PROJECT: 22-1022 REST, DAYTON WWTP WETLAND WATER RIGHTS ACQUISITION

Sponsor: Washington Water Trust Program: Salmon State Projects Status: Preapplication

Parties to the Agreement

PRIMARY SPONSOR

Washington Water Trust
Address 1500 Westlake Ave N Suite 202
City Seattle **State** WA **Zip** 98109
Org Type Non-Gov-Nonprofit
Vendor # SWV0017529-00
UBI 601-872-977
Date Org created
Org Notes

link to Organization profile
☐ Org data updated

QUESTIONS - PRIMARY SPONSOR

#1: What date was your organization created?

April 30, 1998

#2: Is your organization registered as a non-profit with the Washington Secretary of State?

Yes

#2a: Please confirm the Unified Business Identifier (UBI) shown above is correct or provide if blank.

It is correct

#3: How long has your organization been involved in salmon and habitat conservation?

Washington Water Trust has been involved with salmon recovery and habitat conservation since we were created on April 30, 1998.

#4: Do your organizational documents (charter, bylaws, or articles of incorporation) include the authority for the protection or enhancement of natural resources or related activities?

Yes

#5: Do your organizational documents (charter, bylaws, or articles of incorporation) provide for an equivalent successor organization in case the nonprofit dissolves?

No

"Upon such dissolution of the Corporation or winding up of its affairs, all remaining assets of the Corporation, after payment of or provision for all corporate debts and obligations, shall be distributed by the Board of Directors to an organization or organizations the recognized as tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code and used exclusively to accomplish substantially similar uses and purposes for which this Corporation is organized."

SECONDARY SPONSORS

No records to display

LEAD ENTITY

Snake River Salmon Rec Bd LE

QUESTIONS

#1: List project partners and their role and contribution to the project.

WWT will negotiate the water acquisition, submit required change documentation, and shepherd through agency approval, all with support of CTUIR. The City of Dayton will acquire the land that the water right is appurtenant to and operates the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Department of Ecology actively seeking a permitting pathway and funding for the larger Dayton WWTP improvement project. Anderson Perry is the lead engineer for the larger project and is the point of contact for the landowner.

External Systems

SPONSOR ASSIGNED INFO

Sponsor-Assigned Project Number

Sponsor-Assigned Regions

EXTERNAL SYSTEM REFERENCE

Source	Project Number	Submitter
HWS	22-1022	AFitzgerald

Project Contacts

Contact Name Primary Org	Project Role	Work Phone	Work Email
Alice Rubin Rec. and Conserv. Office	Project Manager	(360) 867-8584	alice.rubin@rco.wa.gov
Sarah Dymecki Washington Water Trust	Project Contact	(509) 262-8553	sarah@washingtonwatertrust.org
Ethan Lockwood Washington Water Trust	Alt Project Contact	(509) 859-6553	ethan@washingtonwatertrust.org
Ali Fitzgerald Snake River Salmon Rec Bd LE	Lead Entity Contact	(509) 382-4115	ali@snakeriverboard.org

Worksites & Properties

#	Worksite Name
#1	Dayton WWTP Secondary Treatment Site

Restoration	Property Name
✓	Martin Property

Worksite Map & Description

Worksite #1: Dayton WWTP Secondary Treatment Site

WORKSITE ADDRESS

Street Address 101 Cold Spring Lane
City, State, Zip Dayton WA 99328

Worksite Details

Worksite #1: Dayton WWTP Secondary Treatment Site

SITE ACCESS DIRECTIONS

TARGETED ESU SPECIES

Species by ESU	Egg Present	Juvenile Present	Adult Present	Population Trend
Steelhead-Middle Columbia River, Touchet River, Threatened		✓	✓	
Chinook-Middle Columbia River Spring, Not Warranted		✓	✓	

Reference or source used

Stillwater Sciences. 2013. Walla Walla River ecological flows—recommended stream flows to support fisheries habitat and floodplain function. Final Report. Prepared by Stillwater Sciences, Portland, Oregon for Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Pendleton, Oregon. Walla Walla Watershed Planning Unit and Walla Walla Basin Watershed Council. 2004. Walla Walla Subbasin Plan. Prepared by Walla Walla Watershed Planning Unit and Walla Walla Basin Watershed Council for the Northwest Power and Conservation Council. HDR/EES, Inc. 2005. Walla Walla Watershed Plan. Planning Unit Final. Prepared by HDR/EES, Inc., Pasco, Washington, in association with Dr. Michael Barber, WSU, and Steward and Associates, Inc.

TARGETED NON-ESU SPECIES

Species by Non-ESU	Notes
Bull Trout	Adult present.

Questions

#1: Give street address or road name and mile post for this worksite if available.

The street address for the associated worksite is 101 Cold Spring Lane, Dayton, WA.

Project Location

RELATED PROJECTS

Projects in PRISM

PRISM Number	Project Name	Current Status	Relationship Type	Notes
No related project selected				

Related Project Notes

Questions

#1: Project location. Describe the geographic location, water bodies, and the location of the project in the watershed, i.e. nearshore, tributary, main-stem, off-channel, etc.

The project is located on two parcels within Columbia County, about 2.5 miles southwest on Highway 12 from the City of Dayton downtown area. The water right to be acquired has a place of use on a tract of land located in the NE1/4 NW1/4 and the NW1/4 NW1/4 of Section 2, Township 9 N., Range 38 E.W.M., and the SE1/4 SW1/4 and SW1/4 SW1/4 of Section 35, Township 10 N., Range 38 E.W.M., appurtenant to Columbia County Parcel No. 2-010-38-035-3740. The point of diversion at about RM 51 of the Touchet River, in the SW1/4 SE1/4 of Section 35, Township 10 N., Range 38 E.W.M. All are located in the Walla Walla Basin, WRIA 32.

#2: How does this project fit within your regional recovery plan and/or local lead entity's strategy to restore or protect salmonid habitat? Cite section and page number.

The permanent acquisition on this water right would place up to a max of 0.27 cfs and 54.71 acre feet per year of consumptive water in the Touchet River for the benefit of priority fish species and increased protected instream flow.

#3: Is this project part of a larger overall project?

Yes

#3a: How does this project fit into the sequencing of the larger project?

The larger project is an upgrade to the City of Dayton Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) with tertiary secondary treatment of wastewater through constructed wetlands. The WWTP discharges treated wastewater into the Touchet River. In 2004, the Touchet River was placed on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list, waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards. The Department of Ecology established total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for these parameters in the Touchet in 2008, which included a wasteload allocation for the WWTP for nitrogen and phosphorus. Feasibility and analysis determined that effluent from the WWTP will be sent to the constructed wetlands for secondary treatment to reduce phosphorus and nitrogen before seeping into the groundwater. The water right WWT is seeking to acquire is appurtenant to the property the City wishes to purchase for the wetlands. Wetlands will eliminate the use of a water right with a purpose of irrigation, allowing the water to used for instream flow.

#4: Is the project on State Owned Aquatic Lands? Please contact the Washington State Department of Natural Resources to make a determination. **Aquatic Districts and Managers**

No

Property Details

Property Details

Property: Martin Property (Worksite #1: Dayton WWTP Secondary Treatment Site)

✓ **Restoration**

LANDOWNER

Name	Bryan Martin
Address	101 Cold Spring Lane
City	Dayton
State	WA Zip 99328
Type	Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type	Landowner Agreement
Timing	Proposed
Term Length	Perpetuity
# Yrs	
Expiration Date	
Note	The City of Dayton is in the process of purchasing the property from the current landowner. Property ID: 265515, Geographic ID: 2009380022280 and Parcel ID: 274410, Geographic ID: 2010380353740

Project Proposal

Project Description

The Washington Water Trust (WWT) is proposing a water rights acquisition to address the key limiting habitat factors of flow and temperature for Endangered Species Act-listed Mid-Columbia summer steelhead, bull trout, as well as reintroduced spring Chinook. This reach of the Touchet River currently supports juvenile rearing and adult migration, and increased flows and cooler water temperatures may support recovery action critical to the survival of steelhead and spring Chinook during additional life stages (e.g., fry, subyearling rearing, yearling rearing, pre-spawning, and spawning).

This application is for the permanent acquisition of a Touchet River surface water right to be protected in the State Trust Water Rights Program for the purpose of instream flow. Funding from the application would help defray the City of Dayton's overall costs of improvements to their Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) needed to comply with the Touchet River's established total maximum daily loads (TMDLs).

The Class 38 water right proposed for acquisition authorizes 33 acres of irrigation, a max diversion rate of 0.66 cubic feet per second (cfs), and an annual quantity of 198 acre-feet (AF). The consumptive quantity, up to 55 AF/year and 0.27 cfs, will be available for purchase, and protected and enforced in the State Trust Water Rights Program for the enhancement of instream flow from river mile (RM) 51 to the confluence of the Touchet River with the Walla Walla River, as determined by Ecology.

Project Questions

#1: Problem statement. What are the problems your project seeks to address? Include the source and scale of each problem. Describe the site, reach, and watershed conditions. Describe how those conditions impact salmon populations. Include current and historic factors important to understand the problems.

This water right acquisition will address low stream flow and warm water temperatures in the Touchet River from RM 51 to the confluence of the Touchet with the mainstem Walla Walla River, then to the confluence of the Walla Walla River with the Columbia River. According to the National Power Coordinating Council (NPCC) Walla Walla Basin Subbasin Plan (Subbasin Plan), low flows have significant impacts throughout the Walla Walla Basin, being "annually depressed because of natural variability and human water use" (13). In particular, the lower Touchet River has been completely dewatered in the past, with average monthly flows dropping to their lowest from July through September (13).

This water right acquisition would increase flows for ESA-listed Steelhead and resident Bull Trout, as well as reintroduced Spring Chinook in the Touchet River by a max of 0.48 cfs and an annual quantity of 99.47 AF in the project primary reach and by a max 0.27 cfs and an annual quantity of 54.71 AF consumptive in the project secondary reach, the portion of the diverted water that is lost to evapotranspiration by crops during the irrigation application. These amounts were calculated by current irrigation practices and beneficial use evidence on the place of use in accordance with Ecology regulatory guidance and regulations, however final quantities remain subject to a tentative determination of extend and validity by Ecology. Once acquired, the water right will be permanently transferred to the Washington State Trust Water Rights Program for the purpose of instream flow.

The primary reach of this project is located in Touchet River Reach 2 that spans from the mouth of Coppei Creek to the North/South Fork confluence. The CTUIR Walla Walla River Ecological Flows - Recommended Stream Flows to Support Fisheries Habitat and Floodplain Function (Ecological Flows Report) report outlines multiple watershed conditions of Reach 2. This section of the "river is confined by levees and dikes," with poor channel conditions and lack of riparian area, and the "hydrologic regime... is altered due to irrigation and floodplain development" (B-25). There are "reduced summer flows" and "pools have low frequency for salmonid requirements" (B-25).

Reach 2 "is primarily a juvenile rearing reach for steelhead and salmon, although Chinook salmon spawning has recently been reported" (CTUIR, 66). Other critical life stages present in this reach are adult migration and juvenile rearing of spring Chinook, adult migration of bull trout, and juvenile rearing of summer Steelhead (40). Finally, the "Touchet River Reach 2 does not support spawning or egg incubation of any priority species, due to low flows, high temperatures, lack of critical habitat, and high embeddedness" (B-25).

The secondary reach of this project is located in Touchet River Reach 1, spanning from the mouth to the confluence with Coppei Creek. It is primarily a migration corridor for steelhead February - May and bull trout in June, and steelhead juvenile rearing is the priority life stage in the winter months (CTUIR, 67). No priority life stages were identified by CTUIR in the summer due to low flow and high water temperatures (CTUIR, 67).

This project will increase summer flows in both reaches when the river is at its lowest and can moderate water temperatures as keeping more of the natural flow instream provides a buffer against increased water temperatures. Reach 2 is on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list for high water temperatures. The NPCC Subbasin Plan states that "flow had high affects to fry colonization and age-0 active rearing with lesser effects on juvenile life history stages" and "warm temperatures, high sediment, and low channel stability had high impacts on egg incubation, with lesser affects to several other life stages" (45). Restoring natural flow through this water right purchase could potentially increase fry colonization and rearing, and lower temperature impacts to egg incubation.

#2: Describe the limiting factors, and/or ecological concerns, and limiting life stages (by fish species) that your project expects to address.

Summer Steelhead- Middle Columbia River DPS - Threatened.
The NPCC Subbasin Plan identifies habitat diversity and flow as the primary limiting factors, with temperature as a secondary limiting factor in Reach 2 of the Touchet River (45). The Plan states "habitat diversity had high impacts to spawning, fry colonization, and age-1 active rearing" while "flow had high affects to fry colonization and age-0 active rearing with lesser effects on other juvenile life history stages" (45). Warm temperatures were seen to have high effects on Steelhead egg incubation (45). The CTUIR Ecological Flows Report lists high water temperatures and low flows as primary limiting factors in this reach of the Touchet, with Steelhead adult migration and juvenile rearing as the priority life stages present (66, B-25). This reach does not currently support Steelhead spawning or egg incubation because of the low flows and high temperatures (B-25). Temperatures often exceed the recommended range from June through mid-September (B-25).

Spring Chinook.
Warm water temperatures and flow are also listed as limiting factors for Chinook in this reach of the Touchet River in the NPCC Subbasin Plan (50). High water temperatures impact egg incubation and juvenile rearing, while flow causes high losses to pre-spawn holding adults and is a moderate concern for juvenile life stages (50). The Ecologic Flows Report lists adult migration and juvenile rearing as the critical life stages for Spring Chinook in this reach of the Touchet River with flows, water temperatures, and channel conditions being limiting factors (B-25). The hydrologic regime of this reach of the Touchet has been "altered due to irrigation and floodplain development," has low summer flows, and temperatures exceed recommended ranges for Spring Chinook in August and September (B-25).

Resident Bull Trout - Threatened.
Water temperature is a primary limiting factor for Bull Trout (CTUIR, B-25). Adult migration is the primary life stage in this reach, occurring from May through June and October through November (B-25).

Touchet River Reach 1 is primarily a migration corridor for summer steelhead, bull trout, and spring Chinook, along with juvenile rearing and juvenile outmigration of steelhead (CTUIR, B-27). Low flows and water temperatures are the primary limiting factors as irrigation diversions reduce instream flow and can dewater sections and temperatures often exceed the recommended range by mid-June (CTUIR, B-27).

Increasing Toucher River flows will improve passage for migrating adults, improve spawning habitat, improve juvenile rearing habitat, and help facilitate the out-migration of smolt. Water right purchases have been identified as a key watershed strategy to increase stream flows and decrease summer temperatures for the Walla Walla Basin in the Subbasin Plan (158, 160).

#3: What are the project goals? The goal of the project should be to solve identified problems by addressing the root causes. Then clearly state the desired future condition. Include which species and life stages will benefit from the outcome, and the time of year the benefits will be realized. **Example Goals and Objectives**

Goal 1. Increase Touchet River instream flows during the irrigation season (May through October) to support adult migration and juvenile rearing of Summer Steelhead and Spring Chinook recovery goals.
Goal 2: Reduce impacts of elevated summer water temperatures on Steelhead, Bull Trout, and reintroduced Spring Chinook rearing and adult migration.

#4: What are the project objectives? Objectives support and refine biological goals, breaking them down into smaller steps. Objectives are specific, quantifiable actions the project will complete to achieve the stated goal. Each objective should be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound). **Example Goals and Objectives**

Objective 1: Acquire Touchet River Adjudicated Certificate 217(E) to permanently place a max of 0.48 cfs and 99.47 acre feet annually in the primary reach and a max of 0.27 cfs and 54.71 acre feet consumptive in the secondary reach into the Trust Water Rights Program by the start of the 2023 irrigation season.

Objective 2: Submit required documents (change application and supporting documentation, draft front-loaded report of examination including SEPA checklist) for the water right change to the Department of Ecology to finalize the change of beneficial use to instream flow before May 2023.

Objective 3: Annually monitor acquired flow amounts through imagery and gaging stations during the period of use listed on the water right to ensure that the water remains instream for the benefit of flows and fish. This objective is already funded through the NFWF Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program and enforcement of instream flows will occur in coordination with the local Ecology watermaster.

#5: Scope of work and deliverables. Provide a detailed description of each project task/element. With each task/element, identify who will be responsible for each, what the deliverables will be, and the schedule for completion.

Task 1. Water right holder engagement and beneficial use due diligence. Confirm past 5 years of beneficial use of the water right before March 1, 2022. WWT will work with the current water right holder to gather evidence of beneficial use within the past 5 years to determine amounts of water available to be acquired. Evidence includes aerial imagery, metering data, crops grown, irrigation infrastructure, and any other information that can confirm use necessary for the Ecology change process. WWT will use this information to estimate consumptive and non-consumptive water available for the Trust Program based on stationing, crop, irrigation efficiency, and irrigated acres. Ecology will determine the final values and trust water schedule in the primary and secondary reaches in the Report of Examination.

Task 2. Draft and sign a purchase and sale agreement (PSA) for the acquisition of the water right. This task includes landowner negotiation of purchase price. WWT will draft the PSA, with review from CTUIR, the City of Dayton, and the current landowner within an agreed upon time of the completion of Task 1.

Task 3. Draft change application, supporting documentation, and Trust Water Donation Form and submit to Ecology within an agreed upon time of the PSA execution date. WWT will have a pre-application meeting with Ecology to confirm the beneficial use evidence. WWT will draft the change application and gather supporting documentation to submit to Ecology to permanently transfer the water right into the Trust Water Rights Program. WWT will get water right holder signatures on the change application and trust water donation forms before submitting the packet to Ecology.

Task 4. WWT will submit the cost share project proposal to NFWF CBWTP for the acquisition of the water right on March 30, 2022.

Task 5. WWT will support the Ecology Eastern Office through the issuance of a final Report of Examination (ROE). The final ROE should be issued before May 2023 to ensure that the water is protected instream for the 2023 irrigation season.

Task 6. WWT will submit the final ROE to NFWF CBWTP to begin the transfer of cost share payment to the water right holder.

#6: What are the assumptions and physical constraints that could impact whether you achieve your objectives? Assumptions and constrains are external conditions that are not under the direct control of the project, but directly impact the outcome of the project. These may include ecological and geomorphic factors, land use constraints, public acceptance of the project, delays, or other factors. How will you address these issues if they arise?

The amount of water acquired under this project will be determined by Ecology through the issuance of a final Report of Examination (ROE). The cfs and acre-feet listed in this application are estimates based on beneficial use evidence gathered by WWT and the water right holder. Estimates are calculated from current irrigation system efficiencies, crop type, project stationing, irrigated acreage, and aerial photographs. However, final quantities remain subject to a tentative determination of extent and validity by Ecology.

After the water right is transferred into the Trust Water Rights Program, WWT will monitor instream gages to ensure that the water stays instream throughout the irrigation season. If Touchet River flows at the downstream gage drop below cumulative trust water amounts, WWT will inform Ecology and request enforcement of junior users in favor of the trust water. WWT does not have any enforcement abilities ourselves.

In any water right acquisition, the seniority of the water right and real water availability must be considered to assess the extent of instream flow benefits. Flows at the Ecology gage above Dayton remain above 35 cfs during the late season, showing that there is water available to protect. In the past 10 years, the subject water right (Class 38) has been curtailed about 2 out of every 7 years.

There is a high degree of certainty of the ability to protect these water rights instream. The Trust Water Rights Program protects water rights instream against other users, with the Trust Water right retaining the priority date of the underlying out-of-stream water use. Ecology has the authority to regulate junior users in favor of these instream rights, per RCW section 90.38. The critical uncertainty is climate change. While the 2015 drought was not directly tied to climate change, but rather a pressure anomaly, it nevertheless offers a glimpse into what future challenges in the Touchet may look like if the climate model predictions come true.

#7: How have lessons learned from completed projects or monitoring studies informed this project?

WWT has been transacting water on the Touchet River since 2003. As a WWT and CTUIR top priority stream for restoration in the Walla Walla Basin, WWT has conducted numerous water right analyses over the years to prioritize project opportunities with the greatest salmon recovery impact, cost effectiveness, and likelihood of successful implementation. These analyses confirm that this project would add instream flow in a priority reach of the Touchet River, in the last 10 years has been curtailed about 2 out of every 7 years (according to the Basin watermaster), and is an important piece of a larger water quality project that has been prioritized by CTUIR.

WWT has completed 7 water transactions along the Touchet River made up of a combination of donations, leases, and permanent acquisitions. As this is a permanent water right acquisition, flows will be protected and enforceable by Ecology, unlike other donations into the Trust Water Rights Program. In order to help expedite processing of the water right change, assist Ecology with gathering beneficial use evidence, and better estimate payment amounts for the water right holder, WWT has begun writing front-loaded draft Reports of Examinations in addition to water right change applications and supporting documents. In 2021, WWT successfully completed its first front-loaded ROE on the Touchet River demonstrating our organization's technical skills and ability to efficiently and effectively work with Ecology to put water instream.

#8: Describe the alternatives considered and why the preferred was chosen.

The first alternative considered was a long term lease (20 years) of the water right. While this option would protect the water for the lease term in the Trust Water Rights Program, the water would not be permanently protected and future funds would be required to renew the lease. Also, this project is part of a larger project to convert the land on which the water right is appurtenant to into constructed wetlands for the secondary treatment of wastewater from the City of Dayton Wastewater Treatment Plant. The water right would not be able to be applied to the converted land after the lease term due to it's listed purpose of use of irrigation.

The second alternative considered was a permanent donation of the water right to the Trust Water Rights Program. Although this option does change the purpose of use of the water right from irrigation to instream flow just like a permanent acquisition, donated water is not protected against other users. Through a permanent acquisition and transfer of a water right into the Trust Water Rights Program, Ecology has the authority to turn off junior users in favor of these instream rights, per RCW 90.38.

#9: How were stakeholders consulted in the development of this project? Identify the stakeholders, their concerns or feedback, and how those concerns were addressed.

Since May 2019, WWT has been facilitating a collaborative effort with CTUIR, the City of Dayton, Washington Department of Ecology, and Anderson Perry to develop a water quality solution for the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant. This water right acquisition is a piece of that larger project and will help the small community of Dayton defray its overall costs of upgrading the wastewater treatment system to comply with TMDLs. The landowner (also the water right holder) and the City have entered into a purchase agreement of the land for an initial site assessment and future permanent acquisition for constructed wetlands within the larger project. Future consultation with the landowner on past use of the water right, irrigation practices, and market-based water valuation will help confirm the amount of water available for acquisition and amount of funds available for the landowner.

During the future Report of Examination phase of this project, the water right acquisition will go to through a public notice period when members of the community can submit their feedback on the change to Ecology. Ecology will determine how those concerns (if any) are addressed.

#10: Does your project address or accommodate the anticipated effects of climate change?

Yes

#10a: How will your project be climate resilient given future conditions?

WWT is increasingly targeting development of projects that add resilience to streams in the face of climate change, including emerging tools such as floodplain optimization and upland forest management. The Independent Scientific Advisory Board 2007 report for the Northwest Power and Conservation Council shows that changes in climate may adversely affect steelhead in freshwater habitats across the DPS by exacerbating existing problems with water quantity (low summer stream flows) and water quality (higher summer water temperatures) (ISAB, 15-17). The acquisition of this water right will reduce the out-of-stream water uses and keep more of the natural flow instream providing a buffer against increased water temperature and decreased water quantity that is expected due to ongoing climate change.

#10b: How will your project increase habitat and species adaptability?

This project permanently protects a portion of instream flow from the point of diversion on the Touchet River, all the way to the confluence of the Walla Walla River with the Columbia. Adding flow to the Touchet River will increase the weighted usable area for priority life stages on this system for Steelhead, Bull Trout, and Spring Chinook, according to PHABSIM studies and flow monitoring completed by CTUIR and Stillwater on this system (CTUIR, D-20, D-21).

#11: Describe the sponsor's experience managing this type of project. Describe other projects where the sponsor has successfully used a similar approach.

Washington Water Trust has been developing flow restoration projects in the Walla Walla Basin for nearly 20 years. As a result of six leases and three acquisitions, there is currently 2,085 af diverted water protected in the three priority rivers, including 12.75 cfs in the spring and summer, and 7.614 cfs in the fall and winter. WWT's first transaction on the Touchet River was in 2003 and now has 6 active projects (leases and acquisitions) that have been successfully negotiated with landowners, shepherded through Ecology and the Trust Water Rights Program, funded through federal and state grants, annually monitored. Ensuring that minimum flows are met in the Touchet via voluntary transfers such as these are critical to protecting long-term habitat and fish performance in the Touchet River. Our expertise in water transaction development, senior water right identification in priority stream reaches, and landowner relationships allow WWT to prioritize projects with the greatest impact.

#12: Will veterans (including the veterans conservation corps) be involved in the project? If yes, please describe.

No

Restoration Supplemental

#1: What level of design (per Appendix D) have you completed? Please attach.
None

#1a: What level of design will be produced prior to construction?

#2: Will (or did) a licensed professional engineer design the project?
No

#2a: Describe the qualifications of the design team.

A design team is not necessary for this project.

#3: Does the project include measures to stabilize an eroding stream bank?
No

#4: Is the primary activity of the project invasive species removal?
No

#5: Is the primary activity of the project riparian planting?
No

#6: Describe the steps you will take to minimize the introduction of invasive species during construction and restoration. Consider how you will use un-infested materials and clean equipment entering and leaving the project area.

No construction will take place during this project.

#7: Describe the long-term stewardship and maintenance obligations for the project.

There are no long-term maintenance obligations for this project.

Restoration Metrics

Worksite: Dayton WWTP Secondary Treatment Site (#1)

Miles of Stream and/or Shoreline Treated or Protected (C.0.b)	0.01 **Note:** Water rights acquisition
Project Identified In a Plan or Watershed Assessment (C.0.c)	
Priority in Recovery Plan	
Type Of Monitoring (C.0.d.1)	**Note:** Instream Flow Monitoring
Monitoring Location (C.0.d.2)	Downstream Onsite

INSTREAM FLOW PROJECT

Miles Of Stream 'Protected' For Adequate Flow (C.3.b)	51.00
Change In Water Flow (C.3.c)	0.48 **Note:** up to 0.48 cfs non-consumptive, 0.27 cfs consumptive

Water leased or purchased (C.3.f.1)

Total cost for Water leased or purchased	$123,088 **Note:** This is the total cost of the project including price of the water right and administrative costs associated with the purchase of the right.
Start Date Of No Withdrawal (C.3.f.4)	05/01/2023
End Date Of No Withdrawal (C.3.f.5)	

End Date Of No Withdrawal (C.3.f.5)	**Note:** Perpetuity
Acre Feet Of Water Purchased/Leased (C.3.f.2)	99 **Note:** Up to 99.47 acre-feet per year non consumptive and 54.71 acre-feet per year consumptive.

WATER QUALITY PROJECT

Total acres Of Area Treated for water quality (C.7.b.1)	
Total acre feet of Water Treated for water quality (C.7.b.2)	
Water Quality Limitation Treated (C.7.c)	Lowering the temperature of the aquatic habitat to a level that benefits salmonids

AGENCY INDIRECT COSTS

Agency Indirect

Total cost for Agency Indirect	$10,275 **Note:** WWT is currently in negotiations to increase our Federal NICRA, so this amount may change.

Project Application Report - 22-1022

Overall Project Metrics

COMPLETION DATE

Projected date of completion	05/01/2023 **Note:** Date when the water will be legally instream. Date dependent on Agency Approval and issuance of a final Report of Examination.

Restoration Cost Estimates

Worksite #1: Dayton WWTP Secondary Treatment Site

Category	Work Type	Estimated Cost	Note
Agency Indirect Costs	Agency Indirect	$10,275	WWT is currently in negotiations to increase our Federal NICRA, so this amount may change.
Instream Flow Project	Water leased or purchased (C.3.f.1)	$123,088	This is the total cost of the project including price of the water right and administrative costs associated with the purchase of the right.
	Subtotal:	$133,363	
	Total Estimate For Worksite:	$133,363	

Summary

Total Estimated Costs:	$133,363
Total Estimated Restoration Costs:	$133,363

Cost Summary

	Estimated Cost	Project %	Admin/AA&E %
Restoration Costs			
Restoration	$133,363		
SUBTOTAL	$133,363	100.00 %	
Total Cost Estimate	$133,363	100.00 %	

Funding Request and Match

FUNDING PROGRAM

Salmon State Projects	$66,433	49.81 %

SPONSOR MATCH

Other Monetary Funding	Grant - Federal
Amount	$66,930.00
Funding Organization	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Grant Program	Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program

Match Total:	$66,930	50.19 %
Total Funding Request (Funding + Match):	$133,363	100.00 %

Questions

#1: Explain how you determined the cost estimates

Valuation of the right in regards to its priority date and comparable surface water sales and leases, in consultation with the Walla Walla basin reviews completed in 2013 and 2019. Total cost is subject to vary based on Ecology's tentative determination of the extent and validity of the water right as documented through

a Report of Examination (ROE).

Cultural Resources

Worksite #1: Dayton WWTP Secondary Treatment Site

#1: Provide a description of the project actions at this worksite (acquisition, development and/or restoration activities that will occur as a part of this project)

This is an acquisition of a water right. No restoration or development activities will occur as a part of this project.

#2: Describe all ground disturbing activities (length, width and depth of disturbance and equipment utilized) that will take place in the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Include the location of any construction staging or access roads associated with your project that will involve ground disturbance.

No ground disturbing activities will take place in the Area of Potential Effect under this project.

#3: Describe any planned ground disturbing pre-construction/restoration work. This includes geo-technical investigation, fencing, demolition, decommissioning roads, etc.

No planned ground disturbing pre-construction or restoration work will take place in the Area of Potential Effect under this project.

#4: Describe the existing project area conditions. The description should include existing conditions, current and historic land uses and previous excavation/fill (if depths and extent is known, please describe).

#5: Will a federal permit be required to complete the scope of work on the project areas located within this worksite?

No

#6: Are you utilizing Federal Funding to complete the scope of work? This includes funds that are being shown as match or not.

Yes

#6a: Please list the federal agency and funding sources.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation - Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program

#6b: Does the federal funding you are utilizing as match require you to receive state funding?

No.

#7: Do you have knowledge of any previous cultural resource review within the project boundaries during the past 10 years?

Unknown

#8: Is the worksite located within an existing park, wildlife refuge, natural area preserve, or other recreation or habitat site?

No

#9: Are there any structures over 45 years of age within this worksite? This includes structures such as buildings, tidegates, dikes, residential structures, bridges, rail grades, park infrastructure, etc.

Unknown

Project Permits

Permits and Reviews	Issuing Organization	Applied Date	Received Date	Expiration Date	Permit #
None - No permits Required					

Permit Questions

#1: Are you planning on using the federal permit streamlining process? **Limit 8**

No

Attachments

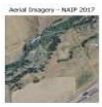
Required Attachments	3 out of 6 done
Applicant Resolution/Authorizations	
Cost Estimate	✓
Landowner acknowledgement form	
Map: Restoration Worksite	✓
Photo	✓
RCO Fiscal Data Collection Sheet	

PHOTOS (JPG, GIF)

Photos (JPG, GIF)


498990


498991


499003


499004

PROJECT DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS

Project Documents and Photos

File Type	Attach Date	Attachment Type	Title	Person	File Name, Number Associations	Shared
	02/04/2022	Cost Estimate	SAL-CostEstimate.xlsx	SarahD	SAL-CostEstimate.xlsx, 499491	✓
	01/31/2022	Photo	Aerial Imagery NAIP 2019.jpg	SarahD	Aerial Imagery NAIP 2019.jpg, 499004	✓
	01/31/2022	Photo	Aerial Imagery NAIP 2017.jpg	SarahD	Aerial Imagery NAIP 2017.jpg, 499003	✓
	01/31/2022	Map: Multi-site and geographic envelope	Vicinity Map.jpg	SarahD	Vicinity Map.jpg, 498991	✓
	01/31/2022	Map: Restoration Worksite	Worksite Map.jpg	SarahD	Worksite Map.jpg, 498990	✓

Application Status

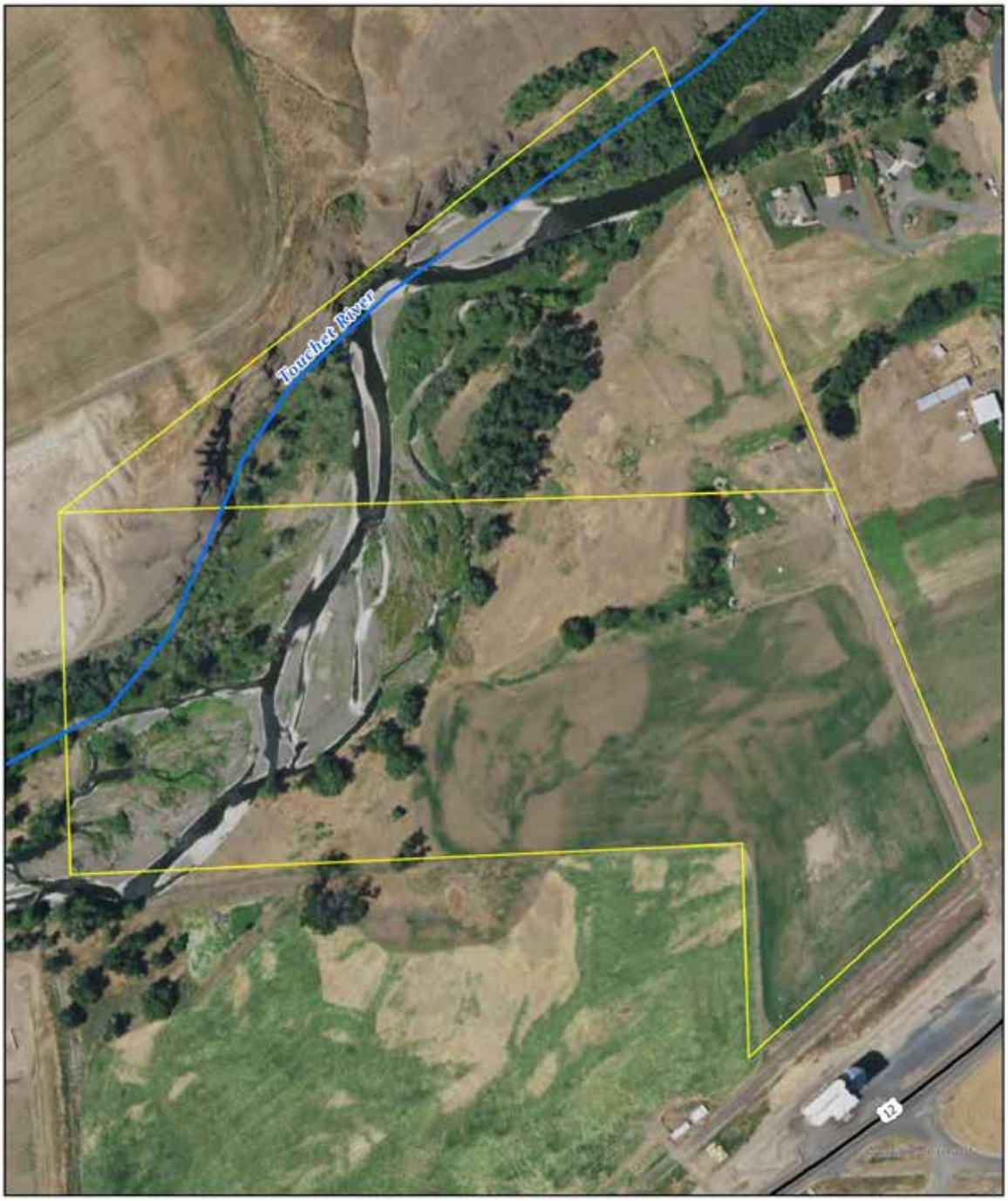
Application Due Date: 06/27/2022

Status Name	Status Date	Submitted By	Submission Notes
Preapplication	01/03/2022		

I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the information in this application is true and correct. Further, all application requirements due on the application due date have been fully completed to the best of my ability. I understand that if this application is found to be incomplete, it will be rejected by RCO. I understand that I may be required to submit additional documents before evaluation or approval of this project and I agree to provide them.

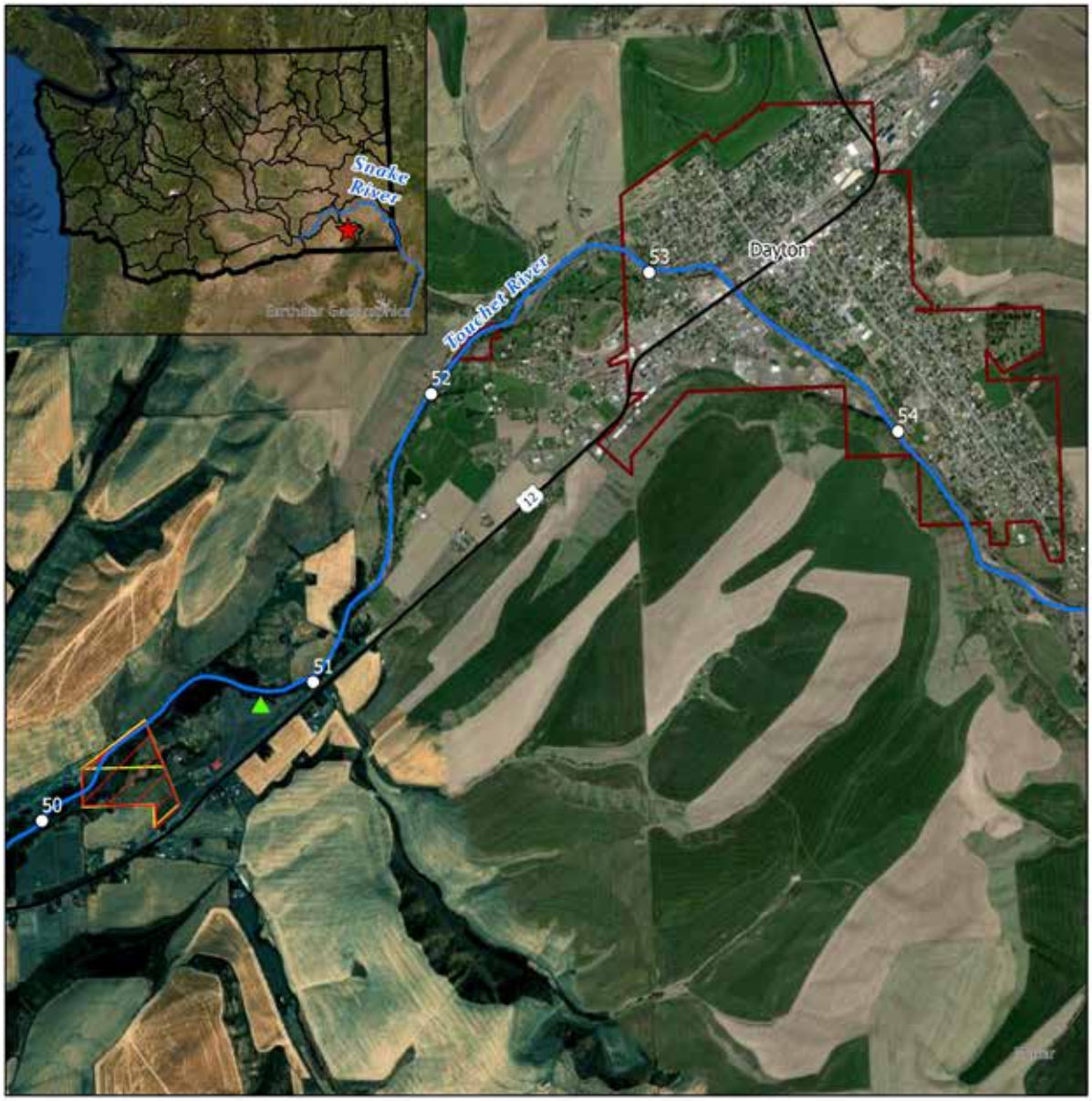
Date of last change: 02/09/2022

Aerial Imagery - NAIP 2019



Washington Water Trust; Dayton WWTP Wetland Water Rights Acquisition (#22-1022)

Attachment #499004, Aerial Imagery NAIP 2019.jpg



Vicinity Map

Legend

- Martin Parcels
- POU TRAC 217(E)
- POD TRAC 217(E)
- Touchet River
- River Mile
- City of Dayton
- Highway 12

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Miles

N

Map Prepared By:

WASHINGTON WATER TRUST

Washington Water Trust; Dayton WWTP Wetland Water Rights Acquisition (#22-1022)

Attachment #498991, Vicinity Map.jpg

Worksite Map

Legend

- Martin Parcels
- POU TRAC 217(E)
- POD TRAC 217(E)
- Touchet River
- River Mile
- Highway 12

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles

N

Map produced by:

WASHINGTON WATER TRUST

Washington Water Trust; Dayton WWTP Wetland Water Rights Acquisition (#22-1022)

Attachment #498990, Worksite Map.jpg

Aerial Imagery - NAIP 2017

Washington Water Trust; Dayton WWTP Wetland Water Rights Acquisition (#22-1022)

Attachment #499003, Aerial Imagery NAIP 2017.jpg

Project Name	Dayton WTP Wetland Water Rights Acquisition
SRFB #	22-1022
Sponsor	Washington Water Trust

ACQUISTION

See SRFB Manual 3 for additional information regarding allowable costs. This attachment is not required, but may be helpful in developing your PRISM costs.

			OVERALL PROJECT	GRANT REQUEST	MATCH			
			Budget must account for all costs to complete the project	*Enter only the amount of the grant request*	*The Grant Request and Match should equal the total project cost and Budget Check cell should be 0. Sponsors must account for all sources and types of match need to complete the project.*			
			Amount	Funding amount	Match in PRISM	Funding not reported in PRISM	Source (Grant, Cash, Materials, Labor, Volunteers, etc)	Match Type (federal, state, local)
Property Costs								
Item	Qty	Rate						
Touchet River Water Right Certificate 21	54.29	$ 2,000.00	$ 108,580.00	$ 54,290	$ 54,290	$ -	Grant	Federal
		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
		STotal	$ 108,580	$ 54,290	$ 54,290	$ -		
Incidental Costs								
Item	Qty	Rate						
Title and Encumbrance Report	1	$ 480.00	$ 480	$ 480	$ -	$ -		
Additional Buyers Closing Costs (recordir	1	$ 360.00	$ 360	$ 360	$ -	$ -		
				$ -	$ -	$ -		
				$ -	$ -	$ -		
		STotal	$ 840	$ 840.00	$ -	$ -		
Administrative Costs								
Item	Qty	Rate						
Ecology change application all phases - WWT Project Manager	200	$ 50.00	$ 10,000	$ 4,000	$ 6,000	$ -		
Prepare closing documents - WWT Project Manager	100	$ 50.00	$ 5,000	$ 2,500	$ 2,500			
Change application and closing review - WWT Program Director	40	$ 75.00	$ 3,000	$ 1,500	$ 1,500			
Grant invoicing - WWT Administrative Manager	40	$ 65.00	$ 2,600	$ 2,275				
Legal review - Change application and Closing	8	$ 180.00	$ 1,440		$ 1,440			
Certified water rights examiner review	8	$ 150.00	$ 1,200		$ 1,200			
		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
		STotal	$ 23,240	$ 10,275	$ 12,640	$ -		
Indirect Costs								
Description	Approved Rate	Total Project Base						
Indirect Costs (WWT is currently in negotiations to increase our Federal NICRA, so this may change)	10.000%	$ 10,275.00	$ 1,028	$ 1,028	$ -	$ -		
Indirect Costs	0.000%	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
		STotal	$ 1,028	$ 1,028	$ -	$ -		

Administrative Budget Check	
A&E maximum allowed in PRISM	*$5,471.00*
A&E validation	*-$17,444.00*

GTOTAL	**$ 66,433**	**$ 66,930**	**$ -**
PRISM Project Total	$ 133,363		

RCO Percentage	Match Percentage
$ 0	**0.501865217**