet to dissipate. In addition, the force of a wave generated is dependent on the amount of force used to generate the wave and is a function of the square of the height of the wave. Thus the force of a 5 foot wake wave along its entire course of travel, generated by a 12,000 pound modern ballasted WET boat utilizing a 550HP motor is far greater than that generated by the smaller, less capable WET boats of the 2014 study showing a 944 foot travel, rendering the 500 foot buffer inadequate. "A 2014 study by the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) indicated that a wake boat with its ballasts engaged will generate waves that must travel 300 metres before their power dissipates." "Wave Impact Assessment Project for Wakeboats on the Lakes Memphrémagog and Lovering ", UQAM - Community Service, Yves Pairie, professor at Department of Biological Sciences at UQAM, responsible for research, and Sara Mercier-Blais, Master's student in Biological Sciences at UQAM, June 2014	Recommendations related to specific types of boats is not practical for enforcement. Recommendations include boater education and ride the core information. Recommendation for 500 ft addresses the most damage and user conflict and considers diminishing returns and multiple use of the waterways. impacts are not likely to dissipate totally. No change
59	#057	27	31	remove 'and'	make change
60	#058	27	31	*less than	make change
61	#059	27	31	affect	make change

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
62	#060	27	31	I had originally submitted these comments as a "technical edit", but think I should have submitted it as a "comment": This study, used to recommend the 10 foot depth limitation, was completed in 2000, and the other study above was in 2003, well before the advent of Wave Enhanced Technology (wakeboats). Even early WET boats, much smaller and less powerful than current wakeboats, generated bottom disturbing propwash to a minimum depth of over 16 feet. New WET boats have the potential to disturb the bottom sediments to a depth of 33 feet as evidenced by the study from Andrew Ray quoted earlier and listed below. Thus the 10m foot depth limitation still leaves considerable disturbance bottom sediment and exposure of embedded accumulated nutrients. "A 2015 study by the Université Laval showing that the water columns behind the propeller of wake boats with full ballasts descends a minimum of 5 metres. " Survey of the erosion of the banks of Lakes Masson, North and Dupuis in order to discriminate the origin ", Groupe Hémisphères, Daniel Néron, geographer and project manager, Patrice Leroux, engineer and specialist in hydrodynamics, September 2013. Alex Ray Final Report- Environmetal Threat Analysis (3).pdf	Duplicate see comment 61
63	#061	27	31	This study, used to recommend the 10 foot depth limitation, was completed in 2000, and the other study above was in 2003, well before the advent of Wave Enhanced Technology (wakeboats). Even early WET boats, much smaller and less powerful than current wakeboats, generated bottom disturbing propwash to a minimum depth of over 16 feet. New WET boats have the potential to disturb the bottom sediments to a depth of 33 feet as evidenced by the study from Andrew Ray quoted earlier and listed below. Thus the 10m foot depth limitation still leaves considerable disturbance bottom sediment and exposure of embedded accumulated nutrients. "A 2015 study by the Université Laval showing that the water columns behind the propeller of wake boats with full ballasts descends a minimum of 5 metres. " Survey of the erosion of the banks of Lakes Masson, North and Dupuis in order to discriminate the origin ", Groupe Hémisphères, Daniel Néron, geographer and project manager, Patrice Leroux, engineer and specialist in hydrodynamics, September 2013. Alex Ray Final Report- Environmetal Threat Analysis (3).pdf	See comment #56
64	#062	30	34	*at full pool	make change
65	#063	30	34	Natural Forest ? seems like natural by itself is an incomplete thought since agriculture and recreation are not natural.	make change
66	#064	30	34	*by	make change
67	#065	33	37	posted?	make change
68	#066	33	37	change to comma	make change
69	#067	34	38	insert "it is"	make change
70	#068	35	39	not sure what 'historically second home cabins' are?	make change
71	#069	36	40	awkward ... Accumulating organic matter in the lake bed sediments also cause ...	make change
72	#070	36	40	was	make change
73	#071	38	42	boarders is misspelled.	make change
74	#072	38	42	Correct "Theh".	make change
75	#073	38	42	It is critical that unprecedented steps be taken to safeguard the waterways. Your studies speak to the changes that have occurred with increased use and technological evolutions. What they do not address is the accelerated rate at which these changes are occurring and the compounding implications. If we simply make changes to support current needs, we will be behind the curve and never able to catch up. We must take bold leaps forward at this time to have a chance of achieving our goals in the future. We must over-reach now beyond any previous incremental procedures. Regarding Warm Lake: The lack of studies provided, and the controversial boater densities, do not provide evidence for a lack of conservation measures. The encroachment of weeds at the southern end of the lake, in the last 2 years alone, have shrunk the open water of the lake considerably. This has correlated with markedly increased water temperatures. This is displacing the grebe population further north into the wake zone, and has nearly decimated the resident population. Milfoil is present, and I think I spotted an algae bloom near the southern buoy line in August. Water temperatures at the southern end of the lake are warmer than the northern end. Warm Lake does, and deserves to continue, to provide a singular type of waterway experience. Quietude and wildlife define this experience. This is a valid and precious quality to preserve in the mix of diverse regional resources. This requires the mandatory 6pm-11am no wake rule be enacted, signed, and enforced. It has been instrumental in preserving this quality. 300' no wake zone setbacks are necessary. Jet skis do damage in regards to noise, pollutants, erosion, disruption of shoreline nesting qualities, and do not respond to prescribed circular flow patterns. Since the area includes Historic Sites, with limitations on certain building criteria, the waterway should adhere to the same restrictive measures. Jet skis are not a historical use dating back 50 years. The small size of the lake alone makes for unsafe conditions with wake-producing and jet ski use. For erosion control, measures need to be taken to designate a preferred lakeside trail, and curtail usage of other paths. Is there a better way for the lodges to manage vehicle traffic on lakeshore space? In general, facilitating hiking and biking in the area will offset skyrocketing motorized use in the lakeside and general area. Signage and education, including at rental agencies near and far, and including lodges, of management goals	Address in Executive Summary. Additional setbacks and recommendations added for Warm lake
76	#074	38	42	Missing period.	make change

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
77	#075	38	42	what's with the blurry photo?	Make change
78	#076	38	42	see my comment earlier in document about new extreme threats to water quality at Warm Lake as the mine becomes operational, massive volumes of salt is applied to the Warm Lake Hwy where the creek feeds into warm lake and unintended solvent and fuel spills inevitably occur on this same road, also washing directly into the lake. Thus it is important to establish baseline water quality measurements and ongoing testing to catch resultant problems as early as possible.	Make change to existing Warm lake discussion
79	#077	38	42	I agree with proposed management plan that includes a water depth component, a no-wake zone, education, and enforcement. I'm a regular visitor to Payette Lake and see the evidence of major wakes on SUPs, non-motorized craft, swimmers, docks, and smaller motor crafts. For a new plan to be implemented significant effort will need to be directed to education, and enforcement.	Comment noted. No change
80	#078	40	44	fishing (some stocked by IDFG).	Make change
81	#079	40	44	This paragraph needs reviewed/corrected as it applies to alpine lakes, not Warm Lake.	Make change
82	#080	40	44	spelling error	Make change
83	#081	40	44	Lakes should be lowercase. It is not a proper noun.	Make change
84	#082	42	46	Lake should be lowercase.	Make change
85	#083	42	46	Is there a non-motorized policy regarding the North Fork south of Payette Lake?	Add description of non-motorized areas/ordinance
86	#084	42	46	suggest that this is changed to paddle sports are a growing use or something similar, this suggests that rentals are only portion growing.	Make change
87	#085	42	46	Town should be lowercase.	Make change. Change to city
88	#086	42	46	River should be lowercase.	Make change
89	#087	42	46	put-in	Make change
90	#088	42	46	kayaking, not rafting	Make change
91	#089	42	46	This paragraph seems out of place. The previous paragraphs appear in upstream to downstream order. Placing this paragraph as the second in this series would keep consistent with that order.	Make change
92	#090	43	47	It is pertinent to add more to this section. Flows (measured at the USGS gauge at McCall) range from ~20 cfs baseflow in the winter, to ~2,500 cfs during spring runoff. The outflow from Payette Lake runs naturally until approximately late-June/early July when dam gates are lowered on Payette Lake to hold water for recreation and irrigation storage. At this point the outflow drops to ~60cfs throughout the summer. Water temperatures increase dramatically as soon as flow is reduced in early July, and stays above 70 degrees F for the duration of the summer until cooler weather comes in the fall. Also worth mentioning that the North Fork Payette River below Payette Lake is a c-channel type stream that naturally meanders through floodplain. Development along the river has resulted in rip-rap bank stabilization and an un-natural 'straightening' of the channel in some areas. Effort should be put toward working with private developers and landowners to improve the ecosystem function of bank stabilization projects. Also worth noting that there are numerous springs and seeps in the NFPR valley between Payette and Cascade, which functionally help cool this section of stream that is thermally impaired. However, increased residential development in this reach has led to increased demand on this water (especially for use in private pond development, and likely is significantly reducing the thermal benefits these springs provide to the mainstem NFPR.	Make change to maintain water temperatures out of Payette Added strategy to stabilize stream banks with out rip rap where possibles Land use impacts addressed
93	#091	43	47	salmonid???	Make change
94	#092	43	47	Replace "reach" with "stretch".	Make change
95	#093	43	47	grazing/crop land and ???	Make change
96	#094	43	47	what is this acronym?	make change to spell out Payette Lake Recreational Water & Sewer District
97	#095	45	49	100% agree! Users need clear signage and understanding of the waterway rules. Most people want to do the right thing, but using Warm Lake as an example, signage is insufficient, so there is no clear way for users to be made aware of the rules they should follow.	Comment noted. No change
98	#096	47	51	What does this acronym stand for? Suggest spelling it out once in the document.	All acronyms checked
99	#097	47	51	What does unsustainable access even mean? That is a confusing strategy. Maybe the wording could be improved to make it more clear?	Deleted and merged with objective to manage upland uses
100	#098	47	51	Strategies? The way this reads I think a better term for what's described is "goals". The word strategy or strategies might be better used to describe the manner in which the goal could be achieved.	Change county-wide "strategies" to "objectives"
101	#099	47	51	These county-wide strategies seem vague. I am not seeing actionable items on this list? They cause me to say well, how? Example: Ensuring public safety of water-based recreationalists....That is a goal and priority certainly but is it a strategy? There is an expectation in my mind that this document might outline actionable ideas on how to accomplish things such as ensuring public safety.	Add annually monitoring and reporting data to CW objectives.
102	#100	47	51	If you use USDA instead of USFS it covers NRCS, FSA, etc. as well.	Kept USFS and NRCS
103	#101	47	51	To reduce confusion and improve document clarity, I suggest all acronyms used in this document be spelled out once, the first time they are used, so readers have a reference to go back to identify what an acronym means (Ex. Idaho Fish & Game (IDFG)). After being spelled out once, then the acronym can more clearly stand on its own.	All acronyms checked
104	#102	48	52	Post-wildfire impacts on Water Quality	Make change
105	#103	48	52	I agree that post-wildfire affects to the lake(s) should be addressed and studied. Are funds available to do this?	Work with the USFS and IDL on forest management within the wildland urban interface to protect water quality.
106	#104	48	52	...or ... educate the public	Make change
107	#105	48	52	Ranchers can work with NRCS to get financial support to install alternate water sources for their livestock rather than the livestock having access to and drinking the lake water. If the lake has cyanotoxins and livestock drink from it, it could and has in the past, killed livestock. In 1993, 23 cattle died from drinking lake water with cyanotoxins.	Addressed by LC2b. No change.

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
108	#106	48	52	to educate	Make change
109	#107	48	52	plural ... areas to include reduced speeds and established directional travel.	Make change
110	#108	48	52	10 feet or less and 500 feet from shore through user education....	Make change to clarify keeping 300 ft distance in addition to the 10 ft depth
111	#109	48	52	End LC 1b. by inserting a period after the word less and dropping the remainder of the sentence. If we really want to protect the water quality something needs to be done regarding erosion; something that can be enforced rather than be encouraged.	Make change
112	#110	48	52	remove Middle .. Ride the Core not the Shore	Make change
113	#111	48	52	Again...change "Encourage" to the word "Establish"	Make change
114	#112	48	52	Better term than "Implement" would be "Establish"	Make change
115	#113	49	53	I agree with LC2b But I would like to see a plan that studies the long-term impact on our watersheds from each sub-division application and consider the cumulative effects of all the above subdivisions of the last five years and all proposed sub-divisions. We should take time and not be quick to approve subdivisions without knowing the costs of their impact on our watersheds. I would like to see investors and developers pay for watershed impact studies and consider that data before any approvals.	Agree that the cumulative and long term effects cannot be adequately addressed by a subdivision by subdivision review of watershed impacts. But that is the current way the county undertakes planning and regulatory review. The suggested approach would require a whole new way of planning that anticipates and reviews the path of growth from an area-wide basis. The current resources devoted to county planning are inadequate for such an undertaking. No change
116	#114	49	53	This document is a management plan. Seems one of the biggest omissions in the plan - especially noteworthy in LC 2 - is stating the party responsible for carrying out the action. Some examples: LC 2a, "Work with irrigation districts..." who, or what party will work to make changes? LC 2c., "Implement grazing management plans..." who or what party will administer the implementation of these grazing plans and has the authority to do that?	No change addressed in Chapter 4
117	#114	49	53	Forgive my comment...just now got to the end of the plan where my concerns are addressed.	no change
118	#115	49	53	higher flows	Make change
119	#116	49	53	add 'a'	Make change
120	#117	49	53	I think the 4,000 ft limit needs more evaluation. That's a long way even for Lake Cascade.	No change keeping 300 ft distance in addition to the 10 ft depth. There are only some instances where this would be that far and those areas aren't very boatable anyways.
121	#118	49	53	I believe this distance should be minimum 10 feet of depth and 500 feet from shore. We need a program of "Ride the Core, Not the Shore".	See comment response to comment 140 Ride the core, not the shore is addressed in the strategies.
122	#119	49	53	What does land use practices mean? Regarding agriculture/grazing impacts the phrase would be "Strengthen conservation practices from..."	Make change
123	#120	49	53	Support septic tank inspection/pumping programs... More accurately, septic tanks are first inspected to determine if pumping and/or repairs are needed.	Make change
124	#121	49	53	If grazing management plans are to be implemented they would be accomplished by NRCS working with private landowners to voluntarily implement this type of conservation practice on their land. This may need to be rewritten as I do not believe there would be another way to implement grazing management plans.	Make change to incorporate NRCS and private landowners.
125	#122	49	53	LC 2g. Develop ordinances regarding septic tanks such as required inspection/pumping every 3-5 years per EPA's recommendation, requirement to hook up to municipal sewer if within a home is within a set distance, and requirement of septic inspection upon sale of a property.	Revise 2d to incorporate inspections especially upon sale. But not create ordinance. Continue to implement best practices. Look for ways to incentivize septic owners Already state code to hook up with municipal sewer within 200 ft.
126	#123	50	54	Because of high congestion areas around boat ramps at the north (narrows) and south end of the lake, this number is too high. To make this work safely, traffic patterns would need to be moved into the middle of the lake between Crown Pt and Sugarloaf Is.	Boat counts changed based on total acres
127	#124	50	54	per the DEQ 1998 Phase II WMP - "dissolved oxygen in lakes and reservoirs (>6 mg/L at all times, except for the bottom 20% of water depth in lakes and reservoirs where depths are thirty-five (35) meters or less, and hypolimnion waters in stratified lakes and reservoirs). These parameters represent regulatory standards for Cascade Reservoir."	add clarification of standard in footnote

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128	#125	50	54	generally not a big fan of riprap. There are more appropriate ways to stabilize banks that result in improved ecosystem function over riprap.	Agreed. Riprap came up during one of our meetings to be included. Perhaps change to "Stabilize stream banks with bioengineering techniques without riprap where possible"?
129	#126	50	54	I recommend using more natural alternatives, such as appropriate riparian plantings, to stabilize the shorelines. Riprap is unsightly and should only be used if other alternatives are not available or feasible.	agree. See comment response to comment 125
130	#127	50	54	I believe this is a typo. Lake Cascade is not 200 ft deep.	Yes, typo, this was supposed to be "above 20% of water depth" referring back to the DEQ standard above. Will remove this from the table and include the full standard in the footnote
131	#128	50	54	I recommend changing to a minimum of 10 feet deep and 500 feet from shore.	See comment response to comment 140
132	#129	50	54	This might be more meaningful to give the range in the past 5 years. Our data indicate a range of 0 to 20 1/2 ft. It constantly fluctuates and the average in the winter and spring is different than the average in the summer and fall; the average at the north end is different than the average at the south end, etc..	Agreed, it is difficult to cite 1 number when it varies greatly depending on location and season. Can change to "0 to
133	#130	50	54	208 was actually an average mid-summer weekend event. The high event would be on the 4th of July. It would be with while to do a boat survey on the 4th for comparison.	No change. Per the adaptive management plan boat counts will continue to be studied
134	#131	50	54	Support FS and the timber industry in controlled burns and forest thinning operations.	Make change to add. Work with the USFS and IDL on forest management within the wildland urban interface to protect water quality.
135	#132	50	54	USFS, not FS; be consistent with acronyms.	Make change
136	#133	50	54	Again, similar to 'user satisfaction', if your desired future condition is for less than 80% feeling of crowdedness, then list "current % feeling of crowdedness" as your baseline, rather than "% feeling extremely crowded".	Make change
137	#134	50	54	If your desired condition references % of 'poor' responses, then your baseline should list % of poor responses, not % of excellent responses.	Make change
138	#135	50	54	This doesn't make any sense as a measurable objective. Even if compliance with rules decreases, you can still maintain <100 warnings if you issue citations instead of warnings. It seems like a "rule compliance rate" would be a more appropriate measure.	Marine sheriffs are more likely to provide warnings versus writing a citation. No change
139	#136	51	55	future marinas ... will there be one or two approved on Lake Cascade?	Still planning to be two but don't want to include locations as management recommendations. Delete marinas from map and add text describing that various marinas have been discussed but not approved/reviewed. Included public input in strategy LC1e
140	#137	52	56	Suggest adding that Payette Lake is a municipal water source and add a regulatory/enforcement bullet in addition to education.	Make change: Working city department, review code enforcement related to municipal water use and supply and
141	#138	52	56	I had originally submitted these comments as a "technical edit", but think I should have submitted it as a "comment": This study, used to recommend the 10 foot depth limitation, was completed in 2000, and the other study above was in 2003, well before the advent of Wave Enhanced Technology (wakeboats). Even early WET boats, much smaller and less powerful than current wakeboats, generated bottom disturbing propwash to a minimum depth of over 16 feet. New WET boats have the potential to disturb the bottom sediments to a depth of 33 feet as evidenced by the study from Andrew Ray quoted earlier and listed below. Thus the 10m foot depth limitation still leaves considerable disturbance bottom sediment and exposure of embedded accumulated nutrients. "A 2015 study by the Université Laval showing that the water columns behind the propeller of wake boats with full ballasts descends a minimum of 5 metres. " Survey of the erosion of the banks of Lakes Masson, North and Dupuis in order to discriminate the origin ", Groupe Hémisphères, Daniel Néron, geographer and project manager, Patrice Leroux, engineer and specialist in hydrodynamics, September 2013. and Alex Ray Final Report- Environmetal Threat Analysis (3).pdf	See responses above
142	#139	52	56	I do not see any effective provisions for insuring the safety of small fishing boats, kayaks, or paddle boarders on Cascade Reservoir or Payette Lake, especially with respect to wake boats and jet skis. Both are a danger to smaller craft and to the shoreline.	Both include a number of safety and user education strategies, as well as encouraging multi-use. No change
143	#140	52	56	Shallow water where 10 feet or less in depth and 500 feet from the shore.	Recommendations to keep 300 feet and add 10 feet depth addresses water quality. No change

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144	#141	52	56	<p>also submitted below under "Case Studies":The township of Bass Lake Wisconsin enacted a 700 ft no wake buffer on 10/8/2018, and the councilman who was in charge of the ordinance told me he wishes they had enacted 1000 ft zone after seeing the continued damage being wrought.</p> <p>The 500 foot no-wake zone buffer recommendations are certainly an improvement over the current 300 foot buffer, but would still leave waterways exposed to considerable nearshore shoreline and bottom disturbance from wake waves from modern boats with Wave Enhancing Technology (wakeboats), touted to be able to generate a wake wave of five feet in height. Even early studies, completed using early WET boats, which were much smaller and less capable of wake wave generation, showed the propagated wakes to require over 944 feet to dissipate. In addition, the force of a wave generated is dependent on the amount of force used to generate the wave and is a function of the square of the height of the wave. Thus the force of a 5 foot wake wave along its entire course of travel, generated by a 12,000 pound modern ballasted WET boat utilizing a 550HP motor is far greater than that generated by the smaller, less capable WET boats of the 2014 study showing a 944 foot travel, rendering the 500 foot buffer inadequate.</p> <p>"A 2014 study by the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) indicated that a wake boat with its ballasts engaged will generate waves that must travel 300 metres before their power dissipates."</p> <p>"Wave Impact Assessment Project for Wakeboats on the Lakes Memphrémagog and Lovering ", UQAM - Community Service, Yves Pairie, professor at Department of Biological Sciences at UQAM, responsible for research, and Sara Mercier-Blais, Master's student in Biological Sciences at UQAM, June 2014</p>	See response above
145	#142	52	56	<p>I also submitted this comment below, but wanted to address the proposed impacts of a 500 foot buffer on Payette lake. The township of Bass Lake Wisconsin enacted a 700 ft no wake buffer on 10/8/2018, and the councilman who was in charge of the ordinance told me he wishes they had enacted 1000 ft zone after seeing the continued damage being wrought. The 500 foot no-wake zone buffer recommendations are certainly an improvement over the current 300 foot buffer, but would still leave waterways exposed to considerable nearshore shoreline and bottom disturbance from wake waves from modern boats with Wave Enhancing Technology (wakeboats), touted to be able to generate a wake wave of five feet in height. Even early studies, completed using early WET boats, which were much smaller and less capable of wake wave generation, showed the propagated wakes to require over 944 feet to dissipate. In addition, the force of a wave generated is dependent on the amount of force used to generate the wave and is a function of the square of the height of the wave. Thus the force of a 5 foot wake wave along its entire course of travel, generated by a 12,000 pound modern ballasted WET boat utilizing a 550HP motor is far greater than that generated by the smaller, less capable WET boats of the 2014 study showing a 944 foot travel, rendering the 500 foot buffer inadequate. "A 2014 study by the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) indicated that a wake boat with its ballasts engaged will generate waves that must travel 300 metres before their power dissipates." "Wave Impact Assessment Project for Wakeboats on the Lakes Memphrémagog and Lovering ", UQAM - Community Service, Yves Pairie, professor at Department of Biological Sciences at UQAM, responsible for research, and Sara Mercier-Blais, Master's student in Biological Sciences at UQAM, June 2014</p>	Duplicate. See response to comment 141
146	#143	52	56	<p>I support the 500' no wake for all of Payette lake. The wake boats are damaging the habitat of the lake and destroying the docks.</p>	Comment noted, no change
147	#144	52	56	<p>Add protecting the City of McCall's Source Water.</p>	See responses above
148	#145	53	57	<p>Regardless of what the boat industry lobby wants one to believe, surf boat wakes damage shoreline property. As a sailboat enthusiast, I can attest to the fact the a surf boat 300 feet away will stop my vessel so what is it doing to the shoreline. A review of permit application to install rip rap on shorelines also indicates the issue.</p>	Comment noted, no change
149	#146	53	57	<p>Lowercase "lake".</p>	Make change
150	#147	53	57	<p>The township of Bass Lake Wisconsin enacted a 700 ft no wake buffer on 10/8/2018, and the councilman who was in charge of the ordinance told me he wishes they had enacted 1000 ft zone after seeing the continued damage being wrought.</p> <p>The 500 foot no-wake zone buffer recommendations are certainly an improvement over the current 300 foot buffer, but would still leave waterways exposed to considerable nearshore shoreline and bottom disturbance from wake waves from modern boats with Wave Enhancing Technology (wakeboats), touted to be able to generate a wake wave of five feet in height. Even early studies, completed using early WET boats, which were much smaller and less capable of wake wave generation, showed the propagated wakes to require over 944 feet to dissipate. In addition, the force of a wave generated is dependent on the amount of force used to generate the wave and is a function of the square of the height of the wave. Thus the force of a 5 foot wake wave along its entire course of travel, generated by a 12,000 pound modern ballasted WET boat utilizing a 550HP motor is far greater than that generated by the smaller, less capable WET boats of the 2014 study showing a 944 foot travel, rendering the 500 foot buffer inadequate.</p> <p>"A 2014 study by the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) indicated that a wake boat with its ballasts engaged will generate waves that must travel 300 metres before their power dissipates."</p> <p>"Wave Impact Assessment Project for Wakeboats on the Lakes Memphrémagog and Lovering ", UQAM - Community Service, Yves Pairie, professor at Department of Biological Sciences at UQAM, responsible for research, and Sara Mercier-Blais, Master's student in Biological Sciences at UQAM, June 2014</p>	Duplicate. See response to comment 141

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151	#148	53	57	Go to 600'	Thank for your comment, no change
152	#149	54	58	We really believe that the day use areas are heavily trafficked, also a second toilet at the North Beach Boat ramp should be put in to help avoid people going into the wild and just using it as their bathroom and leaving their waste and paper behind. Also the Rivers Bend, Fisherman's Point, Twah access all are now being used heavily as day use. None of these areas are fee areas and none of them have a porta potty so needless to say the problem continues up the river corridor as well.	Revise NF2c to add examples
153	#150	54	58	Enforcement has to have consequences, not just unending warnings. However, other communities with these issues have found that enforcement is difficult because 1) officers don't like writing tickets that dampen vacations and 2) capacity often prevents any meaningful enforcement.	Comment noted, no change
154	#151	54	58	All islands should be considered wildlife zones and should be protected from wakes as much as possible for noise and erosion control efforts.	Add recommendation to complete wildlife/environmental analysis to asses what are the critical resources on the islands - countywide. Nez Perce tribe.
155	#152	55	59	DEQ has specific surface water rules and septic rules. McCall should also meet those rules.	Deleted 4b and combined into one as "Continue to follow IDEQ guidance, adopt best practices, and monitor impacts from urban stormwater management and remaining septic systems adjacent to the lake."
156	#153	55	59	Add to these 5 points, "Adopt protections for the IDEQ Source Water Delineation Area including 500 foot radius buffer zone pertaining to the City of McCall PWS# ID4430033 MAIN STATION PL (LEGACY PARK) E0006203"	Deleted 4b and combined into one as "Continue to follow IDEQ guidance, adopt best practices, and monitor impacts from urban stormwater management and remaining septic systems adjacent to the lake."
157	#154	55	59	All current development on the lake shoreline is served by a sewer collection system, therefore, no new septic systems should be allowed within the IDEQ source water delineation area buffer zone of 500'.	Deleted 4b and combined into one as "Continue to follow IDEQ guidance, adopt best practices, and monitor impacts from urban stormwater management and
158	#155	56	60	This area needs to be at 500 feet as well. It's a very narrow area and all boats from the east side go through this narrow section	Adjust 500 foot no wake farther north on east arm and up to Davis beach
159	#156	56	60	I support the 500' no wake for all of Payette lake. The wake boats are damaging the habitat of the lake and destroying the docks.	Comment noted, no change
160	#157	56	60	I support an expanded wakeless management area (500 ft) for both sides of Luck's Point. This is a narrow section of the lake and wake boats cut very close to the point, particularly when going north. There has been significant dock damage on both the south and north sides due to wake boats and there is significant shoreline damage on the south side where the water is very shallow.	Adjust 500 foot no wake farther north on east arm and up to Davis beach
161	#158	56	60	I support a 500 ft no wake zone around all areas of the lake that have homes, recreation facilities, etc. I am most familiar with the area around Luck's Point, where there has been significant beach erosion and dock damage from the near-constant waves. This is an area utilized by swimmers and non-motorized watercraft. Many wake boats stay just barely outside the no wake zone, generating significant waves near the shoreline. A large no-wake zone would make it safer for swimmers and reduce the damage to shoreline and docks.	Adjust 500 foot no wake farther north on east arm and up to Davis beach
162	#159	56	60	This 500 foot wake limit is a must in the outlined areas. However there needs to be enhanced enforcement in place to monitor the rule. There needs to be a sheriff boat parked outside the boat launch all day on weekend and holidays.	Comment noted, no change
163	#160	56	60	After living on the south shore of Payette Lake for 30 years, I have seen a dramatic increase in boat activity. Wake boats that travel along this busy shore outside the no wake zone cause substantial wave action. The 500 ft. no wake zone would be very valuable to kayakers, paddle boarders, swimmers and dock owners. I encourage you to adopt this policy.	Comment noted, no change
164	#161	56	60	As an owner of a condominium at 221 W Lake St in McCall, (south end of Payette Lake), our Home Owner's Association has spent approximately \$100,000 on installation of a logboom wave attenuator and repairs to our docks due to the large waves which seem to have increased in conjunction of the popularity of slow moving/large-wave creating power boats. While conventional power boats create waves, they are dwarfed by the intentionally-created large waves from the wave boats. In addition, many boats cruise near or inside of the "no-wake" zone, repeatedly passing along the southern end of the lake. There are times when the log boom protection which has been installed is not enough to allow for safe access in or out of the HOA's docks or to prevent damages to the dock system or mooring equipment which is installed on the dock. Please strongly consider pushing the "no-wake" zone out further into the lake, or ask that wake board operators engage in their activities in areas of the lake which do not include docks.	Recommendations provide for a balance of users. No change
165	#162	56	60	I have been using Payette Lake as a non-motorized user for over 40 years and have to say that the motorized users seem to have a little more respect for the non-motorized users than they had about 15; years ago but there is still much to improve which the present document suggests. I am a regular Ponderosa Park visitor that uses swimming areas close to the boat dock and I still do not swim more than fifty yards from shore for fear of power craft. A wake zone of 500 feet would improve things, better yet would be one of 600 feet as in the pristine Lake Tahoe. Also a no wake zone of all waters less than ten feet deep is merely common sense to protect the shoreline from erosion. My biggest worry is the lack of enforcement for these new rules. I visit the Payette beaches many times in the summer and have not seen a sheriff's boat on the water in many years. I worry that these new, needed, restrictions will be put in place and there will be no enforcement of any kind resulting in ever increasing damage and conflicts. John Lewinski chukarhunter1@yahoo.com 208 630 3028	Recommendations provide for a balance of users. No change

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
166	#163	57	61	per 1998 DEQ phase II WMP "dissolved oxygen in lakes and reservoirs (>6 mg/L at all times, except for the bottom 20% of water depth in lakes and reservoirs where depths are thirty-five (35) meters or less, and hypolimnion waters in stratified lakes and reservoirs). These parameters represent regulatory standards for Cascade Reservoir."	Comment re Cascade per comment below
167	#163	57	61	Whoops...I put this comment in the wrong spot and cannot delete it. Sorry for any confusion.	no change
168	#164	57	61	Is this achievable? What portion of shoreline that is not currently accessible to the public has potential to provide public access in the future?	Yes, if all the IDL land was acquired it would be 37%
169	#165	57	61	This error persists over several drafts, and is a 400% increase in total phosphorus. Please correct this to the IDEQ-specified value as set forth in the 1997 Big Payette Lake Management Plan and Implementation Program.	change target to 0.006 mg/L and reference 1997 Big Payette Lake Management Plan and Implementation
170	#166	57	61	As a boat count volunteer, my experience with the survey midweek when it's not busy may have underestimated the overall lake "business" On weekends the lake is absolutely overcrowded	Boat counts completed on weekends as well. No change
171	#167	57	61	The 500' width/10' depth no-wake limit for the populated portions of Big Payette Lake will certainly be welcomed. That said, the ever-increasing size of the wakes emitted by the wake-enhanced technology on surf boats is causing damage and misery whether they are 500' or 5,000' from the shore. The huge waves created by the WET boats damage docks and moored boats, erode the shoreline, and trump all activities on the lake other than surfing. Non-motorized craft, swimmers, sailboats, and traditional waterski boats are forced off of Payette Lake when the surfers have taken over, no matter how far they are from the shore. Serious consideration for limiting the size of wakes on Payette Lake should be a priority. Highly amplified music from boats is also damaging the lake environment. The sounds of loons, osprey, and geese should take priority over an individual's blaring musical taste (or lack thereof).	Recommendations provide for a balance of users. No change. Noise ordinance part of state law.
172	#168	57	61	Understood that more data is being sought, however it should be noted a "High" use boating census by the Big Payette Water Quality Council volunteers around 2001 counted approximately 700 simultaneous watercraft on Payette Lake on a July weekend day. The order of magnitude discrepancy deserves some follow up.	changed to active motorized boats only
173	#169	57	61	again. Show a baseline value that is more directly comparable to the desired future condition.	Make change
174	#170	57	61	same comment as for Cascade. If desired condition is "less than 10% feeling of poor experience", then show us what the baseline value of "feeling of poor experience" is, not feeling of excellent experience.	Make change
175	#171	57	61	same comment as for Cascade. I don't believe this is an appropriate objective. We're really talking about rule compliance. warnings are just one measure of rule compliance, but are not telling the full story.	Sheriff's more likely issue warnings than citations. No change.
176	#172	58	62	There should be a cap on how many power boats can be on Warm Lake at any one time. The lake is 640 acres in size, 1.6 miles long and 0.75 miles wide. The suggested 10 boats per acre is far too many. Additionally a concerted effort should be made to monitor invasive species on the lake. This also includes algae bloom. The time to protect the lake is now for present and future generations to come.	Recommendations support multiple use desired future condition for the benefit of the public and the environment. No change.
177	#173	58	62	Please continue existing time limitations on motorized use (between 11am and 6 pm). These limitations preserve morning and evening quiet enjoyment of the lake and protection of wildlife on this small lake.	Comment noted, no change
178	#174	58	62	Please keep the motor boat/jet ski wake hours of operation from 10:00am to 6:00pm. Also, if you are worried about water quality, jet skis and jet bikes should be prohibited.	Recommendations support multiple use desired future condition for the benefit of the public and the environment. No change.
179	#175	58	62	Although it's difficult to flat out limit the number of boats on the lake, establishing common sense restrictions, such as banning damaging wake boats on such a small lake, would help redirect those boaters to larger waters and perhaps accomplish the same objective.	Recommendations support multiple use desired future condition for the benefit of the public and the environment. No change.
180	#176	58	62	As the recreator population increases, I think there should be a cap on how many power boats are allowed on the lake.	Recommendations support multiple use desired future condition for the benefit of the public and the environment. No change.
181	#177	58	62	Last year I was finally able to get the Valley County Waterways Committee to place and approve four new No Wake Buoys at the southeast end of the lake. I feel it paramount that these buoys be maintained in Perpetuity. The wildlife resource of nesting aquatic birds and animals is too great to lose. There is no need for Wake boats, speed boats, jet skis, ski boats or any other high speed boats to be operating in the southeast end of the lake. Wind, Ice, and lake wakes can and do move the buoys. I feel something should be put in place whatever it may be to keep the buoys in place and good condition.	comment noted, no change
182	#177	58	62	There should be large and clear signage at all boat ramps outlining the Warm Lake rules. There also needs to be enforcement of the no-wake zones. There have been numerous times that I have been sitting on my dock and boats have blown past the no-wake buoys without slowing down at all.	comment noted, no change. Enforcement included.
183	#178	58	62	I strongly feel that a No Wake Zone near any recreational swimming area, dock area or shoreline surrounding the lake should be 300' and not 100'. It should also be enforced diligently and carry the same importance by the Valley County Sheriff's office the same as Cascade lake, Payette Lake etc.	Recommendations support multiple use desired future condition for the benefit of the public and the environment. No change.
184	#179	58	62	We definitely need expanded no-wake zones. I'd propose adopting the same strategy listed above for Payette: "Implement a targeted expansion of wakeless management areas and install buoys . . . -Urban shoreline/docks/houses to extend 500 feet" This is especially needed along the west side of the lake along the 'raceway' where both docks and boats have been damaged from excessive wakes.	Make change to 300 ft and including southern shallow area
185	#180	58	62	I support continued wake restrictions for the WHOLE lake before 11:00 AM and after 6:00 PM. In addition this is a really small lake and boats generating extra large waves are a problem. Not sure what sort of restrictions are possible with those, if any.	Comment noted, no change

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186	#181	58	62	Current boating hours should be maintained. The no wake boating between 6 pm and 11 am allows for fishing, kayak, canoe, paddle board and wildlife viewing in a quieter, safe environment. It also allows for a "safe" period when wildlife can access the lake. A wake free zone of 100 feet from shore or docks is inadequate to prevent erosion and/or damage to docks. I would suggest a minimum of 200 feet. The wake free zone should apply to any non-motorized boats or wildlife on the lake at any time.	Make change to 300 ft and including southern shallow area
187	#182	58	62	A No Wake Zone surrounding Warm Lake should be 300' and not 100'. This should include all areas, picnic/swim beaches, Lodge areas, private cabin owner boat docks and shorelines etc. In the summer of 2020 I lost 15" of shoreline because of the heavy boat use and extreme and continual wakes of boats on the lake. The lake is 640 acres, 1.6 miles long, and 0.75 miles wide. There should be a cap enforced as to how many power boats especially can be on the lake at any one time. Additionally at the present time, jet skis are being used on the lake in a manner equal to stock car races on an oval track. The jet skis create tremendous wakes, noise, and pollutants in the air.	Make change to 300 ft and including southern shallow area
188	#182	58	62	In addition to my earlier comment on Jet Skis which I failed to include. Jet Skis really don't have any place on Warm Lake and should be banned.	Recommendations support multiple use desired future condition for the benefit of the public and the environment. No change.
189	#183	58	62	Please add to your strategies list, that the boating hours which are currently from 11 AM until 6 PM will be maintained. And that no wake boating only is allowed outside of those hours. It would not be good for the wildlife to have high speed boating at all hours. The boating hours from 11 until six are an historic boating use at Warm Lake having been in existence for over 50 years. It is one of the few peaceful lakes left, with those quiet hours maintained. In the alternative I would suggest that the entire lake be non-motorized. And that only electric motors would be allowed. Electric motors are readily available and not very expensive.	Recommendations support multiple use desired future condition for the benefit of the public and the environment. No change.
190	#183	58	62	While I do agree that existing boating hours be maintained, I do not agree that electric motors are inexpensive. They can be VERY expensive. Most users of the lake would not ever support making the lake non-motorized. The lake and surrounding area have always accommodated multiple uses, including ski/wake boats, jet skis, sail boats, fishing boats, SUP boards, and other motorized and non-motorized uses. I see no reason for that to change and I continue to strongly support a multi-use approach.	Comment noted, no change
191	#184	58	62	Include a Strategy recommendation in the Plan that a regular water testing schedule be adopted for Warm Lake	Make ChangeIdentify baseline water-quality values for indicators such as dissolved oxygen, total phosphorous, water clarity, and water temperature. Create a friends group and work with Warm Lake Recreation & Sewer and IDEQ to implement a water quality program.
192	#185	58	62	There are multiple priorities listed on the other lakes that are just as appropriate for Warm Lake. BP 1a. Implement a targeted expansion of wakeless areas and install buoys to denote changes . . BP 1.b. Provide user education through signage. BP 2.c Work w/ IDWR to monitor & maintain water quality and temperature for the health of the lake. BP 3c. Initiate presence of law enforcement (for us it would not be 'maintain presence' as we have zero law enforcement presence now) during peak times . . . BP 4d. Preserve and protect watershed and natural corridors that connect to the lake. (this will be increasingly important in future.)	Make change
193	#186	58	62	One of the key Warm Lake strategies that has existed for decades in existing ordinances is missing here. Warm Lake is unique in its size vs. the level of use it gets, thus it requires unique rules to accomodate the needs of both speed boats and fishermen/kayaks/wildlife etc. This has been accomplished successfully by establishing no wake hours before 11am and after 6pm. We do have some active debate from time to time about extending the hours slightly by one group vs the others, but seem to end up back at these same times as the best compromise. Although it doesn't make everyone 100% happy, it does seem to be the best balance for this environment. This also matches the natural rhythm of animals, who are more activating in the morning and evening hours. Please add a WL 2. strategy to contine supporting the shared use of conflicting needs of this very small resource, by maintaining no wake hours before 11 am and after 6 pm.	Make change
194	#187	59	63	I recommend the following: - Maintain the 11:00 AM-6:00 PM water skiing/speed boat hours with a lake-wide no-wake rule outside of that timeframe. - Maintain the buoys clearly demarcating the 24-hour no-wake zone on the shallower end of the lake where much of the wildlife viewing and fishing is done. - Maintain a 300' no-wake zone around docks and other vessels. - Jetskis/water bikes should not be allowed on Warm Lake. They cause air, water and noise pollution, are not appropriate for such a small lake, and are not consistent with the other uses of the lake. - Maintain clear signage outlining the lake usage rules at each lodge, launch ramp, lake-side parking lot, and camp ground	make change - excpe to limit water bikes/jet skis
195	#188	59	63	The Southern part of the lake is wildlife habitat currently and historically cordoned-off by a line of buoys to prevent wakes and protect the shallow riparian area and birds that nest there. Using Google Maps area calculator, the Wakeless wildlife habitat area is 72.1 acres (11.3% of total lake acreage).	Add to map
196	#189	59	63	The 300 ft no wake zone was overlooked for Warm Lake in the 20-11 ordinance. I believe that the intent is to amend that when the study is completed and the ordinance is amended based on recommendations. It might be useful to list that as one of the strategies to mesh with the rest of the waterbodies in the county.	Add 300' buffer to Warm Lake map. Add strategy
197	#190	60	64	Even including every imaginable floatable water vessel, float tubes ,canoes, kayaks ,ski boats, fishing boats etc, these numbers seem ridiculously high. Even half that number is high for the size of Warm Lake.	Change to only active and motorized boats only.

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
198	#191	60	64	An established and maintained shoreline trail should be constructed between North Shore Lodge and Billy Rice Public Beach. Extensive erosion and damage has occurred in this area due to overuse. Dispersed Camping should be prohibited anywhere along the shoreline of Warm Lake.	Clarified 2b for trail restoation. Added 2c for dispered camping limitations
199	#192	60	64	I support the shore to 10 foot depth no-wake zone. In fact I'd support exploring a larger surface distance from shoreline and docks. I saw 300 foot distance from docks and/or shoreline mentioned in other comments. I would like to see what that distance physically looks like when overlaid onto Warm Lake. It is possible that distance would still provide ample room for multi-use users and still offer better protection to docks and shoreline. Regardless of the final distance, that zone needs to be clearly identified for users. I doubt we want to see a lake lined with buoys, but the only way users will be able to abide by the rule is if it is clearly identified.	Comment noted, 300 ft added to Warm Lake per other comments.
200	#193	60	64	These numbers make no sense. This lake could never support this many boats. What logic is there to suggesting a density of 4x what is recommended for Cascade?	Edited per comment 190
201	#194	60	64	THE INSTRUCTIONS STAN BURT AND I RECEIVED DURING OUR ZOOM ORIENTATION CALL INDICATED WE WERE TO COUNT ALL BOATS WE COULD SEE - EITHER DOCKED OR NAVAGATING THE LAKE. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF BOATS NAVAGATING THE LAKE DURING THE TIME WE DID THE SURVEY WAS 2 OR AT THE MOST 3.	Edited per comments above
202	#195	60	64	We've already seen substantial erosion due to waves hitting the shoreline at Warm Lake. The largest waves produced at Warm Lake come from wake-surfing power boats. I would like to see signage posted at boat ramps to clearly state that power boats stay well away from docks and shoreline and in particular that wake-surfing only be performed in the middle of the lake well away from all shorelines so that wave intensity has a chance to attenuate before they reach docks and the shoreline. I would also like to see signage that CLEARLY states the direction of travel (clockwise) on the lake. Many just don't know and create hazardous situations when they travel in the opposite direction. I believe most would comply if they simply knew the rules.	See response to comment 197
203	#196	60	64	Although Warm Lake is seen as having "pristine" water conditions, that status is threatened. Water quality of Warm Lake it is at risk due to increasing recreational use and transportation impacts from proposed mining operations (road salts and fuel/solvent spills). The need to identify baseline values now is critical, as well as conducting regular ongoing testing, to monitor and preserve the lake's water quality. Categories tested for Warm Lake should cover the items being performed for Payette Lake and Lake Cascade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissolved Oxygen • Total Phosphorous • Water Clarity • Water Temperature • Nitrogen (note: Warm Lake is the only lake with "Nitrogen" listed as a Keystone Indicator in the Plan), and • Salinity (to assess the concentrations of salt in the lake over time) Recommendation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct water quality measurements for Warm Lake now, covering the Six categories listed above, and report those baseline values in the Waterways Plan. • Include a Strategy recommendation in the Plan that a regular water testing schedule be adopted for Warm Lake. 	make change
204	#197	60	64	Improved signage at public launch / mooring sites is needed to inform the Public about unique restrictions on Warm Lake, improve safety, and promote compliance with state law and county ordinances Signage should be displayed alongside launch ramps and docks; the Public boat launch / docks and the North Shore Lodge docks. Signage should clearly state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Wake hours - anywhere on the Lake, from 6pm-11am • No Wake zone - South end of the lake (riparian zone, waterfowl nesting area) • No Wake 100 feet from; docks, boats, buoys, or the swim beach (state law) • No Wake 300 feet from docks, boats, buoys, or the swim beach (county ordinance, when adopted for Warm Lake) • Direction of travel on the lake when/where wakes are allowed is: - Clockwise - • Signage should also include an outline map of the lake, highlighting the restrictions listed above 	Make change to add strategy on education that addresses no wake, directional travel.

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205	#198	60	64	<p>"Paddle Sporters – SUP/Kayak/Canoe/Rafters" is a watercraft type not considered to be a "Boat" by a majority of people (general public and those reviewing the draft Plan). Because Boat counts reported in the Plan include Paddle Sporters, people view the Plan's reported values for "Boat" as being inaccurate and overstated. Most peoples' concerns, and their interest in the Plan, centers around impacts generated by motorized watercraft - what they refer to as "Boats". They do not expect counts for non-motorized vessels which are not capable of generating wakes large enough to create safety issues, damage property, or erode the shoreline to be in the count of "Boats" reported in the Plan.</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a definition for "Boat" in the Plan - something like, "a motorized watercraft capable of exceeding 5mph and creating impactful wakes" • And a separate definition for "Paddlesport watercraft" - like, "a non-motorized, human-powered watercraft - such as a SUP (standup paddleboard), kayak, canoe, raft, surfboard, paddleboat, or rowboat" • Exclude "Paddle Sporters" survey counts from Boat values reported in the Plan, for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o p. 16, Spatial Capacity Analysis – "observed boats" count o p. 17, Social Capacity Analysis - "observed boats" count o p. 60, Warm Lake Keystone Indicators - Carrying Capacity - "Baseline #" and "Desired Future Condition" counts o p. 72, Adaptive Management Program Action Plan - Warm Lake - Carrying Capacity - "Baseline (High)" and "Desired Future Condition" counts 	Change to active motorized boats only
206	#199	60	64	Perhaps I missed it earlier in the document, but 'boat' needs to be clearly defined. Is a single-person kayak and an 18ft motorboat treated the same way in regards to carrying capacity?	Change to active motorized boats only that are capable of creating a wake
207	#200	61	65	<p>Add: loss of connectivity and stream function</p> <p>As streams are diked and rip rapped, diverted without fish screening, held up in artificial ponds, and used to create landscaping oases, stream function (flow, temp, riparian growth, connectivity) and health is significantly reduced. This is a major artery to Cascade Reservoir, and the health of the reservoir depends on healthy inputs - this should be a major priority.</p>	Make change
208	#201	61	65	Public access should be a priority concern on at least the section between Payette and Cascade. There is opportunity to be strategic with public access improvements that will accommodate increased use while reducing impacts to environmental quality.	No changed. Addressed in NF 1b
209	#202	61	65	<p>We need a better plan for water releases from Payette Lake to The North Fork to restore the fishery.</p> <p>Please consider a plan to pipe colder water from the bottom of the lake to the North Fork.</p>	Make change to work with FG and water users on maintaining water temperature to support the fishery.
210	#203	61	65	There needs to be a timeline on development of a river management or recreation management plan. The increased demand for recreation opportunity is happening quickly, and there needs to be a thoughtful long-term plan developed to accommodate demand while minimizing environmental impacts asap.	Comment noted, no change. See Chapter 4 for timelines
211	#204	61	65	Again, it would be great to set some realistic timelines for development of these plans.	Comment noted, no change. See Chapter 4 for timelines
212	#205	61	65	I'm confused as to exactly what this means. Does it refer to working with the land management agencies to clean up dispersed camping and work toward developing more formalized campgrounds with necessary amenities (i.e. vault toilets)?	Make change to "Work with land management agencies to clean up dispersed camping and work toward developing a designated dispersed camping system and/or more formalized campgrounds with amenities
213	#206	61	65	All rivers/streams in Valley County should be non-motorized. There are no streams/rivers in this county that are large enough to accommodate both motorized and non-motorized users at the same time. It is a safety and user-enjoyment issue.	Update NF 4d, add: "and others as needed."
214	#207	62	66	This should probably say to Smith's Ferry. Cabarton is the put-in for the whitewater section.	Make change
215	#207	62	66	<p>I think they're actually referring to the section from Fisher Park to Cabarton.</p> <p>How much use does this actually get? Do we have any idea how many overnight trips are spent in this reach annually?</p>	It should include both. Update per Dave's comment
216	#208	62	66	Where are communities to be discharging the treated wastewater if not to the Payette River?	Make change to untreated
217	#209	62	66	The strategies listed under NF 3 need some work. To ensure water quality in our streams, we need to work with landowners, developers, irrigators, land management agencies, and local working groups to identify and prioritize projects that restore stream connectivity and function, reduce nutrient loading, and improve temperature and flow conditions.	Created new strategy under NF1, since this applies to all.
218	#210	62	66	This should be more specific. What type of management plan? How will the management plan you are suggesting differ from the management plan you're suggesting it in?	Make change to "an implementation plan and site specific designs"
219	#211	62	66	<p>The social trails (in some cases) are there because there are not adequate formal trails.</p> <p>Work to establish adequate, formalized user access trails along the stream corridors and restore social trails that are no longer needed.</p>	Make change
220	#212	62	66	One way we could work to ensure water quality on this reach in particular, is work with the water resources board to establish a minimum stream flow in this reach. The WRB requested a MSF for this reach in the 1990s. 145cfs at the outlet to Payette Lake was proposed, but a decision was never made. It is still tabled. From what I understand 145cfs at the outlet is not feasible. However, prioritizing an evaluation of what is reasonable and feasible for a MSF in this reach (and others), and recommending those MSFs be adopted by the WRB should be a priority for ensuring water quality in our streams.	<p>Add: Evaluate a reasonable and feasible minimum stream flow in this reach (and others) and work with Water Resource Board to adopt the recommendations.</p> <p>Update Ch4 Table.</p>
221	#213	62	66	on ALL stream/river reaches in the county	No change. Addressed in NF1

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222	#214	62	66	See IDEQ's 2019 report on NFPR WQ monitoring. In there, they list results of temp, sediment, and nutrient monitoring, and summarize what those results mean relative to desired conditions/ potential impairment. These should guide your baseline and desired conditions values.	add 16.73 Deg C (62.1 deg F) as the mean daily average from 2019 IDEQ Monitoring Report
223	#215	62	66	Developing new river access points is a great objective, but doesn't have anything to do with ensuring water quality. It is not appropriate to list under NF 3.	NF 3 is encompassing all aspects of rec and water quality for the segment below Payette. Creating access points would reduce social access and protect vegetation. No change.
224	#216	62	66	*minimize impacts of all users (not just non-motorized boaters)	Make change. Deleted type of users
225	#217	62	66	This table does not provide any meaningful information	no change
226	#218	64	68	would the county do this? or the USFS?	USFS. Make change to add working with USFS
227	#219	64	68	The USFS has a monitoring program for use at high lakes.	Make change to add working with USFS
228	#220	65	69	This is a tough one because you're lumping a hundred lakes into an all-encompassing category. Much like is mentioned in the rest of the document, high lakes/backcountry can also accommodate a diversity of opportunity. As use and impacts increase, it will be important to implement restrictive measures in some areas that receive a lot of use, and potentially convert some of those areas to more formalized use (ex. designated use and/or permitting systems). However, there are many high lakes in our county that will never receive such a high level of use that those measures will be warranted. And those will provide a different experience for a different group of users than the former will provide.	Indicators are fairly general. No change
229	#221	67	71	cities	make change
230	#222	70	74	delete the comma	make change. Moved comma
231	#223	70	74	additional What?	make change. Moved comma
232	#224	70	74	Yes this has been triggered many times	make change
233	#225	70	74	per 1998 phase II WMP "dissolved oxygen in lakes and reservoirs (>6 mg/L at all times, except for the bottom 20% of water depth in lakes and reservoirs where depths are thirty-five (35) meters or less, and hypolimnion waters in stratified lakes and reservoirs). These parameters represent regulatory standards for Cascade Reservoir."	make change, see previous comment
234	#226	70	74	This is too high for the current facilities and the shallow nature of the lake.	make change, see previous comment
235	#227	70	74	I recommend not using the average. Use the actual 0.0 to 20.5 feet	make change, see previous comment
236	#228	72	76	"Paddle Sporters – SUP/Kayak/Canoe/Rafters" is a watercraft type not considered to be a "Boat" by a majority of people (general public and those reviewing the draft Plan). Because Boat counts reported in the Plan include Paddle Sporters, people view the Plan's reported values for "Boat" as being inaccurate and overstated. Most peoples' concerns, and their interest in the Plan, centers around impacts generated by motorized watercraft - what they refer to as "Boats". They do not expect counts for non-motorized vessels which are not capable of generating wakes large enough to create safety issues, damage property, or erode the shoreline to be in the count of "Boats" reported in the Plan. Recommendation: • Include a definition for "Boat" in the Plan - something like, "a motorized watercraft capable of exceeding 5mph and creating impactful wakes" • and a separate definition for "Paddlesport watercraft" - like, "a non-motorized, human-powered watercraft - such as a SUP (standup paddleboard), kayak, canoe, raft, surfboard, paddleboat, or rowboat" • Exclude "Paddle Sporters" survey counts from Boat values reported in the Plan, for the following: o p. 16, Spatial Capacity Analysis – "observed boats" count o p. 17, Social Capacity Analysis - "observed boats" count o p. 60, Warm Lake Keystone Indicators - Carrying Capacity - "Baseline #" and "Desired Future Condition" counts o p. 72, Adaptive Management Program Action Plan - Warm Lake - Carrying Capacity - "Baseline (High)" and "Desired Future Condition" counts	See response above
237	#229	74	78	"to evaluate"	make change
238	#230	75	79	is 5 years and industry standard for this type of plan? Based on the expected level of growth does this meet our needs?	industry standard, no change
239	#231	76	80	Working with private agricultural landowners to implement conservation practices on their land to benefit the watershed.	Update to working with watershed partners and landowners. Refined strategies to working with ag owners on conservation practices
240	#231	76	80	Working with private agricultural landowners to encourage them to implement conservation practices on their land to benefit the watershed.	see change above
241	#232	78	82	I still feel 500 ft is too far from cabins. People have already built it up retaining walls (in MCall) and extending the buoys will not have the desired effect but it will restrict the movement of recreational sports. Surfing boats do throw a big wave but putting the buoys even further will not help nature by cabins Try educating people to use wave boats toward the middle. I see most doing this now anyway. Thanks for really taking this into consideration. Please don't make more laws than is absolutely needed.	Ride the core education to be added to Payette. It is included for Cascade
242	Email			#1 – Education is mentioned in your report and I think it is the best way to solve many of the challenges and issues that are being raised. Education to boat owners and rental operators will help people understand the rules that are already in place that aren't being followed. We have a home on Lake Cascade and witness at least a couple of times a weekend someone driving their boat or jetski too close to our dock or shoreline (within 20 feet) Many owners and operators don't know that there is a no wake zone within docks and shorelines and many are confused by what the distance really is. I have heard anything from 100 feet to 300 feet, and I visited with a neighbor who said there is no rule in place at this time. Clearly confusion that needs to be resolved and clearly posted at boat ramps and thru other educational materials.	No change. Education is included
243	Email			#2 – Enforcement of current laws is difficult due to a lack of resources. Adding more rules that will be ambiguous to many (how far am I from the shore, what is the depth of the lake, what proof do you have that I was in violation) will be difficult to enforce and will cause frustration. I am a close friend to the Sheriff in Valley County and she freely admits that they don't have the resources in place to deal with more regulation. Instead, focus on the education piece and most people will govern themselves appropriately.	Comment noted, no change

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
244	Email			#3 – Shared use is a must in these areas. Currently, there are large areas for people to use specifically for “calm water” activities such as kayaking, paddle boarding or swimming. There are areas provided in and around Payette Lake and Cascade Lake and from what I understand, there are limits that promote flat water in Warm Lake. I don’t believe any more of these areas are needed.	Multiple use is emphasized. No change
245	Email			#4 – Wind and weather are more damaging than wakes and I’ve witnessed this for the 18 years that I have been on the lake. A few years ago I witnessed a massive wind storm in Donnelly, it took down 10 or 11 trees close to my place. The “rollers” on the lake were probably 4 to 5 feet high, bigger than I had ever seen. For at least 30 minutes prior and a good hour after the storm passed, we watched the lake and our dock being tossed to and fro (and out boat as well that was tied to the dock) and there was not a boat to be seen. On two different occasions this past summer, I witnessed strong winds generating rollers from the south that lasted for a couple of hours. In both instances, the only watercraft I saw on the water were jet skiers. I don’t want to put my ski boat or my wake board boat on the water in those conditions and I think most other owners feel the same way. I do want to be very clear on this point also, we have owned our current home on the lake with a 50 foot dock since 2014. We have a south and west exposure. I can 100% honestly say that in the 8 years we have been here, we have had to do zero repair to our dock or pier!	comment noted, no change
246	Email			#5 – Last point is that when you boil all this down, we are really talking about a small number of days that the lakes are in high use. We use the lakes about 30 days a year and most of that use comes between June 15 th (on Cascade) and the middle of August. Payette tends to be more late June thru middle of August. Some years, like this one, the boating gets extended to Labor Day if the weather is good. Regarding Cascade...Sunday afternoons thru Friday mornings, we literally can water ski on glass from sun up until the wind picks up around 1pm and then again in the evening. On any of those days, we might see 10 -15 other boats. Friday afternoon thru Sunday morning get a little more busy. I don’t live on Payette so I can’t make an educated comment but friends who do tell me it is similar but high usage starts a little earlier in the week. Based on my math, assuming 10 weekends of “high use”, we are talking about 20 days of really high use and add in a few extras for the week of the 4 th . So lets assume 30 days of high use, my experience on Lake Cascade says that most of the changes that are being suggested aren’t worth the effort and expense it will take. We live on the lake, we enjoy the lake, we appreciate that there are many different users of the lake and we want to continue to enjoy the lake as we have for the past 18 years.	Comment noted, no change
247	Email			We have the cabin at 210 Shoreline Drive at Warm Lake [Fred and Ann Deal]. We find the present boating hours GREAT! I love to fish in the morning and am often joined by kayakers and paddle board people. The time for power boating from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. works very well. We live in Wenatchee, Washington, near Lake Chelan, and that lake is an entirely different story! We are so appreciative of the hours limitation at Warm Lake - please keep it in place.	Comment noted, no change
248	Email			I applaud the efforts to create workable guidelines for the preservation of our waterways. I concur with the ideas expressed in this article. We cannot wait any longer to set the plans into motion. It is so much easier to prevent problems with erosion and water quality than it is to try and repair the damage to shores or to restore what we all love so much. By the way, we should NOT allow those boats on the lake that pull water into the boats to create monster waves.	Comment noted, no change
249	Email			I am for as much restriction as can be applied for large wake producing boats on Payette Lake. In addition to property and shore damage they negatively effect other water sports. Consider segregating large wake activities from other activities by times or locations.	Comment noted, no change
250	Email			1. Waterways plan top priority should be water quality. Plan seems leaning towards recreation as the priority. 2. Water surfing/wake boats appears to be the main problem. Consider these items: BAN water surfing. If not a ban, limit surfing to a 2-3 day week period at 500 feet from the shoreline on all county lakes. Require a county surfing permit if surfing is allowed to cover costs of county enforcement. Do NOT pay county patrolmen with county taxpayers monies.	The plan encourages multi-use and it is not the desire of the county to limit all motorized use. Enforcement measures are addressed. No change
251	Email			Full support for suggested depth and distance wake restrictions!	Comment noted, no change
252	Email			Our family owns a cabin in the Paradise Valley area, about 2 miles north of Warm Lake. We have boated on the lake since 1965. We appreciate the county taking action to help manage the growing traffic & wake issues that have grown in the recent years. The lake has lost it’s peaceful, quiet feel & has become a frustrating & dangerous place to visit during the “wake hours” in the middle of the day. We are also witnessing greatly increased erosion & dock damage on the shorelines. I recently retired from a 45 year career as a marine technician & service manager for boat dealerships in the Boise valley. In those years I witnessed the design & function of the boats evolve from the most desirable ones having the smallest wake possible for the skiers, to where we are today with high demand for the huge wake boats made for surfing & wakeboarding. This has created wake & shoreline issues in the smaller lakes across the country. I believe that the wake boats have no place on a waterway of Warm Lakes size for both safety & environmental reasons. The wakes that they create easily go from one shoreline to the other, then back again. Many of this vessels are also moving through the the water with the bow very high in order to get the biggest wake possible, very much impeding the vision of the driver. To achieve the largest wake possible, big horsepower is required creating a noise issue (we can sometimes hear those boats at our cabin 2 miles away). I believe that the easiest solution would be to simply ban surfing & wakeboarding on this small waterway. This is the approach several areas have taken nationwide to deal with the evolving situation. Skiing really has never been a problem, they don’t want a wake.	Comment noted, no change

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
253	Email			It is also my belief that Jet Skis have no place on the lake. Again, I can easily hear them 2 miles away & they are constantly following close behind the surf boats so that they can jump their wakes (a safety issue). I watched one go back & forth at top speed between shorelines over 10 times without stopping last weekend. Warm Lake is way too small for this especially on a hot holiday weekend with a huge crowd.	The plan encourages multi-use and it is not the desire of the county to limit certain uses. No change
254	Email			For Payette Lake, the primary focus of BPLWQC, the plan is primarily a recreation management document, and does not rise to the level of a comprehensive lake management plan with a primary focus on source water quality sustainability. The need for such an updated, detailed water quality approach and plan remains to be addressed. The 1997 legislatively adopted water quality study and plan for Payette Lake should continue to be the benchmark in this area until it can be brought further up to date. With regard to source water delineation and protection, IDEQ did complete its assessment and delineation in 2000, over 22 years ago. That document, found at https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline/SurfaceWaterSummaryReport?PwsId=ID4430033&SourceTagNumber=E0006203 should be referenced, and incorporated by reference, in the Valley County plan section regarding Payette Lake water quality.	County just completed ground water and improvement source water protection plan - completed by DEQ IDWR, ISED, NRCS, UI, Ag, Central Health. City completing an update to the Water Master Plan (2025). Revised BP 2d. Maintain an updated Water Master Plan and work with Valley County and partners to implement strategies and practices from the Valley County Ground Water Quality Improvement and Drinking Water Source Protection Plan.
255	Email			The Keystone Indicators table on page 57 continues to show a gross error with regard to total phosphorus desired future condition for Payette Lake. The figure 0.025mg/L does not apply to Payette Lake, but is rather the TMDL figure for Lake Cascade. The figure for Payette Lake should be about one-fourth of that displayed, or simply use the value as published in the 1997 Payette Lake plan, which is still in effect and employed by IDEQ in its monitoring objectives.	See previous response - to be changed to 0.006 mg/L
256	Email			Increased no-wake zones for Payette Lake are welcome, and should be helpful, but we believe will require further attention and refinement based on the best available science and continued site-specific experience.	Chapter 4 sets up the plan for adaptive management. No change
257	Email			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I strongly disagree with the proposal to create wakeless areas by depth. The proposed 10' depth will eliminate way too much area in Lake Cascade for recreation. It will also create safety issues as it will force boats into the middle of the lake causing more congestion and more risk of accidents and boater dissatisfaction. Another concern about the 10' depth is "How do you enforce something like this?" Many boats don't have depth finders and can't police themselves. Do you put thousands of buoys up around the reservoir and then move them as the water is drawn down? Do you hire dozens of deputies and buy them boats to police the waters? From an impact perspective, different types of boats have different wakes. Fishing and waterskiing boats have much smaller wakes than wakeboard or surfing boats and thus have less impact on sediment resuspension. You're taking a shotgun approach to the issue without considering the actual impact of the type of watercraft. What about the sediment resuspension that happens at the beaches where people are playing in the water? Are you going to eliminate that too? Lake Cascade is a working reservoir. It's man-made with primary uses of irrigation, flood control, recreation, fish flow augmentation, etc. It's a shallow reservoir and sediment resuspension is caused naturally by wave action due to wind. I'll bet it's the biggest impact to sediment resuspension over the course of the year. Your study doesn't cover the impacts of drawing down the reservoir each year. What are the impacts of that on sediment and fish? Wakeless zones in areas with depths less than 10 feet is a bad idea and will create confusion, won't be able to be enforced and won't be worth the benefit. 	<p>The 10ft depth would still leave 14713 acres of Cascade usable even at low pool.</p> <p>Recommendations by type of motorized watercraft would likely be even more confusing.</p> <p>No change</p>
258	Email			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many of the issues raised in the study can be solved with better education. Too many boaters don't know or understand the current rules. Let's have better education programs and require boaters to be knowledgeable about them. We can clearly post the rules at all boat ramps. Maybe have a Valley County sticker that goes on the boat that shows you've read the rules and understand them. Obviously there is confusion about the rules and we can do a better job of educating folks. 	Education is addressed. No change
259	Email			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't think we need more areas blocked off in the lake for kayaking, paddle boarding or swimming. There are plenty of these areas available at Lake Cascade and if people obey the current rules, there is ample area for these activities. 	Cascade does not identify priority areas for paddle sports. It does highlight high impact areas that are heavy use but these areas do not restrict boating activity. No change
260	Email			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "high use" boating season is not very long. It's really only from mid-June through Labor Day and the high use periods are typically on weekends. So we're talking 10 weekends of high use or in other words 20 to 30 days depending on whether you count Fridays or not. I think the proposed boating restrictions are not worth the benefit, effort, or expense. Let's focus on education of the existing rules and continue to enjoy the lake. 	Comment noted, no change
261	Email			Thank you for your hard work and good first draft on a Waterways Management Plan. There is a lot to cover and you have addressed most of it thoroughly.	Comment noted, no change

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
262	Email			Initially, I will share my disappointment with your outreach efforts. Several articles appeared in the Star News, but there has been little effort at “creative public engagement, “community meetings”, and “stakeholder meetings” with “refreshments...materials”, etc. as clearly outlined in the RFP. Agencies were consulted, but not deep engagement of the community at large. Perhaps, that is yet to come. Therefore, I will just touch on a few areas relating to Payette Lake that I have concerns about.	Concerns about outreach
263	Email			Water quality is frequently mentioned in your document; however, it is subordinated to recreation and economics. Water quality should be first and center to any document addressing Payette Lake. The Big Payette Lake Water Quality Act (Idaho Code 39-6601) requires that the water quality of Big Payette Lake be monitored, maintained and even improved as necessary. DEQ has developed standards and monitors for the adherence to those. The Big Payette Lake Management Plan was written in 1998 and continues to be applicable.	Comment noted, no change
264	Email			The water of Payette Lake is the sole source of drinking water for McCall. A comprehensive Source Water Protection Plan does not exist, so you should recommend not only following one, but developing one first.	See change to comment above
265	Email			The chosen values for Indicators are surprisingly low. The document says that it is acceptable to have 30% of Payette Lake users feel crowded on the lake. That seems quite high.	Make change to extremely crowded
266	Email			Likewise, only 27% of the shoreline is currently available for conservation and public access with a goal of 35%. Presumably, the balance of the shoreline (73%) is private. How would the goal of 35% be achieved? Does the County have funds to purchase private land? Please don't list goals that can never be realized.	Would be achieved by acquiring lands and/or easements to state lands. No change
267	Email			As for user satisfaction, there is no acknowledgement of the need for an increase in dedicated non-motorized use. That has been a significant request at previous public hearings. There have even been proposals for certain days of the week dedicated exclusively to non-motorized use. It's evident from the heavy use of the North Fork of the Payette above the Lake that more area is needed and even your research shows a dramatic increase in paddleboard use. You apparently have no survey data for user satisfaction. As a user myself, I feel crowded all summer. Not only does this issue deserve attention, but now is the time to reach a solution.	Make change to survey river users on the North Fork (new NF 1f)
268	Email			Likewise, there is little attention given to noise pollution. That was a big topic of concern in previous hearings relating to the current ordinance. Now is the time to address both shoreline noise and noise generated by motors and speakers on boats.	Addressed in the ordinance and state law for nuisance. No change.
269	Email			I appreciate the data you have used in setting a larger no-wake zone. It is unclear however, why some areas remain at 300'. Your document says that no-wake zones of more than 500' are recommended, yet you limit that zone to exactly 500' and some areas at 300'. Why not more than 500' as recommended? Your document says that Tahoe uses a 600' limit for reasons that include minimizing erosion, maintaining habitat and reducing noise – all of which have been identified as problems on Payette Lake.	Desire for larger than 500' no wake. Recommendations provide for a balance of users. No change
270	Email			Clearly, a preponderance of data as well as precedence support a wider and consistent no-wake zone. Technology increases every year, bringing higher and more powerful wakes. Water temperatures and nutrients increase, degrading water quality. Hence, given the added and continually increasing pressures on the shoreline, now is the time to give it as much protection as supported by science. A consistent 600' no-wake zone for the entire lake would limit those detrimental effects and make it easier for lake users to keep track of and follow the rules.	Desire for larger than 500' no wake. Recommendations provide for a balance of users. No change
271	Email			Additionally, other factors relating to wake boats are insufficiently addressed. Evidence exists that shows ballast tanks transfer invasive species. This contamination bypasses check stations. Surveys show that wake boat use, particularly on a small lake like Payette, prohibit all other recreational use like waterskiing, swimming and the use of small craft. Testimony at hearings for the current ordinance dealt extensively with this problem and including proposals such as limiting wake boat use to certain hours or days of the week.	Added recommendation for aquatic invasive species locally. Primary boating season is limited to 2-3 weekends out of the year on Payette. No change

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
272	Email			Lastly, more emphasis and specificity on education and enforcement is needed. How many brochures? Where will they be distributed? How many deputies on the lake? How can you guarantee additional funding? Will the County commit to that?	Education is addressed. No change
273	Email			Your draft recognizes that Payette is the "Crown Jewel" of McCall. Please don't ask us settle for nearly a third of users feeling crowded or inaccessible shoreline for the public. Don't risk the quality of our drinking water. Your hard work comes on the heels of that done by the Big Payette Lake Water Quality Council, the State of Idaho, Payette Protective League and many concerned citizens. Please keep the standards high.	Comment noted, no change
274	Email			<p>Official Size of Warm Lake I am hopeful you will be able to directly secure confirmation of the lake's official size so it can be used throughout the Waterways Plan.</p> <p>note: Warm Lake is a natural lake (not a reservoir like Cascade Lake, nor does it have manmade outlet control like Payette Lake). For this reason, its size does not fluctuate materially over the course of a year like the other two lakes.</p> <p>Wikipedia reports a size of 640 acres for Warm Lake, which is incorrect and not supported by the source notes [1] and [2] carried on the Wikipedia website. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warm_Lake</p> <p>Idaho Fish and Game reports the size of Warm Lake as being 412 acres. https://idfg.idaho.gov/ifwis/fishingPlanner/water/1156704446453</p> <p>The official size published by the United States Geological Survey is 422 acres. Here is the email I received from the USGS on Monday, Sept. 12th:</p> <p>Zinsser, Lauren M Mon, Sep 12, 4:15 PM (3 days ago) to me, Christopher, Timothy Hi Joel,</p> <p>The closest thing I know of to an official size is the lake area reported in the USGS National Hydrography Dataset. This dataset represents the digitized version of the USGS 1:24k topographic maps. The area of Warm Lake in National Hydrography Dataset is 422 acres. I would guess that the discrepancy between this</p>	Warm Lake has been calculated in GIS using NHD source. Updated to 423 acres
275	Email			<p>Buoy Line Here is a marked map, showing where the line of buoys is that marks-off the South end of the lake (yellow line): [Picture provided]</p>	Map updated and numbers calculated
276	Email			<p>Spatial Capacity Analysis - Boat Count Surveys - Warm Lake Two surveys were completed at Warm Lake o Sunday, 07/25/21 10am-Noon, and o Tuesday, 07/20/21 10am-Noon. Count Teams were provided a preformatted survey form. The form was titled "Boat Count Form – Warm Lake" and it instructed them to "Tally the number of boats seen by type and by area (count each boat only once)". Issue: Terminology and Category counts collected in the surveys have led to confusion and skepticism around Boat counts reported in the draft Plan. • survey forms were clearly Boat centric - both in title, and instruction they carried for the Count Teams. • survey forms provided no definition for "Boat" - the draft Plan doesn't, either. • the tally section of the forms carried two columns: o "Type of Vessel", and o "Boat Count". • 11 categories are listed under "Type of Vessel" - but, they are not vessel types - instead, they categorize "boats" by activity that people in watercraft are engaged in (such as; "fishers from a boat", "water skiers", and "swimmers"). • the first category, "Paddle Sporters – SUP/Kayak/Canoe/Rafters" is a watercraft type not considered to be a "Boat" by a majority of people (general public and those reviewing the draft Plan). Because Boat counts reported in the Plan include Paddle Sporters, people view the Plan's reported values for "Boat" as being inaccurate and overstated. Most peoples' concerns, and their interest in the Plan, centers around impacts generated by motorized watercraft - what they refer to as "Boats". They do not expect counts for non-motorized vessels which are not capable of generating wakes large enough to create safety issues, damage property, or erode the shoreline to be in the count of "Boats" reported in the Plan. All three of the Plan's Priority Strategies for Warm Lake (page 58) are aimed at "keeping a productive ecosystem to protect water quality, riparian areas, and nesting birds" and their focus is on controlling wakes. "Paddle Sporters" do not create impactful wakes. The count for "Paddle Sporters" represent 34% of total "Boats" reported in the Plan</p>	Revised to include only boats active on the water at one time.

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
277	Email			<p>Wakeless Hours and Wakeless Area - Warm Lake</p> <p>Warm Lake is 640 acres (exactly one square mile) and contains a large wildlife habitat area. Due to its small size, large riparian area, and great number of birds (ospreys and eagles that feed in the lake, and ducks that nest on the lake) the entire lake has been restricted to Wake-free from 6pm to 11am daily to protect wildlife. This Wake-free protection from 6pm to 11am has been in place, by Ordinance, for scores of years and must be maintained to continue protecting wildlife and habitat at the lake.</p> <p>Warm Lake also has a significant number of docks and a swim beach that require Wakeless Area status during all hours of the day. For this reason, Wake Area (Acres) for Warm Lake between 11am and 6pm is vastly overstated in the Plan document. The lake's entire acreage is identified as Wake Area, with no provision for Wakeless Area between 11am to 6pm. This is in error and needs to be corrected.</p> <p>Wakeless Area</p> <p>The Southern part of the lake is wildlife habitat currently and historically cordoned-off by a line of buoys to prevent wakes and protect the shallow riparian area and birds that nest there. Using Google Maps area calculator, the Wakeless wildlife habitat area is 72.1 acres (11.3% of total lake acreage).</p> <p>Additional Wakeless Area is needed to recognize the 100 foot no-wake rule in Idaho Code Section 67-7077 for the portion of the lake with permanent docks situated along lakeshore on the North and West sides, and the swim beach located in the NW corner of the lake. Those dock areas and swim beach, using Google Maps length calculator and a width of 100 feet, calculate to a sum of just over 12.3 acres (1.9% of total lake acreage). If calculated using the Valley County Waterways Ordinance #20-11 300-foot no-wake zone, the dock areas and swim beach would total over 37.0 acres (5.8% of total lake acreage). Wakeless Area for Warm Lake thus totals 84.4 acres (wildlife habitat area, plus 100 foot statutory no-wake) to 109.1 acres (wildlife habitat area, plus the general 300-foot no-wake zone restriction carried in Valley County Waterways Ordinance #20-11).</p> <p>Wake Area</p> <p>Subtracting Wakeless Area from Total Acres, leaves a Wake Area for Warm Lake between 11am to 6pm of 555.6 to 530.9 acres (640 total acres, minus 84.4 or 109.1 Wakeless Area acres - depending on use of the 100 foot no-wake statute or the 300-foot no-wake zone ordinance).</p> <p>Recommendation:</p>	<p>Buoy line added to maps and calculations.</p> <p>Boat carrying capacity numbers updated per previous comments</p>
278	Email			<p>Water Quality - Baseline Values and Regular Scheduled Sampling - Warm Lake</p> <p>Keystone Indicators for water quality at Warm Lake are listed on p. 60 of the draft Plan. No baseline values are provided. Instead, the notation "Future Testing Required" is displayed for Nitrogen and Water Temperature.</p> <p>Baseline water quality measurements for Warm Lake are needed now (so they can be incorporated into the Waterways Plan, as is being done for the other lakes), and regularly scheduled sampling needs to be adopted (like the ones conducted for Payette Lake and Lake Cascade).</p> <p>Although Warm Lake is seen as having "pristine" water conditions, that status is threatened. Water quality of Warm Lake is at risk due to increasing recreational use and transportation impacts from proposed mining operations (road salts and fuel/solvent spills). The need to identify baseline values now is critical, as well as conducting regular ongoing testing, to monitor and preserve the lake's water quality.</p> <p>Categories tested for Warm Lake should cover the items being performed for Payette Lake and Lake Cascade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissolved Oxygen. • Total Phosphorus. • Water Clarity. • Water Temperature. • Nitrogen (note: Warm Lake is the only lake with "Nitrogen" listed as a Keystone Indicator in the Plan), and • Salinity (to assess the concentrations of salt in the lake over time). <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct water quality measurements for Warm Lake now, covering the Six categories listed above, and report those baseline values in the Waterways Plan. • Include a Strategy recommendation in the Plan that a regular water testing schedule be adopted for Warm Lake. 	<p>Add strategy to create water -quality monitoring program. Update in Chapter 4</p>
280	Email			<p>Better Signage - to inform the boating Public - Warm Lake</p> <p>Improved signage at public launch / mooring sites is needed to inform the Public about unique restrictions on Warm Lake, improve safety, and promote compliance with state law and county ordinances.</p> <p>Signage should be displayed alongside public launch ramps / docks on the lake; the Public boat launch / docks and North Shore Lodge boat docks.</p> <p>Signage should clearly state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no Wake hours - anywhere on the Lake, from 6pm-11am. • no Wake zone - South end of the lake (riparian zone, waterfowl nesting area). • no Wake 100 feet from; docks, boats, buoys, or the swim beach (state law). • no Wake 300 feet from docks, boats, buoys, or the swim beach (county ordinance, when adopted for Warm Lake). • direction of travel on the lake when/where wakes are allowed is: - Clockwise - . • signage should also include an outline map of the lake, highlighting the restrictions listed above. <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post clear signage at these sites on Warm Lake - Public boat launch ramp / docks, North Shore Lodge boat docks. • Signs should include an outline map, wake time / zone / distance restrictions, and direction of travel requirements listed above. 	<p>Add strategy for education to Warm Lake</p>

#	Bubble	Document Page	PDF Page	Comment	Comment Response
281	Email			The increased wakeless zones based on vertical depth as well as distance from shoreline are a critical addition to address water quality, erosion and safety concerns. The paddle sport/swim areas should also have a 500' buffer.	Comment noted, no change
282	Email			Also, please note that all current development on the Big Payette Lake shoreline is served by a central sewer collection system, not septic systems.	See comment response to comment 154
	Email			As an experienced Marine Valley County Marine Deputy I can offer an opinion first hand as to the effects of Wake Boats. Wake boats create a continuous 2 to 3 ft. wave. The ripple effects travels hundreds of feet across the lake. Wake boats should be restricted to a minimum of 500 ft. from shore and/or docks. Closer the wave erodes the shore line and presents a safety hazard for people walking or standing on docks. Public safety must be consider first in establishing rules on the lake.	no change recommendations include additional considerations for safety
				Kristina: We are working through comments on the Valley County Waterways Management Plan and finalizing recommendations. One specific question we had, is the need and desire to add no wake buffers to other waterways in the county. For example, Little Payette and Deadwood or even Horsethief and Herrick. I know they have boat ramps and at some point, I am guessing that someone will put a bigger boat in them. What have you observed as far as types of boats using these waterways? Are there any safety or erosion issues being identified? Kevin: I don't see a need for any extra buffer wake zones on these lakes. If there was the extra buffer there would be very little or no area for the boating public to recreate on those lakes. Also those lakes are mainly fishing lakes and they don't get that type of boating recreation that causes those problems. let me know if you have any questions.	No change

**VALLEY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MEETING AGENDA
Monday October 17, 2022**

Valley County adheres to ADA requirements. If anyone requires an accommodation, please contact the County Clerk, Douglas Miller prior to the meeting.

PROPOSED AGENDA Note: Any item(s) in need of a motion will be described in the agenda under the appropriate section.

- 9:00 Call to Order – Pledge of Allegiance – Approve Agenda
- 9:05 Commissioner Discussion
Action Items: Meeting Minutes of September 19, 2022, September 29, 2022 and October 4, 2022
Sign Resolution # Solid Waste Fees
Sign Zwygart & Associates CPA Contract
- 9:15 **Action Item:** Jug HFT Unit 6 Bid Opening – Stephanie Nelson
- 9:30 Introduce Rise Up2Thrive Team – Kacie Bracht
- 9:45 Discussion on IDL Lands
- 10:15 **Action Item:** Approval of Annual Standard Extension Agreement – Melissa Hamilton
- 10:30 **Action Item:** Road Department Reorganization – Human Resource Director, Pat Duncan
- 10:45 **Action Item:** Discussion and Decision on Extension to Joe’s Road – Road Superintendent, Jeff McFadden
- 11:00 **Action Item:** Approve Temporary Increase to Buildings and Grounds Debit Card – Treasurer, Johanna Defoort

11:00 **Action Item:** Daycare Committee Update and Approval of Submitting Grant and Partnerships with WICAP and Cascade School District – Gabrielle Knapp and Pat Duncan

11:30 Service Awards

12:00 Recess for Lunch

1:00

2:00 **Action Item:** Executive Session per Idaho Code 74-206 1(b) “To consider the evaluation, dismissal or disciplining of, or to hear complaints or charges brought against, a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent, or public school student”-Personnel

3:00 Valley County Waterways Plan Joint Work session

Opportunity for General Public to Present to Commissioners

Adjourn

COMMISSIONER’S FUTURE MEETING DATE

Monday October 24, 2022