

# Update on Land Acquisition Monitoring Program

O&M Subcommittee
July 2017



# Wildlife Mitigation Summary



#### Wildlife Settlement Agreements

- Libby and Hungry Horse Dams
  - State of Montana—1988
- Dworshak Dam
  - State of Idaho and Nez Perce Tribe—1992
- Willamette Dams: Big Cliff, Foster, Green Peter, Dexter, Detroit, Hills Creek, Lookout Point, and Cougar
  - Willamette Wildlife Agreement- 2010 with State of Oregon for all federal dams in Willamette; includes operational impacts
- Southern Idaho Dams: Anderson Ranch, Minidoka, Palisades, and Black Canyon
  - Southern Idaho Wildlife Agreement—2014 with State of Idaho (for half of C&I and operational impacts, including the operational impacts for Deadwood)

## Regional HEP Team Final Analysis

#### Table 4 FCRPS HU crediting summary by sub-region

| Sub-region                     | Hydro Facilities   | Total HU Losses | Mitigated HUs | Unmitigated<br>HUs | Over-mitigated<br>HUs |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Lower Columbia                 | Bonneville, McNary, The Dalles, and John Day Dams                            | 72,304          | 107,878       | 0                  | 35,574                |
| Upper Columbia<br>(Washington) | Grand Coulee and Chief Joseph Dams   | 120,543         | 136,263       | 0                  | 15,720                |
| Upper Columbia<br>(Idaho)      | Albeni Falls Dam   | 28,658          | 16,686        | 11,972             | 0                     |
| Southern Idaho                 | Minidoka, Palisades, Black Canyon,<br>and Anderson Ranch Dams                | 58,830          | 44,676        | 14,154             | 0                     |
| Lower Snake River              | Ice Harbor Dam, Lower Monumental,<br>Little Goose, and Lower Granite<br>Dams | 26,774          | 37,467        | 0                  | 10,693                |

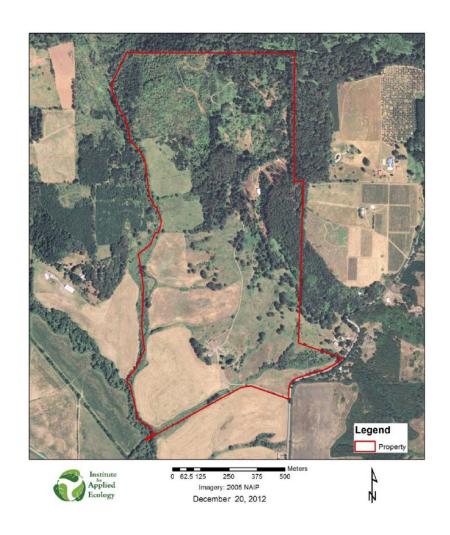
307,109

342,970

26,126

61,987

### Land Acquisition Monitoring



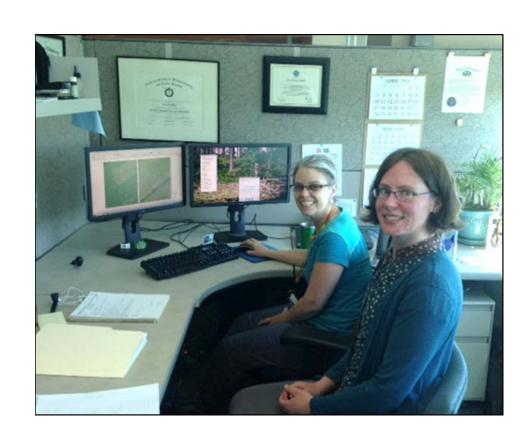
### Land Acquisition Monitoring Program

- Over 700,000 acres protected for fish and wildlife to date
  - For the majority of these properties, BPA holds a CE or a third-party right of enforcement on behalf of the U.S.
- Through the Monitoring Program, we hope to:
  - Complete BPA inventory of F&W land acquisitions, including maps and updated contact information
  - Verify condition of federal real-property assets
  - Ensure compliance with legal agreements (i.e. MOAs and CEs) and land management plan
  - Identify any issues that land owner/manager is having and identify potential solutions

#### Two-pronged Approach to Monitoring

#### Remote sensing

- Before and after imagery
  - Satellite imaging and aerial photography
- Analysis conducted inhouse (BPA Geospatial Services Analysis)
- Completed before site visit
- Documents all changes

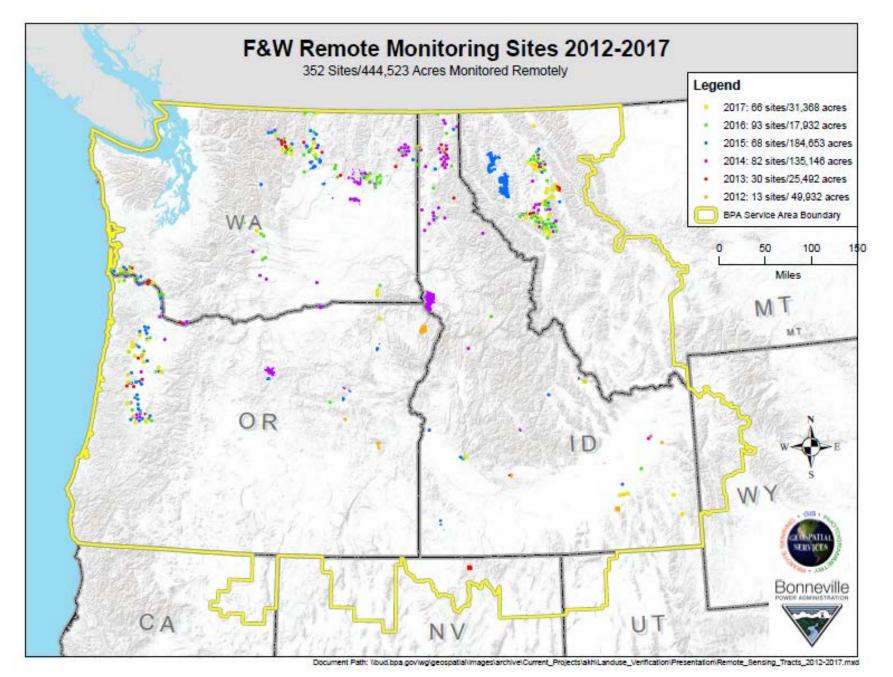


#### Two-pronged Approach to Monitoring



#### **Follow-Up Site Visits**

- Can be an on-theground visit or a phone call
- Great opportunity to check-in and hear about any issues or concerns
- Uses remote sensing findings as a place to start the conversation
- Very important for acquisitions that are not associated with annual contracts



## **Next Steps**

- Finish monitoring each acquisition for the first time
  - Through this process, finalize land acquisition inventory and related maps
- Identify improvements in the land acquisition monitoring program, such as:
  - Monitor adjacent or related tracts at the same time
  - Identify categories of risk (i.e. working lands easements might be monitored more frequently)
  - Identify programmatic issues and potential solutions