

PROJECT: 22-1017 PLAN, WALLA WALLA RM 32.5 DESIGN

Sponsor: Umatilla Confederated Tribes Program: Salmon State Projects Status: Preapplication

Parties to the Agreement

PRIMARY SPONSOR

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Address 46411 Timine Way

City Pendleton **State** OR **Zip** 97801-9467

Org Type Native American Tribe

Vendor # SWV0015803-01

UBI

Date Org created

Org Notes

[link to Organization profile](#)

Org data updated

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.

External Systems

SPONSOR ASSIGNED INFO

Sponsor-Assigned Project Number

Sponsor-Assigned Regions

EXTERNAL SYSTEM REFERENCE

Source	Project Number	Submitter
HWS	22-1017	AFitzgerald

Project Application Report - 22-1017

Project Contacts

Contact Name Primary Org	Project Role	Work Phone	Work Email
<u>Alice Rubin</u> Rec. and Conserv. Office	Project Manager	(360) 867-8584	alice.rubin@rco.wa.gov
<u>Ethan Green</u> Umatilla Confederated Tribes	Project Contact	(541) 429-7555	ethangreen@ctuir.org
<u>Morgan Clay</u> Umatilla Confederated Tribes	Alt Project Contact	(541) 429-7549	morganclay@ctuir.org
<u>Ali Fitzgerald</u> Snake River Salmon Rec Bd LE	Lead Entity Contact	(509) 382-4115	ali@snakeriverboard.org
<u>Julie Burke</u> Umatilla Confederated Tribes	Billing	(541) 429-7292	JulieBurke@ctuir.org

Worksites & Properties

Worksite Name

#1 Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5

Planning	Property Name
✓	Parcel 340736510053
✓	Parcel 340736510057
✓	Parcel 340736530003
✓	Parcel 340736530002
✓	Parcel 340736510019
✓	Parcel 340736510020
✓	Parcel 340736510006

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Worksite Map & Description

Worksite #1: Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5

WORKSITE ADDRESS

Street Address Old Highway 12
City, State, Zip Walla Walla WA 99362

Worksite Details

Worksite #1: Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5

SITE ACCESS DIRECTIONS

The worksite can be accessed via Baker Ranch Road, a spur of Old Highway 12. The site is equidistant between the Frenchtown Road and Old Highway 12 turnoffs of Highway 12.

TARGETED ESU SPECIES

Species by ESU	Egg Present	Juvenile Present	Adult Present	Population Trend
Steelhead-Middle Columbia River, Walla Walla River, Threatened		✓	✓	Declining
Chinook-unidentified		✓	✓	Unknown

Reference or source used

WDFW, CTUIR & SRSRB Recovery Plan (2011)

TARGETED NON-ESU SPECIES

Species by Non-ESU

Notes

Bull Trout

Walla Walla River Migratory Bull Trout are known to migrate into the lower Walla Walla Basin and sometimes into the Columbia River. Walla Walla River Bull trout are ESA listed Threatened. The migratory portion of the population is critical to recovery.

Questions

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

The site is located off Old Highway 12, approximately 1/2 mile east of the intersection of Highway 12 and Old Highway 12.

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Project Location

RELATED PROJECTS

Projects in PRISM

PRISM Number	Project Name	Current Status	Relationship Type	Notes
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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 on the mainstem Walla Walla River at river mile 32.5, lying within a Priority Restoration Reach in the Walla Walla Major Spawning Area. The project area is approximately 1.5 miles downstream of the confluence of Mill Creek with the Walla Walla River.

#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 Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (SRSRB 2011, p. 154) describes limiting factors and threats to steelhead in the lower Walla Walla River (upstream of Dry Creek), including habitat diversity and channel stability. Recommendations for the Mainstem Walla Walla River Major Spawning Area include decreasing summer temperatures, Increase large wood density, decrease sediment embeddedness, increase riparian function, and reduce channel confinement.

The Walla Walla Subbasin Plan (NWPCC 2004, p. 61) does not include this reach in a priority restoration area, although the underlying EDT analysis did. The area was excluded from priority restoration designation due to concerns for practicality of restoration in the area and expert opinion that only portions of salmonid life histories were present in the area. EDT analyses rated the reach as having significant restoration potential and current WDFW SalmonScape data reports the reach as having documented support of rearing summer steelhead.

The Middle Columbia River Summer Steelhead DPS Recovery Plan (NMFS 2009, p 7-29) identifies limiting factors and restoration strategies to support recovery of ESA-listed Middle Columbia River Summer Steelhead in the Walla Walla River. This project will be designed to address several of the recommended strategies, including restoring floodplain connectivity and function, restoring channel structure and complexity, restoring riparian condition and LWD recruitment, and improving degraded water quality.

The Middle Columbia River Bull Trout Recovery Unit Implementation Plan (USFWS 2015, p. C-60) identifies actions needed to address habitat threats to the Walla Walla River Core Area bull trout population. This project will be designed to address several of the habitat threats by restoring channel, floodplain, and riparian function, and improving instream habitat complexity.

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

No

#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

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Property: Parcel 340736510053 (Worksite #1: Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5)

✓ Planning

LANDOWNER

Name Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian
Address 46411 Timine Way
City Pendleton
State OR Zip 97801-9467
Type Tribal

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type Sponsor owned property (deed)
Timing Existing
Term Length Perpetuity
Yrs
Expiration Date
Note

Property: Parcel 340736510057 (Worksite #1: Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5)

✓ Planning

LANDOWNER

Name Larry Lofthouse
Address 231 Rye Grass Road
City Walla Walla
State WA Zip 99362
Type Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type Landowner Agreement
Timing Proposed
Term Length Fixed # of years
Yrs 10
Expiration Date
Note

Property: Parcel 340736530003 (Worksite #1: Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5)

✓ Planning

LANDOWNER

Name Larry Lofthouse
Address 231 Rye Grass Road
City Walla Walla
State WA Zip 99362
Type Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type Landowner Agreement
Timing Proposed
Term Length Fixed # of years
Yrs 10
Expiration Date
Note

Property: Parcel 340736530002 (Worksite #1: Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5)

✓ Planning

LANDOWNER

Name Christopher Marsh
Address 1289 Detour Road
City Walla Walla
State WA Zip 99362
Type Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type Landowner Agreement
Timing Proposed
Term Length Fixed # of years
Yrs 10
Expiration Date
Note

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Property: Parcel 340736510019 (Worksite #1: Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5)

✓ Planning

LANDOWNER

Name Christopher Marsh
Address 1289 Detour Road
City Walla Walla
State WA Zip 99362
Type Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type Landowner Agreement
Timing Proposed
Term Length Fixed # of years
Yrs 10
Expiration Date
Note

Property: Parcel 340736510020 (Worksite #1: Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5)

✓ Planning

LANDOWNER

Name Christopher Marsh
Address 1289 Detour Road
City Walla Walla
State WA Zip 99362
Type Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type Landowner Agreement
Timing Proposed
Term Length Fixed # of years
Yrs 10
Expiration Date
Note

Property: Parcel 340736510006 (Worksite #1: Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5)

✓ Planning

LANDOWNER

Name Dale Munden
Address 107 Baker Ranch Lane
City Walla Walla
State WA Zip 99362
Type Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type Landowner Agreement
Timing Proposed
Term Length Fixed # of years
Yrs 10
Expiration Date
Note

Project Proposal

Project Description

The Walla Walla River Mile 32.5 Restoration Design project is located on the mainstem Walla Walla River near the Frenchtown historic site, at approximately river mile 32.5. This site is located in a Priority Restoration Reach within the Walla Walla Major Spawning Area. This project will produce a preliminary design to remove confining features to encourage restoration of river processes, reconnect floodplain and increase channel complexity, dispose of armoring from the banks, and revegetate disturbed areas with native vegetation to improve the riparian area to support juvenile Middle Columbia summer steelhead and spring chinook. The project will be located on a property owned by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and adjacent privately-held properties. The grant funds will be used to hire an engineering firm to develop site specific restoration designs.

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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.

The primary impacts to the Walla Walla River began with Euro-American settlement in the mid-19th century and has since been heavily influenced by agriculture, forestry practices, and urban development that have typically increased sediment loading, degraded riparian areas, and limited floodplain connectivity while limiting natural geomorphic processes such as channel migration and sediment transport.

The focus area for this project has been heavily impacted by adjacent agricultural development and upstream agriculture and urban development. These impacts have an effect on all 5 Touchstones of a healthy river ecosystem capable of supporting First Foods, as defined by the Umatilla River Vision (Jones et al. 2008): water quality and quantity, geomorphology, connectivity, riparian vegetation, and aquatic biota.

• **Water Quality and Quantity**

- Water quality in the project reach is impacted by on-site and upstream sources. The main water quality impact in the reach is high summer temperatures. Mean August water temperature in the reach is modelled to be approximately 20 degrees C. The reach is 303d-listed for high summer temperatures and fecal coliform bacteria. TMDLs exist for temperature, fecal coliform bacteria, pH and dissolved oxygen, and PCBs and chlorinated pesticides.

Water quantity is also impacted in the project reach as a result of upstream water withdrawals for irrigation and drinking water consumption. August low flows in the reach are typically around 30 cfs. The best available data, from the mid-20th century, indicates that mean August flows were 165 cfs (CTUIR 2013).

High maximum temperatures and low flow likely limit production of native fish species.

• **Geomorphology**

- Geomorphology in the project reach is significantly altered from its historic state. Adjacent agricultural land use has progressively simplified the Walla Walla River channel from a sinuous, multi-threaded channel with a wide active channel and extensive floodplain, to a single threaded, simple, straight channel. The earliest aerial imagery available for the reach from 1952 depicts a channel sinuosity of 1.21 in an already heavily impacted condition. Sinuosity in 2020 was 1.06, indicating significant channel straightening in contemporary times. Removal of large wood, bank armoring, and confining features likely contribute to lowered geomorphic function in the reach. Decreased complexity and availability of high-quality off-channel habitat likely limit summer and winter rearing potential in the reach.

• **Connectivity**

- Connectivity occurs in three dimensions, longitudinal (passage), lateral (floodplain), and vertical (hyporheic exchange). In the project reach, there are no known physical passage barriers to fish migration and the channel remains largely connected to its floodplain, with a number of locally confining features. However connected the floodplain is, much of it is converted for agricultural production. Decreased floodplain connectivity and habitat limit water quality and off-channel habitat quantity.

• **Riparian Vegetation**

- Riparian vegetation in the project reach has been degraded significantly from historic conditions as a result of adjacent land use. Results from a recent riparian condition assessment of the Walla Walla River indicated that the riparian condition of the project reach is very poor to poor and uniformly the result of significant conversion of native riparian to agriculture. Decreased riparian function limits large wood inputs and ultimately channel complexity for rearing native fish.

• **Aquatic Biota**

- The reduced functionality of the River Vision Touchstones described above have an overall negative effect on the aquatic biota of the Walla Walla River. High stream temperatures, low flows, and reduced complexity limit summer rearing of summer steelhead and spring chinook salmon. Lack of floodplain complexity and off-channel habitat limits winter rearing capacity of the reach.

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

Factors limiting production of summer steelhead and spring chinook salmon in this reach are largely similar. Primary limiting factors for summer rearing juvenile summer steelhead and spring chinook salmon include water quality (temperature and sedimentation) and limited in-stream flow. This project seeks to address water quality by both increasing riparian vegetation conditions and providing increased access to the floodplain to drive hyporheic exchange and buffer water temperatures. In-stream flows may be influenced by increases in hyporheic exchange as well, but more significant improvements in in-stream flows are anticipated in the future through ongoing water rights acquisitions in Mill Creek and potential Columbia River water exchange agreements (see Walla Walla 2050). CTUIR and the City of Walla Walla have agreed to a program to increase summer flows in Mill Creek by 22.3 cfs by 2028, which will increase flows and decrease temperatures throughout Mill Creek and potentially through the mainstem Walla Walla River downstream of the confluence.

Additional limiting factors for juvenile steelhead and chinook rearing present in the reach that this project will address include large wood density, riparian function, and key habitat (pools). This project will evaluate how to increase complexity in the reach through large wood addition to strategically split flows, create sustainable pool and off-channel habitat, and increase the floodplain and riparian area in active connection with the river channel.

Winter rearing of juvenile steelhead and spring chinook salmon are limited by similar physical habitat factors, but temperature and flow are less impactful in winter. Similarly, Bull Trout utilize the area for Feeding, Migration, and Overwintering (FMO). Large wood density and channel complexity will be addressed by designing for conditions that allow channel processes to function and create sustainable winter-rearing habitat. Predation by non-native species is not a widely acknowledged limiting factor in this location.

Spawning of summer steelhead or spring chinook salmon are not documented in the project reach, but steelhead spawning is known to occur immediately upstream in the Mill Creek confluence vicinity (per SalmonScape).

#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**

The goal of the project is to produce preliminary designs that improve the function of all 5 River Vision Touchstones to increase water quality and increase the quantity and quality of complex summer rearing habitat and off-channel floodplain winter rearing habitat available for juvenile summer steelhead and spring chinook salmon.

#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**

The objective of this project is to provide a set of preliminary designs, within 18 months of funding, that details restoration actions to achieve the project goals. Based on our understanding of the project reach we anticipate the design to incorporate the following objectives:

- Produce designs that remove 500 feet of laterally confining features when implemented
- Produce designs that increase large wood density to greater than 1 piece per channel width when implemented
- Produce designs that increase active floodplain by at least 10 acres when implemented
- Produce designs that revegetate at least 5 acres with native riparian vegetation when implemented

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#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.

CTUIR will contract with an engineering services firm to complete the following scope of work:

- CTUIR and the selected contractor will analyze existing data provided by CTUIR and collect additional geomorphic and hydrological information and survey data as necessary to describe and predict watershed and channel function related to floodplain connectivity, water temperature, channel morphology, aquatic habitat, and riparian and upland vegetation.
- CTUIR and the selected contractor will produce a conceptual design report (15%) detailing existing conditions within the project reach and presenting design alternatives to achieve the project goals for technical review.
- CTUIR, stakeholders, comanagers, and the selected contractor will review the alternatives analysis and select a preferred alternative.
- CTUIR and the selected contractor will produce an alternatives analysis report (30%) detailing the preferred alternative selected during the alternatives analysis
- CTUIR and the selected contractor will produce a design report detailing preliminary designs (60%) including hydraulic analyses under existing and proposed conditions, preliminary grading plans, preliminary structure placement and stability analysis, draft revegetation plan, and draft implementation plan.

#6: What are the assumptions and physical constraints that could impact whether you achieve your objectives? Assumptions and constraints 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?

A review of the project reach and the existing data has identified a number of constraints that will impact and inform the design process. These constraints include:

- Working within a known cultural resources site without impacting resources
- Working in a relatively unconfined reach with risk to private infrastructure and agriculture
- Working around numerous small irrigation diversions
- Working within a FEMA-designated Zone AE floodway

We are anticipating designing a project responsive to these factors. We are anticipating a low-impact design that minimizes ground disturbance outside ordinary high water to reduce impacts to cultural resources in the reach and achieve the project goals, which we anticipate to be a viable strategy given the low levels of channel confinement. Encouraging floodplain connectivity in a low-confinement reach poses challenges for public safety and flood regulation compliance, as well. CTUIR has experience recently completing a CLOMR for FEMA for a large-scale restoration project, so we anticipate this is a surmountable challenge.

Coordination with stakeholders that have irrigation interests in the project reach will also be important. Irrigation in the project reach is largely accomplished by small, mobile pump stations that we anticipate we will be able to accommodate in the design.

Site specific survey, cultural surveys, and stakeholder feedback may identify more constraints that the design team will need to include in design considerations. The design process is iterative and intended to be responsive to new information as it is obtained.

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

CTUIR staff have developed and implemented several large restoration projects throughout the Walla Walla River subbasin with the support of project partners and stakeholders. Many years of conducting similar work has created a program with a proven method of development and implementation. This project will be approached in much the same way as previous projects.

The CTUIR fisheries habitat program utilizes a proven, 5-step planning approach when designing and implementing a fish habitat restoration project. These steps include: scoping, assessment, monitoring, implementation, and reporting. Using this process, CTUIR has successfully developed and implemented dozens of large-scale fish habitat enhancement projects across the CTUIR's ceded territory.

We are anticipating incorporating lessons learned from the recently completed Tri-State Steelheaders Bridge-to-Bridge Phase II project, which utilized a low-impact approach largely within the active channel footprint. Performance of those structures may influence how we design and implement structures in this design project as well.

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

This project was selected because of its location within the Walla Walla River Major Spawning Area and within a priority restoration reach. Additionally, we see the project as having a high likelihood of success due to the CTUIR ownership within the project reach that provides an "anchor" parcel to build a project around with cooperating neighbors.

A detailed alternatives analysis relating to specific design elements will be completed during the project design. The alternatives analysis will consider risks versus benefits, as well as constructability and cost considerations.

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

Landowners in the project reach have been contacted and informed about the project. Cooperating landowners and interested parties will be invited to participate in design review meetings at each design milestone to voice concerns or feedback.

CTUIR will also coordinate closely with state resource co-managers to ensure the project is aligned with WDFW objectives in addition to CTUIR and species recovery goals.

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

Yes

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

Changing climate conditions may reduce the quantity of habitat suitable for spawning and rearing of native fish species, and influence survival of all life stages of fish. In the Walla Walla subbasin, it is anticipated that summer stream temperatures will increase by 2-10 degrees Fahrenheit by 2080 (CTUIR 2015), mountain snowpack will decrease by an average of 6-14 in SWE in April (Hegewisch et al. 2021), and summer baseflow will decrease by an average 35% in the major spawning and rearing areas of the subbasin.

In general, recommendations for climate adaptive restoration aligns well with process-based restoration strategies and the CTUIR River Vision. Increasing functionality of riparian vegetation, increasing summer stream flow, and restoring stream channel form and floodplain connectivity are generally regarded as having the greatest potential for offsetting climate change impacts (Beechie et al. 2013b; Williams et al. 2015; Justice et al. 2017; Wondzell et al. 2018).

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

The team will develop a project design that directly addresses the primary limiting factors. Addressing riparian condition, floodplain connectivity, and large wood materials will lead to increased sediment sorting, temperature diversity, flow velocity diversity and pool frequency, directly increasing habitat diversity.

[ADD MORE]

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

CTUIR staff have experience managing many similar sized restoration projects. The Walla Walla River Forks Floodplain Reconnection and In-Stream Enhancement addresses all 5 River Vision Touchstones through floodplain reconnection by levee removal, enhancing side channel and off-channel habitat, enhancing in-stream complexity, enhancing riparian and floodplain vegetation, and improving fish passage by improving irrigation diversions.

The three phases of the North Fork Touchet Floodplain Restoration and In-stream Enhancement project (RM 1.3 - 4.3) occurred along three miles of the North Fork Touchet River. This large project also addressed all 5 River Vision Touchstones through floodplain reconnection by levee removal and floodplain excavation, enhancing in-stream complexity, and enhancing riparian and floodplain vegetation.

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

No

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Planning Supplemental

- #1: Is the project an assessment / inventory?
No
- #2: Is your project a Barrier / Screening Diversion Inventory Project?
No
- #3: Is this a fish passage design / screening design project?
No
- #4: Will the project develop a design?
Yes
- #4a: Will a licensed professional engineer design of the project?
Yes
- #4b: Will you apply for permits as part of the project scope?
No

Planning Metrics

Worksite: Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5 (#1)

Area Encompassed (acres) (B.0.b.1)	49.1	Note: This is the project area where we have signed landowner acknowledgements in hand. We hope to expand this area.
Miles of Stream and/or Shoreline Affected (B.0.b.2)	0.68	Note: This is the length of stream where we have signed landowner acknowledgements in hand. We hope to expand this length.

DESIGN FOR SALMON RESTORATION

Preliminary design (B.1.b.11.a RCO)

Total cost for Preliminary design	\$165,000
Project Identified in a Plan or Watershed Assessment. (1220) (B.1.b.11.a)	Northwest Marine Fisheries Service, 2009, Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distinct Population Segment ESA Recovery Plan, Portland, OR.
Priority in Recovery Plan (1222) (B.1.b.11.b)	This project is located within the Walla Walla River Major Spawning Area and within a Priority Restoration Reach (p. 98)

Overall Project Metrics

COMPLETION DATE

Projected date of completion	09/30/2024
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Planning Cost Estimates

Worksite #1: Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5

Category	Work Type	Estimated Cost	Note
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Design for Salmon restoration	Preliminary design (B.1.b.11.a RCO)	\$165,000
	Subtotal:	\$165,000
	Total Estimate For Worksite:	\$165,000

Summary

Total Estimated Costs:	\$165,000
Total Estimated Planning Costs:	\$165,000

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Cost Summary

	Estimated Cost	Project %	Admin/AA&E %
<u>Planning Costs</u>			
Planning	\$165,000		
SUBTOTAL	\$165,000	100.00 %	
Total Cost Estimate	\$165,000	100.00 %	

Funding Request and Match

FUNDING PROGRAM

Salmon State Projects	\$165,000	100.000000
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SPONSOR MATCH

Questions

#1: Explain how you determined the cost estimates

The cost estimate is based on design budgets from recently solicited CTUIR design projects of similar magnitude.

Cultural Resources

Worksite #1: Walla Walla River - River Mile 32.5

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

None planned for planning and design.

#2: 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).

The project area partially overlaps the Frenchtown historic site, a known cultural resource area. Currently, the project area is vegetated with degraded riparian forest, Great Basin wild rye, and agricultural fields. Current land use is conservation, residential, and agricultural. Previous excavation and fill are unknown.

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

Yes

#3a: List the agency that will be issuing the permit and the date you anticipate applying for and receiving the permit. Will the federal permit cover ALL proposed ground disturbing activities included in the project?

US Army Corps of Engineers JARPA - Winter 2023/24

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

Yes

#4a: Please list the federal agency and funding sources.

Bonneville Power Administration - note that we do not necessarily consider this "federal", though for Cultural Resources purposes, BPA acts as a federal nexus.

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#4b: Does the federal funding you are utilizing as match require you to receive state funding?

No

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

Unknown

The footprint of the project overlaps in some areas with known cultural sites, including the Frenchtown historic site.

#6: 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					

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Attachments

Required Attachments

4 out of 6 done

- Applicant Resolution/Authorizations
- Cost Estimate ✓
- Landowner acknowledgement form ✓
- Map: Planning Area ✓
- Photo ✓
- RCO Fiscal Data Collection Sheet

PHOTOS (JPG, GIF)

Photos (JPG, GIF)



499295 Primary # 499294 # 499296 # 499702

PROJECT DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS

Project Documents and Photos

File Type	Attach Date	Attachment Type	Title	Person	File Name, Number Associations	Shared
	02/09/2022	Cost Estimate	SAL-CostEstimate.xlsx	EthanG	SAL-CostEstimate.xlsx, 499991	✓
	02/07/2022	Landowner acknowledgement form	Munden.pdf	EthanG	Munden.pdf, 499703	
	02/07/2022	Landowner acknowledgement form	Marsh.jpg	EthanG	Marsh.jpg, 499702	
	02/07/2022	Landowner acknowledgement form	Lothouse.pdf	EthanG	Lothouse.pdf, 499700	
	02/03/2022	Photo	Typical early summer conditions	EthanG	French-town_20190613_angle of right bank view.jpg, 499296	✓
	02/03/2022	Photo	Typical site conditions, wide, featureless channel	EthanG	French-town_20190418_right bank near irrigation structure facing upstream towards sand bar.jpg, 499295	✓
	02/03/2022	Photo	Irrigation alcove, potential for off-channel habitat	EthanG	French-town_20190327_looking up irrigation creek towards pump.jpg, 499294	✓
	02/03/2022	Map: Planning Area	SiteVicinity.pdf	EthanG	SiteVicinity.pdf, 499291	✓

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: 03/01/2022



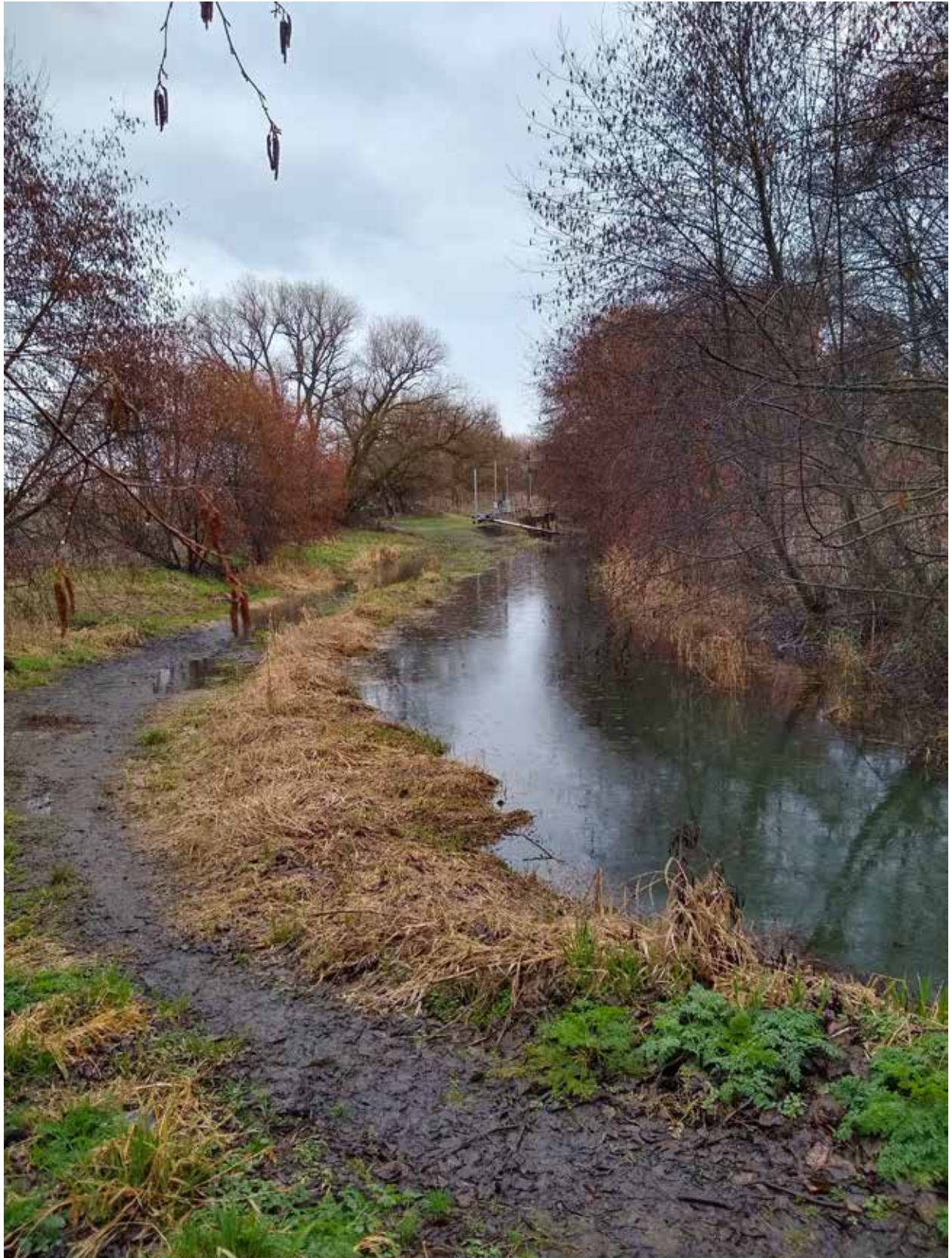
Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Walla Walla RM 32.5 Design (#22-1017)

Attachment #499295, Typical site conditions, wide, featureless channel

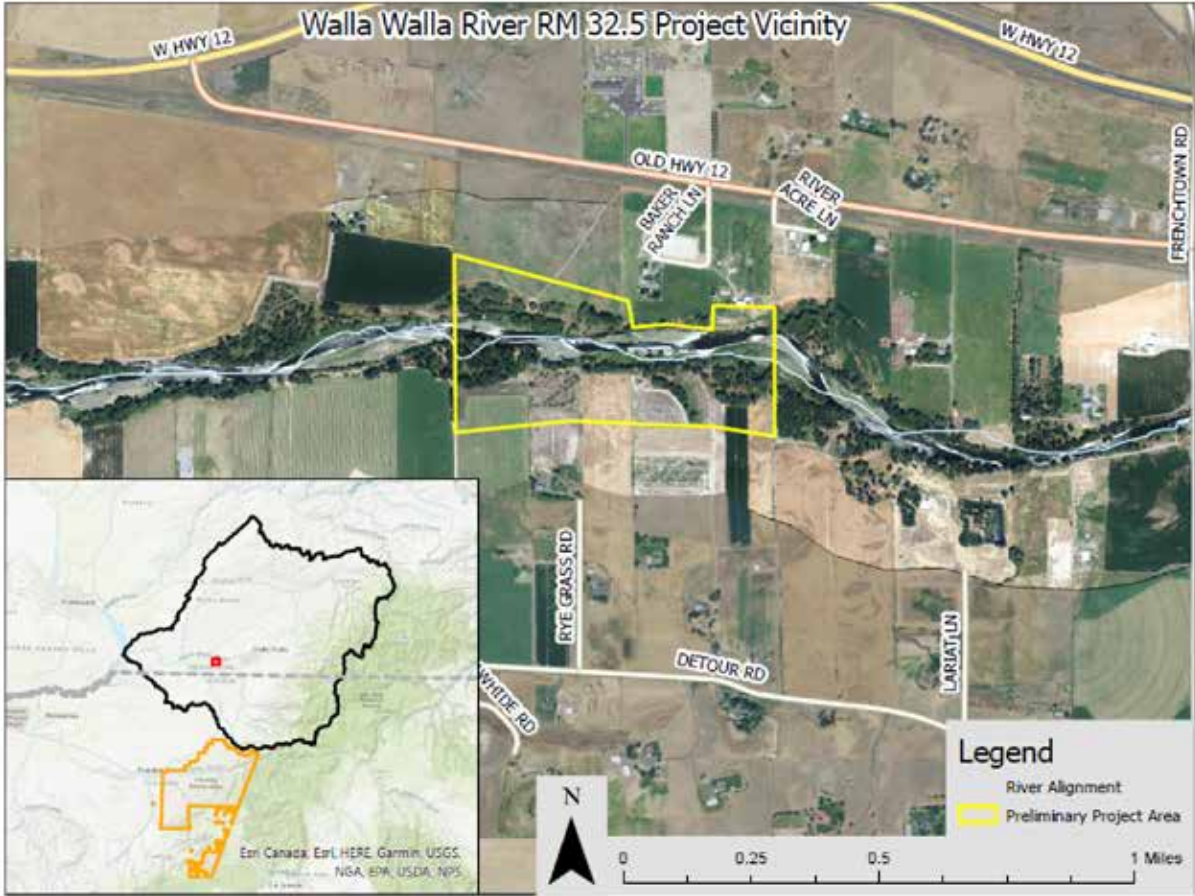


Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Walla Walla RM 32.5 Design (#22-1017)

Attachment #499296, Typical early summer conditions



Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Walla Walla RM 32.5 Design (#22-1017)
Attachment #499294, Irrigation alcove, potential for off-channel habitat



Landowner Acknowledgement Form

Landowner Information

Name of Landowner: CHARLES MARSH, II
Landowner Contact Information:
 Mr. Ms. Title
First Name: CHARLES Last Name: MARSH, II
Contact Mailing Address: 12619 DEFOUR ROAD
Contact E-Mail Address: C. MARSH@CONQUEST.NET
Property Address or Location: 12619, 13009, 13066, 14505 DETROIT ROAD
1. (Landowner or Organization) is the legal owner of property described in this grant application.

2. I am aware that the project is being proposed on my property.
3. If the grant is successfully awarded, I will be contacted and asked to engage in negotiations.
4. My signature does not represent authorization of project implementation.


Landowner Signature

10-12-2024
Date

Project Sponsor Information

Project Name: Walla Walla River River Mile 32.5 Floodplain Reconnection and In-stream Habitat Enhancement
Project Applicant Contact Information:
 Mr. Ms. Title
First Name: Ethan Last Name: Green
Mailing Address: 46411 Timine Way, Pendleton, Oregon 97801
E-Mail Address: ethangreen@cur.org

Landowner Acknowledgement Form

Landowner Information

Name of Landowner:

Landowner Contact Information:

Mr. Ms. Title:


First Name: *Larry* Last Name: *Lothouse*

Contact Mailing Address: *231 Rye Grass*

Contact E-Mail Address: *Larry.Lothouse@gmail.com*

Property Address or Location:

1. (Landowner or Organization) is the legal owner of property described in this grant application.
2. I am aware that the project is being proposed on my property.
3. If the grant is successfully awarded, I will be contacted and asked to engage in negotiations.
4. My signature does not represent authorization of project implementation.



Landowner Signature

10-8-21
Date

Project Sponsor Information

Project Name: Walla Walla River River Mile 32.5 Floodplain Reconnection and In-stream Habitat Enhancement

Project Applicant Contact Information:

Mr. Ms. Title

First Name: Ethan

Last Name: Green

Mailing Address: 46411 Timine Way, Pendleton, Oregon 97801

E-Mail Address: ethangreen@ctuir.org

Landowner Acknowledgement Form

Landowner Information

Name of Landowner: DALE MUNDEN & CAROL NOONAN

Landowner Contact Information:

Mr. Ms. Title:

First Name: CAROL Last Name: NOONAN

Contact Mailing Address: 107 BAKER RANCH LN, WALLA WALLA, WA 99362

Contact E-Mail Address: oldnaq107@gmail.com

Property Address or Location:

1. (Landowner or Organization) is the legal owner of property described in this grant application.
2. I am aware that the project is being proposed on my property.
3. If the grant is successfully awarded, I will be contacted and asked to engage in negotiations.
4. My signature does not represent authorization of project implementation.

NO ONE WILL BE AUTHORIZED TO ENTER OUR PROPERTY & WE WILL FIGHT ANY CHANGE AND/OR DISRUPTION TO OUR IRRIGATION SYSTEM OR RIGHTS. Not Negotiable



Landowner Signature

9/27/2021

Date

Project Sponsor Information

Project Name: Walla Walla River River Mile 32.5 Floodplain Reconnection and In-stream Habitat Enhancement

Project Applicant Contact Information:

Mr. Ms. Title

First Name: Ethan

Last Name: Green

Mailing Address: 46411 Timine Way, Pendleton, Oregon 97801

E-Mail Address: ethangreen@ctuir.org