

Touchet and Tucannon Regional Flood Risk Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Partnership

Strengthening a Grassroots Organization



Applicant:
Walla Walla County Conservation District
325 N 13th Ave
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Project Manager:
Annie Byerley
Conservation Scientist
Walla Walla County Conservation District
325 N 13th Ave
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Table of Contents:

Abbreviations	pg 3
Technical Proposal	
Executive Summary	pg 4
Project Location	pg 5
Applicant Category	pg 6
Eligibility of Applicant	pg 7
Project Description	pg 7
Evaluation Criteria	
<i>Evaluation Criterion A: Watershed Group Diversity and Geographic Scope</i>	
E1.1.1. Sub-criterion No. A1. Watershed Group Diversity	pg 11
E1.1.2. Sub-criterion No. A2. Geographic Scope	pg 12
<i>Evaluation Criterion B: Developing Strategies to Address Critical Watershed Needs</i>	
E1.2.1. Sub-criterion No. B1. Critical Watershed Needs or Issues	pg 13
E1.2.2. Sub-criterion No. B2. Project Benefits	pg 15
<i>Evaluation Criterion C: Readiness to Proceed</i>	pg 16
<i>Evaluation Criterion D: Presidential and Department of the Interior Priorities</i>	
E1.4.1. Climate Change	pg 17
E1.4.2. Benefits to Disadvantaged, Underserved, and Tribal Communities	pg 18
Environmental & Cultural Resources Compliance	pg 19
Required Permits or Approvals	pg 20
Conflict of Interest Disclosure	pg 20
Single Audit Reporting Statement	pg 20
Resources	pg 21
Project Budget	
Budget Narrative	pg 22
Attachments	
Partnership Operating Procedures	pg 24
Letters of Support	pg 29
July 2024 Partnership meeting minutes	pg 31
CFHMP PowerPoint slides from July 2024 Partnership meeting	pg 33

Abbreviations:

BA – Biological Assessment
CCD- Columbia Conservation District
CFHMP – Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan
EA – Environmental Assessment
ECY – Washington State Dept of Ecology
ESA – Endangered Species Act
HUC – Hydrologic Unit Code
JARPA – Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application
MaSA – Major Spawning Area
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NHC – Northwest Hydraulic Consultants
NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Services
NPT – Nez Perce Tribes
Partnership – Touchet and Tucannon Flood Risk Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Partnership
SEPA – Washington State Environmental Policy Act
USBR – United States Bureau of Reclamation
USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Services
USACE – United States Army Corps of Engineers
WDFW – Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife
WSDOT – Washington Dept of Transportation
WWCCD – Walla Walla County Conservation District

September 3, 2024
Walla Walla County Conservation District
Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, Washington

Executive Summary

The Touchet and Tucannon Regional Flood Risk Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Partnership (Partnership) is a grassroots watershed group located in the Touchet and Tucannon River basins, situated in the southeastern corner of Washington state. These river basins are mainly in Columbia County, with portions in Walla Walla and Garfield Counties. The mission of the Partnership is to work collaboratively to provide flood risk reduction strategies for municipalities and property owners, enhance environmental integrity, and improve relationships with stakeholders. This group currently functions off pro-bono and volunteer time. In 2024, Columbia County received a grant to complete a Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan (CFHMP) which has incorporated many goals of the Partnership. Upon receipt of this WaterSMART grant funding, a facilitator would be solicited to run the monthly meetings and help the Partnership move their vision and the CFHMP early action items forward.

The geographic boundaries of the area associated within this Partnership are the Touchet River and the Tucannon River. The Touchet River begins in Columbia County before traveling southwest through the middle of Walla Walla County where it eventually meets the Walla Walla River. The Tucannon River is fed by precipitation that falls in both Columbia and Garfield counties before it flows north into the Snake River.

The stakeholders associated with this Partnership include, but are not limited to, Columbia County, cities and towns within the project boundaries, Washington

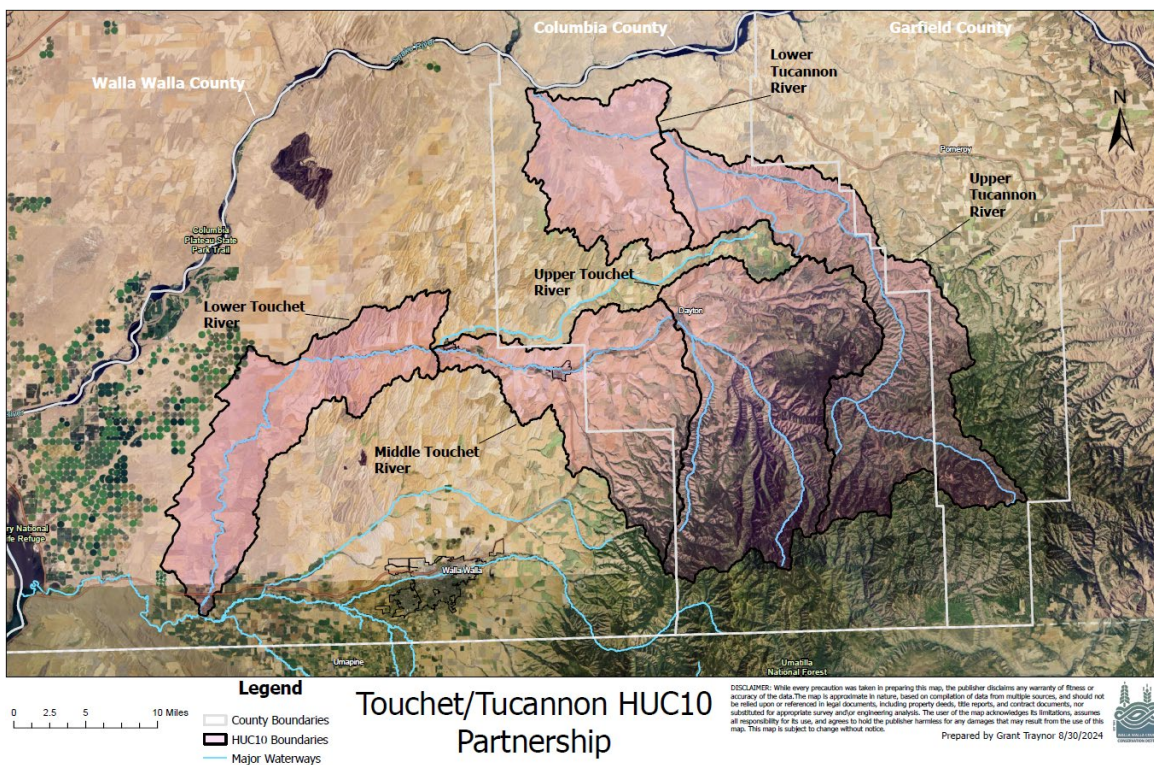
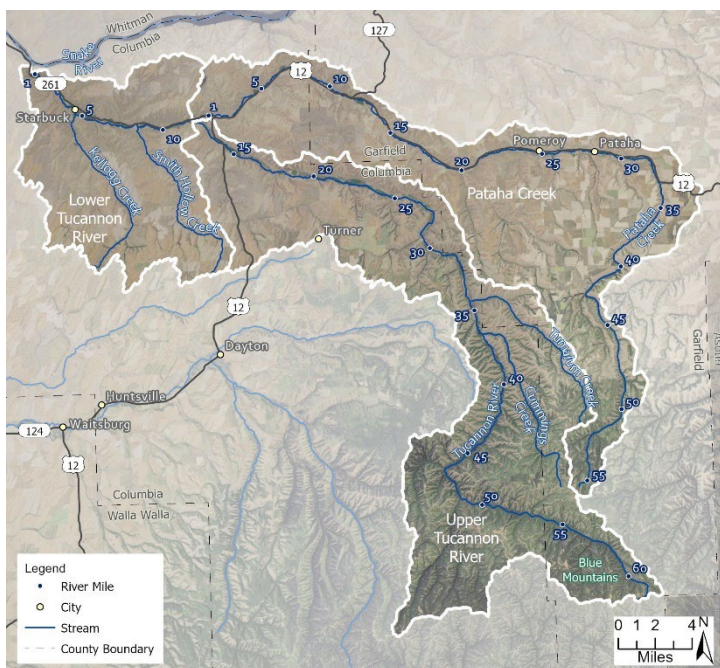


Image #1: Map of the 4 HUC10's associated with the Partnership

Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS), WA State Dept of Ecology (ECY), WA State Dept of Transportation (WSDOT), local conservation districts, regional fisheries enhancement groups, local tribes, and other interested stakeholders.



*Image #2: Tucannon Watershed.
Courtesy of CFHMP by NHC and White Bluffs Consulting*

Project Location

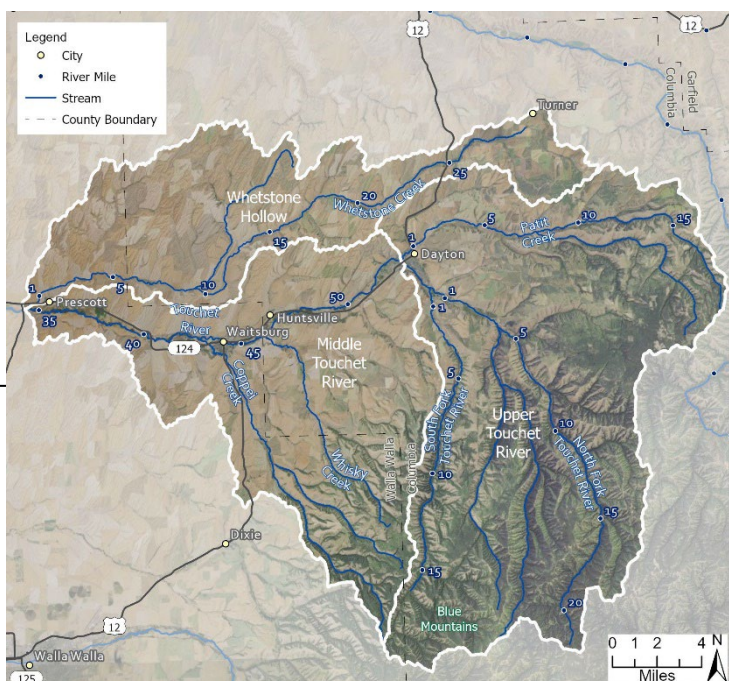
The project area associated with the Partnership includes the Lower Touchet River (1707010210), Middle Touchet River (1707010204), Upper Touchet River (1707010203), Upper Tucannon River (1706010706), and Lower Tucannon River (1706010707). The Lower Touchet River HUC10 begins downstream of Prescott, WA and flows southwest through Walla Walla County to the Walla Walla River. The Middle Touchet River includes the towns of Prescott and Waitsburg, WA, with Dayton, WA being the divide between the Middle and Upper Touchet River HUC10's. The Upper Touchet River HUC10 includes the town of Dayton, WA and extends into headwaters located in the Blue Mountains.

The Upper Tucannon River area encompasses areas of both Columbia and Garfield counties and meets the Lower Tucannon River just west of Hwy 12

between Dayton and Pomeroy, WA. The town of Starbuck, WA is located in the Lower Tucannon River HUC10.

Habitat, particularly when it relates to ESA-listed species, is a concern in the above listed HUC10's. Agriculture abuts banks on the both the Touchet and the Tucannon River. This has reduced the available floodplain and also lead to higher bank erosion. Funding would allow for the Partnership to identify these areas and work with the landowners to find a solution that works for all involved.

*Image #3: the Touchet Watershed.
Courtesy of CFHMP by NHC and White Bluffs Consulting*



Much of the Tucannon and Touchet River are also flanked by levees, many controlled by

USACE but some created by landowners to keep high flows off their property. Due to the way these basins are shaped and the existence of the levees, much sediment from the headwaters is deposited in leveed areas, causing the levees to have reduced capacity for high flows.

Applicant Category

Funds are being pursued as an Existing Watershed Group. The Partnership, originally called the Columbia County Levee Roundtable, was initially formed in 2003 to address local concerns including levee vegetation, long-term river and habitat management, and sediment removal at the Dayton Main Street Bridge. The group continued meeting into 2012 and was eventually disbanded due to lack of funding and inability to move forward.

The Partnership, which eventually adopted its current name, was rekindled in December of 2020, following a 2020 regional flood event, with the goal of finding proactive solutions to environmental and safety concerns in relation to the levee systems, to reduce flood risk while maintaining environmental functions. The Partnership has tried to maintain momentum over the years; however, lack of funding and capacity has limited the amount of work that the Partnership can accomplish.

The Partnership organized a field tour with over 20 individuals in attendance and submitted a proposal to USACE Silver Jackets fund to develop an outreach sign about flooding risks and strategies to improve the floodplain in the Dayton area. The Partnership has applied to grants for capacity building but has not yet secured funding for a position to allow for larger projects/outreach goals to be implemented.

The Partnership would like to expand their current efforts to protect water quality and quantity while reducing flood risk for municipalities and property owners. With these funds, the Partnership would take this group from a volunteer-run gathering to a more established group of stakeholders able to move forward with projects that meets the Partnership's purpose.

The Partnership is working with the Columbia County Planning and Building department to update the outdated 2002 Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan. Many populated areas of Columbia County are located within the floodplains of the Touchet and Tucannon Rivers, making the CFHMP an important tool for many stakeholders.

The Partnership is participating with the FEMA flood mapping

Image #4: Front page of 2002 CFHMP

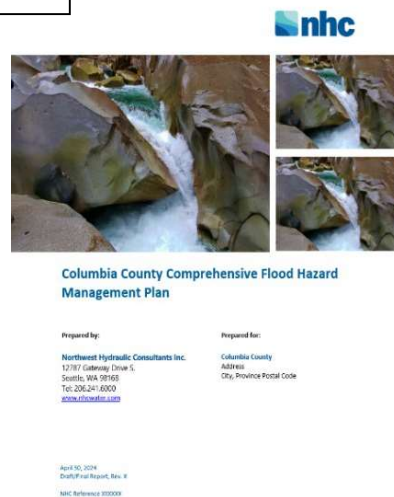
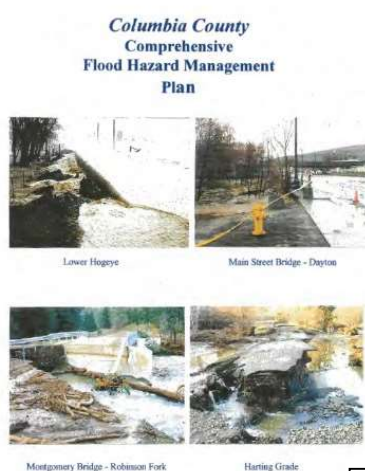


Image #5: Draft front page of 2025 CFHMP

study occurring in the area. These significant research and planning tools will be available within 6 months to 1 year and the Partnership will be poised to help implement projects to benefit long term build environment improvements, floodplain connectivity and habitat goals. The funding from this WaterSMART grant is crucial for implementing the CFHMP and related goals.

Partnership stakeholders are working to create and implement a Levee Management Plan and to assist in the development of a programmatic to allow sediment removal maintenance and restoration in areas of high sediment loading around the City of Dayton.

Eligibility of Applicant

The Walla Walla County Conservation District (WWCCD) is applying for the Watershed grant for the Partnership. WWCCD is a special purpose district located in Walla Walla County, Washington. WWCCD has participated in Partnership meetings for over 4 years. Though the WWCCD is located in Walla Walla County, WWCCD has an interest in keeping the Partnership active and helping them advance their goals. The town of Waitsburg, within the WWCCD service area, is downstream of Dayton on the Touchet River. Through the town of Waitsburg, the Touchet River is lined with levees. This area directly downstream of the Waitsburg levees is known to have a fire hose effect on the surrounding property, where the river has built up speed through the levees and then slows and spreads out over the available floodplain. This area below the levee system has seen immense damage following recent high flows.

The WWCCD has funded 2 instream projects downstream of the Waitsburg levees and has 2 more going to construction in the next 3 years. These projects total over \$10,000,000 of state and federal funds. Both these installed and proposed projects increase the amount of available floodplain, allowing the limited, high-speed water to slow and disperse across the floodplain. This project also increased habitat for aquatic species with the installation of large woody debris within the ordinary high-water mark as well as terrestrial habitat with the installation of riparian buffers along the river's banks. The riparian buffer also improves water quality by acting as an infiltration buffer between the river and the adjacent agricultural lands. These projects will directly benefit the Partnership, as many projects being considered are floodplain restoration activities.

The WWCCD will create a Request for Proposals to hire a facilitator to amplify goals of the Partnership. The WWCCD would hold the funds received through the grant. The WWCCD is experienced with administering a variety of grants up to \$5M annually. The WWCCD will continue to support area partners to advance the goals of the Partnership and uplift the needs of the watershed.

Project Description

Funds for the Partnership would be allocated to the following tasks.

In Task A: Watershed Group Development; the Partnership would hire a facilitator to amplify existing efforts. The facilitator would create the agenda with the

help of stakeholders, keep minutes, help the Partnership adhere to the Operating Procedures, and conduct outreach. In addition, the facilitator will expand building within the Partnership and communities in which the project area covers. This could bring stakeholders to the table that may have been overlooked or were not aware of the Partnership. An important aspect of the facilitator role will be finding and applying for grants that align with the goals of the Partnership to

Image #7: Tucannon River locations impacted by past flood and/or at flood risk. Courtesy of CFHMP presentation

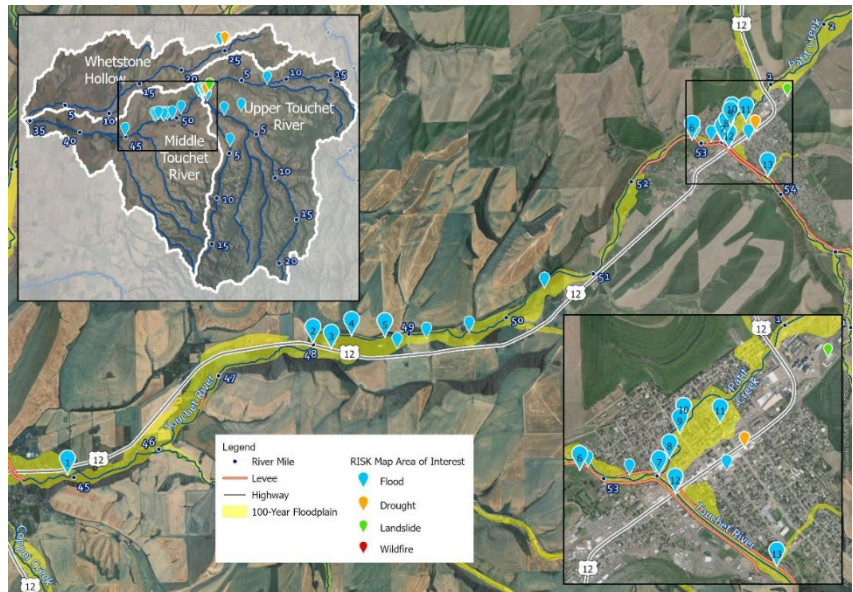
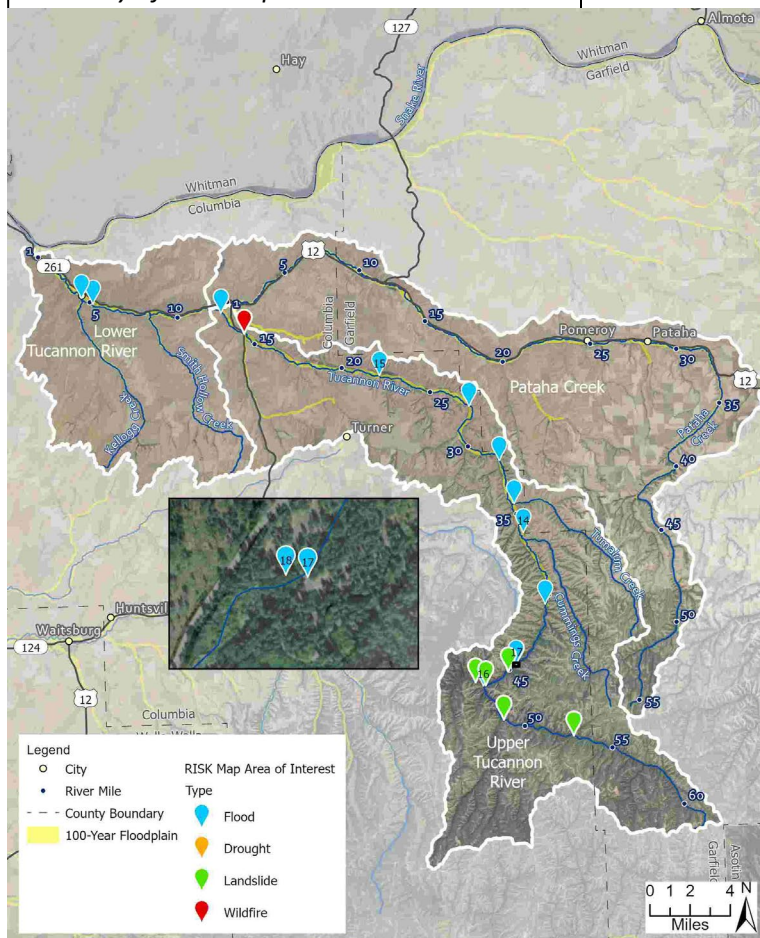


Image #6: Touchet Watershed locations impacted by past flood and/or at flood risk. Courtesy of CFHMP presentation by NHC and White Bluffs

address flood concerns in the watershed.

For Task B: Watershed Restoration Planning: The Partnership will work with Columbia County to implement CFHMP actions. The CFHMP identifies specific project opportunities that mitigate flooding risk, increase community flood resilience, and improve aquatic habitat within the county. The facilitator will assist the stakeholders in holding working group meetings with State and Federal agencies, as well as local governments, and to advance high-priority projects identified in the CFHMP by seeking funding for planning, design, and construction.

For Task C: Watershed Management Project Design: the Partnership could implement the Levee Vegetation Management Plan created by USACE and WDFW. The

Partnership could also choose items off the CFHMP priority list that meets the Partnerships objective and get them to a shovel ready design. In choosing these projects, the Partnership would adhere to their consensus- based approach written in their operating procedures. All required permits and cultural resource surveys would be pursued by the entity or agenda that funds the implementation of determined projects.

There are generally two types of strategies the Partnership would like to pursue that are described in the CFHMP:

Structural

- Alignment control/bank protection
- Conveyance/storage capacity
- Floodplain protection
- Streambed control

Non-structural

- Flood hazard information and mapping
- Land use regulations
- Flood warning and emergency response
- Public education

Early Action Priorities include:

1. Stream gauging and early flood warning capabilities upgrade - The County has identified updating its stream gaging network and early warning capabilities as a high priority in the CFHMP. This project will likely include multiple components, including:
 - Updating flood statistics using longer stream gage records, developing new hydrologic models, or considering expected flow changes under future climate and land use conditions.
 - Improving early warning systems, emergency response plans, designated evacuation routes.
 - Improving public education and information about flood hazards through websites, mobile applications, mailers, and direct outreach at community events
2. Floodplain reconnection – the CFHMP is exploring this basin-wide, and the Partnership could advance specific concepts. Floodplain reconnection projects

provide combined flood protection and habitat benefits, and often involve working with landowners to develop projects on agricultural land. Stakeholders in the Partnership, including representatives from the CTUIR and CCD have a demonstrated history of successfully implementing floodplain reconnection projects within the Touchet and Tucannon basins.



Image #8: CTUIR restoration project on the Touchet River, Wolf Creek Area. Photo courtesy of Dana Kurtz

3. **Large or Small Levee Setbacks -** The existing leveed reach through Dayton has experienced sedimentation, damage and overtopping from recent flood flows smaller than the estimated 100-year event. A small levee setback, with a corridor width large enough to accommodate at least 2 times the existing channel width through the leveed reach (approximately 215 feet), would increase flood conveyance and allow some capacity for sediment deposition. Impacts could be greater for a large levee setback. The CFHMP is anticipated to identify locations for maximum impact of setback opportunities, and the Partnership would like to advance these plans and discussions with landowners to ultimately lead to setback designs.
4. **Periodic Sediment Removal on the Touchet River (coupled with habitat restoration):** The Partnership will develop plans for periodic sediment removal in the Touchet River Mile 53-54. The CFHMP is anticipates producing conceptual designs. This will require additional engineering and funding. This WaterSMART grant would enable development of approximately 60-90 percent designs for this action. Permitting is challenging and will require mitigation actions to be developed. It would entail seeking a USACE 10-year individual permit for a programmatic sediment removal maintenance at the US Hwy 12 bridge area in Dayton. Would include coordination with USACE (regulatory and Walla Walla District), WSDOT, NMFS, USFWS, ECY, WDFW, and local agencies. JARPA would need to include biological assessment (BA) to address impacts to ESA species, required SEPA/NEPA, cultural resources/Section 106 review, and Section 401 water quality certification. The permitting process will likely take 2 to 2.5 years for the application and approval process. The Individual permit will require an alternatives analysis under Section 404(b)1 of the clean water act (this is equivalent to an EA under NEPA). Also, requires Sec 408 USACE coordination with Walla Walla District for Real Estate, engineering, etc. Temporary impacts would be experienced for the in-water work, with avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures to be followed to reduce impacts to habitat, fish and wildlife

and water quality. Required permits would provide Columbia County with the authority to act quickly to remove accumulated sediment when needed. Authorization of in-river work both up and downstream of the bridge to remove and relocate sediment in other areas of the river or a pre-determined disposal area to increase conveyance capacity under the bridge and within the reach. Work would be programmatic in that it would be authorized for periodic sediment removal for the 10-year period consistent with the amount of material specified (cubic yards to remove), the timing (in-water work window) and frequency, the methods for removal, disposal and other conditions provided as part of the permit. The permit could also be extended beyond ten years. Work could support other related river activities, such as providing river sediment for downstream restoration activities

The WWCCD would carry out the USBR WaterSMART grant administration requirements. Anticipated responsibilities include but are not limited to: Maintenance of project records; submittal of requests for reimbursement and corresponding backup documentation; progress reports; recipient closeout report (including photos, if applicable). If the RECIPIENT elects to use a contractor to complete project elements, the RECIPIENT shall retain responsibility for the oversight and management of this funding agreement.

The WWCCD will manage applicable procurement, contracting, and interlocal agreement requirements; permitting requirements, including application for, receipt of, and compliance with all required permits, licenses, easements, or property rights necessary for the project; and submittal of required performance items. This documentation shall be available upon request.

The WWCCD will maintain effective communication with the USBR. The WWCCD would carry out this project in accordance with completion dates outlined in this agreement.

Evaluation Criterion A: Watershed Diversity and Geographic Scope:

Sub-Criterion No. A1 Watershed Group Diversity

Existing members of the Partnership group comprise of State and Federal agencies that include NMFS, USFWS, ECY, WSDOT, WDFW, USACE, FEMA Region 10, as well as local government officials and county representatives, environmental interests, local tribes, and the local conservation districts.

USACE manages several of the levees that line the Touchet River. The USACE has very strict guidelines regarding levees and vegetation along them. Vegetation is not encouraged because it threatens the integrity of the levees. This is an issue of contention between the USACE and WDFW.

The WDFW is a stakeholder for the aquatic and terrestrial species within the area. This normally entails large woody debris within the streambed and woody stems on the bank for shade. This goes against the USACE Levee Vegetation Rules.

WDOT is included because a Touchet River bridge for US Hwy 12 is within their jurisdiction in the City of Dayton, where a large amount of sediment has been deposited. With the rising streambed level due to the sediment deposition, the less effective the levees become and higher risk of infrastructure failure.

NMFS is involved due to the ESA. The Touchet and Tucannon River are home to ESA-listed as “threatened” Mid-Columbia River Steelhead and Mid- Columbia River Spring run Chinook Salmon in the Touchet River basin and the Snake River Basin Steelhead and Snake River Spring/Summer run Chinook Salmon in the Tucannon River basin.

ECY is funding the update to the CFHMP. ECY sits on many area watersheds groups and helps fund instream projects throughout the state. ECY is also involved in public outreach for the Partnership and has led an application to the Silver Jackets Program to develop an informational sign related to flood risks and floodplain enhancement opportunities.

The local government officials include the county commissioners of Columbia County and the Columbia County Planning and Building Department, City of Dayton Public Works Director, and state senators and representatives.

The Partnership monthly meetings are well attended by local governments and state/federal agencies which include Columbia County, City of Dayton, WDFW, NMFS, WDOT, and ECY but is lacking on in other areas. The Partnership has made these meetings as easy to join as possible by holding them all online. The stakeholders that are not consist in attendance or are not at the table at all include landowners, some regional fisheries enhancement groups, more Walla Walla County specific representation, Walla Walla Emergency Management, Garfield County representation, as well as the towns of Waitsburg or Prescott.

Upon funding of the Partnership, outreach could be done in the form of phone call and in person visits to public offices to educate and invite those that are impacted by issues that the Partnership is addressing or those that are interested, to the table. Currently, the conveners of the Partnership are Columbia County, WDFW, and the City of Dayton. This group organizes the meeting agendas, facilitates the meetings, and provides administrative support to the Partnership. Any organization or individual that agrees to participate in the Partnership and follow these operating procedures will be considered a Member and eligible to vote on decisions made by the Partnership (as long as they have attended two of the last 4 Partnership meetings).

The Operating Procedures lay out the Decision Making of the Partnership. They entail that a minimum of 10 Members is necessary to constitute a quorum. A quorum is required for the Partnership to make decisions and recommendations. If a quorum is not present, the meeting may continue with no actions being taken. Members are allowed to vote on a decision if they have attended two of the last 4 Partnership meetings. Member shall have one vote per organization. The Partnership will utilize consensus-based decision making. All decisions will be made with a full consensus. There are 4 levels of consensus: “I can say an unqualified yes!”, “I can accept the decision”, “I can live with the decision”, and “I do not fully agree with the decision, however, I will not block it”. If any Member does not consent to a decision with one of the levels of consensus, the action will not go forward. Further discussion will be encouraged to resolve disagreements and reach consensus.

Sub Criterion No. A2. Geographic Scope

Any federal or state agency has jurisdiction throughout the whole project area. The Columbia County representative (County Planning and Building, County Commissioners, County Public Works) only has jurisdiction in their county. This also

include the Columbia Conservation District. This also applies to any Walla Walla or Garfield County representative.

There are certainly portions of the county that are not yet represented within the Partnership. These areas include privately owned lands and US Forest Service lands. Private landowners have participated in the past in Partnership meetings but no landowner is a sustaining member of the group. This could be due to time restraints or a lack of feeling like the work of the Partnership pertains to them personally.

The Partnership will reach out to these private landowners and US Forest Service. There is a possibility that following the completion of the CFHMP and the priority list, groups not currently participating will be interested in joining the Partnership to have input on what projects to move forward off the priority list.

These watershed boundaries are the focus of the Partnership because of their other similarities to each other. Both begin high in the Blue Mountains, most of the elevation loss occurs high in the systems then flatten and the valley floors widen, depositing sediments carried from the upper reaches. Both the Touchet and Tucannon have had intense anthropogenic influences including the levees, roads, and agriculture. These influences have disconnected much of both rivers from their floodplains, in turn halting geomorphic and hydrologic processes like deposition, channel migration, and groundwater recharge.

Any projects that are identified within the CFHMP priority list that interest the Partnership in pursuing have not been determined. It is anticipated that these projects will be in the floodplain or floodplain adjacent due to the nature of the developed plan.

Evaluation Criterion B: Developing Strategies to Address Critical Watershed Needs:

Sub-Criterion No. B1. Critical Watershed Needs or Issues

Both the Touchet and Tucannon River watersheds are predominately fed from winter precipitation in the Blue Mountains of southeastern Washington. Both drainages can experience high snowfall that are followed by rain-on-snow events. This can overwhelm these river systems, especially if there is snow on the valley floor. Both these basins are then restricted by roads, levees, and agriculture in the river's lower reaches. These levees and riprap have caused increased transport capacity which reduces gravel storage and limits pool formation.

Habitat quality has been limited by channel confinements which have reduced complexity. High summer temperatures and loss of large woody debris dominate the Touchet and Tucannon Rivers.

The Tucannon River begins in the surrounding peaks of the Blue Mountains that reach an elevation of 6,300 feet and flows through Columbia County to the mouth of the Snake River at an elevation of 540 feet according to The Tucannon Basin Habitat Restoration Geomorphic Assessment and Restoration Prioritization (Tucannon GARP) (Anchor QEA, 2021). The Tucannon GARP identified the limiting factors of the Tucannon River to be a lack of in-channel wood structures, a modified sediment delivery and transport, a reduction in floodplain connectivity and function, and finally a reduction in riparian condition and function. These limiting factors could be addressed by project-specific gravel augmentation, reconnecting side channels and disconnected habitat through pilot cuts and large woody structures, addressing encroaching features

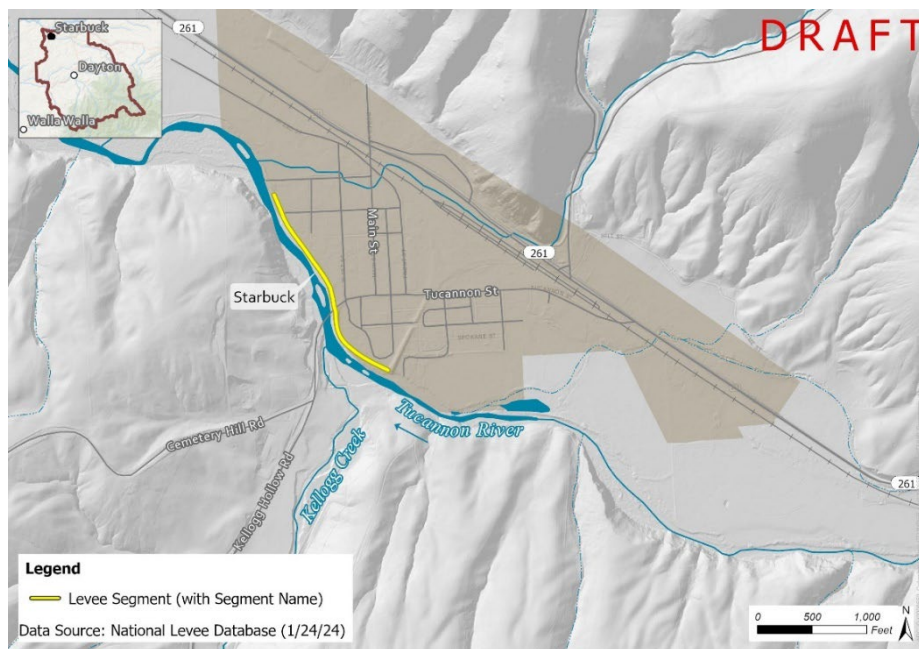


Image #9: Levee system along the Tucannon River through the town of Starbuck, Columbia County. Courtesy of Catherine Billor with NHC

which includes levee setbacks or total removal, through the creation of instream structures, and finally, enhancement of the riparian zones.

The Touchet River basin headwaters reach 5,800 feet and the mouth at the confluence with the Walla Walla River is 425 feet, with most of this

elevation lost upstream of the city of Dayton, according to The Upper Touchet Basin Habitat Restoration, Geomorphic Assessment and Restoration Prioritization (TOUCHET GARP) (Ancher QEA, 2020). Due to this loss being above Dayton, the area where the USACE levees are, becomes an area of deposition. This deposition has raised the streambed, created less capacity for the levees to handle during high flows. This applies to where the Touchet River flows through Dayton as well. The Touchet GARP identifies the removal of bank armoring or other geomorphic impediments to process as a potential restoration actions. Other potential actions include the installation of large wood structures in the river, excavate pilot channels, and installation of riparian plantings. Tens of thousands of feet of levees confine the Touchet River and prevent or limit a surface water connection to the adjacent floodplain (Touchet GARP 2020).

Opening these floodplains with levee setback or removal would allow for a more natural waterway with side channel connectivity and more natural channel migration processes.

The Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington (SRSRP) (SRSRB 2011) identifies the Middle Mainstem Touchet River and

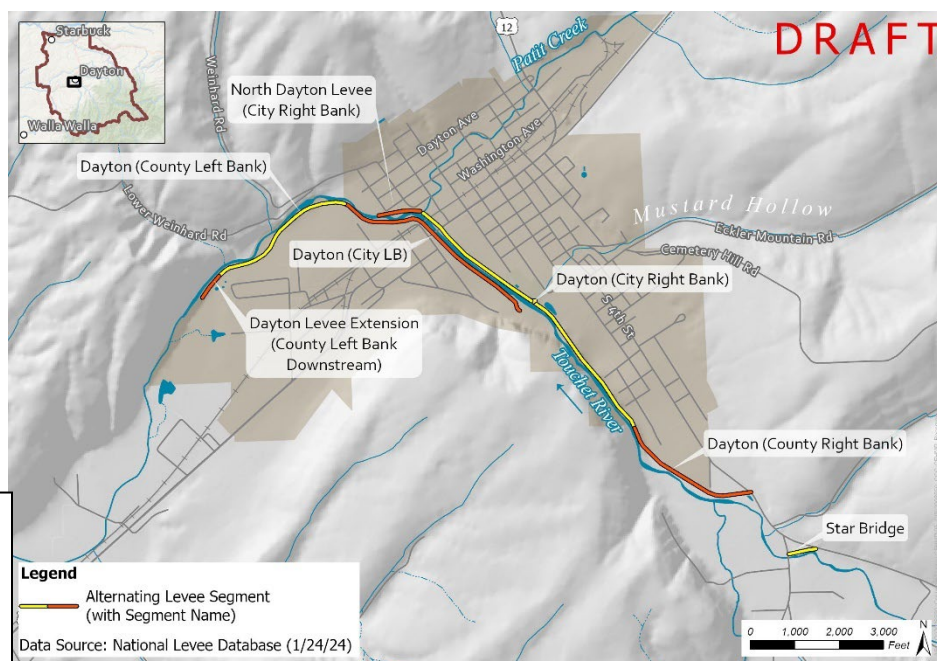


Image #10: Levee system along the Touchet River through the city of Dayton, Columbia County. Courtesy of Catherine Billor with NHC

everything upstream as Major Spawning Areas (MaSA) for the Mid-Columbia Steelhead. It also identifies the Tucannon River (from the mouth to the headwaters) as a MaSA for the Snake River Steelhead and the mainstem to the upper Tucannon River as MaSA for the Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook.

For the Touchet River mainstem, the limiting factors recognized by the SRSRP for steelhead are sedimentation, habitat diversity, flow, channel stability, and temperature with a secondary limiting factor of a lack of primary pools. In the Touchet River headwaters, the limiting factors are habitat diversity, sedimentation, temperature, and flow (SRSRP 2011). For the Tucannon River, the SRSRP identified the limiting factors to include habitat diversity, channel stability, key habitat, summer temperatures, and flow.

Sub-Criterion No. B2. Project Benefits

The above-mentioned limiting factors for both the Touchet and Tucannon Rivers (temperature, channel stability, habitat diversity, flow, etc.) are issues that can be addressed by the Partnership. Not one agency or group can address the multitude of issues the Touchet and Tucannon River basins see. Working collaboratively is the only long-term solution. The Partnership would like to create a scenario where both the Tucannon and Touchet River basins are in a proactive position rather than reactive to flooding and habitat concerns. Stakeholders would benefit from this approach.

The Partnership proposed activities will focus on those benefits that have both a flood and habitat focus. These may include but are not limited to levee setback or removal, instream habitat restoration, or riparian buffer installation.

The Partnerships goal is that all stakeholders and community members within the Touchet and Tucannon River basins will benefit from the proposed project. Because the Partnership is made up of local stakeholders, these individuals will choose what is best for the basin using best management practices and best available science. The activities will increase resiliency to flooding and increase terrestrial and aquatic habitat.

The goal is to use the priority list created through the CFHMP to determine projects that best align with the Partnerships mission. After determining those projects, funds associated with this grant will be put towards advancing those designs to a more shovel ready position. These projects are anticipated to include conceptual designs for habitat restoration, levee setbacks, sediment removal, and floodplain connectivity. The Partnership is also well positioned to take on outreach and educational components of the CFHMP

Site specific projects will be determined following the release of the CFHMP priority list. Site-specific designs are anticipated to be generated for habitat restoration, levee setbacks, sediment removal, and floodplain connectivity projects.

The Partnership understands the need to concentrate on both the lack of habitat while addressing flood mitigation. The CFHMP's priority list will take a natural approach to handle the concern of flooding in the Touchet and Tucannon River watersheds. This should allow the watershed to move into a position of being proactive to issues rather than reactive.

Evaluation Criterion C: Readiness to Proceed

2025:

3rd QTR

- WWCCD would work with the Partnership to put together a Request for Proposal for a facilitator
- WWCCD and the Partnership would review and choose the most qualified facilitator
- Facilitator will begin attending monthly Partnership meetings and familiarize themselves with the basins and stakeholders within the Partnership

4th QTR

- Facilitator and Partnership will identify any missing stakeholders and determine the best way to engage
- Facilitator and Partnership will review CHFMP priority list and select early action opportunities for next year.
- Facilitator to schedule monthly meetings for the upcoming year and find speakers for educational topics (in the past this has included floodplains by design program discussion, levee setback project example, CFHMP overview, USACE levee vegetation management program overview, FEMA mapping study).

2026:

1st QTR

- Advance engineering plans for stream gauging and early flood warning capability improvement
- Focus on sign development and outreach support
- Update and formalize operating agreement for Partnership review
- Prepare for annual field tour
- Fundraising and meeting support

2nd QTR

- Field Tour
- Advance plans for periodic sediment removal programmatic with habitat enhancement (Facilitator to contract services or source assistance through Partnership)
- Begin community outreach related to levee setbacks
 - Fundraising and meeting support

3rd QTR

- Submit permits for sediment removal/habitat programmatic
- Initiate levee vegetation management process with USACE
- Initiate bridge repair/modification discussion with WSDOT
 - Fundraising and meeting support

4th QTR

- Summarize progress on stream gauging and early flood warning capabilities
- Advance plans for levee setback design
- Prepare meeting schedule for following year and secure educational speakers
 - Fundraising and meeting support

2027:**1st QTR**

- CFHMP review of next implementation items
 - Fundraising and meeting support
 - Plan Field Tour
 - Develop and submit permits for levee setbacks
- Begin looking for and applying to next round of funding to sustain work accomplished through the Partnership

2nd QTR

- Field tour
- Advance floodplain restoration plans
 - Fundraising and meeting support

3rd QTR

- Submit permits for floodplain restoration plans
 - Fundraising and meeting support

4th QTR

- Fundraising and meeting support

2028:**1st QTR**

- Begin preparing close out documents associated with this grant

2nd QTR

- Work with USBR Grants Manager to close out grant

WWCCD and the Partnership do not anticipate new policies or administrative actions required to implement the plan or project.

Evaluation Criterion D: Presidential and Department of the Interior Priorities**Climate Change -**

The project(s) that the Partnership identifies as priorities are anticipated to address the levees/flooding as well as habitat, both terrestrial and aquatic. These projects will also improve water quality due to less erosion as a result of increased bank stability through riparian plantings and large woody structures that slow and deflect flows.

Significant floods have been recorded on the Touchet River over the last 100 years. In February 2020, the Touchet River saw a peak flow of roughly 14,000 cubic feet per second (cfs). Flooding of the Touchet River caused damage in the community of Prescott and significant damage in the City of Waitsburg.



Image #11: Flooding of the Touchet River at the Hwy 12 bridge in Dayton, WA. Photo courtesy of the Dayton Chronicle.

Flooding along the Touchet River has also caused various types of roads and bridge damage, bank and field damage, and sediment deposition along the Touchet River to the Walla Walla River (Walla Walla County Flood Response Plan, 2022). Many of the floods in the Walla Walla Valley occur due to rain-on-snow events where warming temperatures and rain follow a late season snowfall on frozen ground. In Waitsburg, the flood of 1996 did damages totaling up to \$5.5 million.

Climate change is one of the major anthropogenic influences on fluvial processes and instream habitat for the Touchet and Tucannon basins and should be a primary consideration in any restoration project in the basin (Touchet GARP 2020, Tucannon GARP 2021). It's believed that there are numerous major climatic changes that will impact fluvial processes and instream habitat. First, the basin will see an increased variability in timing and magnitude of flows. This includes higher high flows/lower low flows and at different times of the water year. There will also be an increase in stream temperatures. Fluvial restoration projects should look to counter the effects of these changes. This means creating river systems that can maintain resiliency and diversity. Restoring floodplain function in both the Touchet and Tucannon River basins will help mitigate these events, protect farmland and the valuable restoration work already completed, reduce water pollution, and preserve homes and community infrastructure.

This project does strengthen water supply sustainability by strengthening the overall health of the Touchet and Tucannon Rivers. An increase in floodplain would allow for high flows to infiltrate into shallow aquifers, that could later move back into surface water as cool, clean water during low flows.

Benefit to Disadvantaged, Underserved, and Tribal Communities

According to the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, the whole county of Columbia is in the 95th percentile for projected flood risk, this means there is a 93 percent chance that there will be property damage from tides, rain, riverine, and storm surges in the next 30 years. Garfield county has a 92nd percentile for projected flood risk. Neither Columbia or Garfield County are considered disadvantaged, however.

Walla Walla County, focusing particularly on the Lower Touchet River HUC10, is identified as disadvantaged. The Lower Touchet River is in the 73rd percentile for low income, which means that their income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level. The Lower Touchet River is also in the 20th percentile for residents over the age of 25 or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma.

The Partnership focuses much of their energy on flood risk reduction. Much of the area that Partnership covers (areas within Columbia and Garfield Counties) is at a high risk that in the next 30 years there will be property damage due to tides, rain, riverine, or storm surges. The Touchet River, especially when it flows through Dayton, Waitsburg, Prescott, and Touchet, has flooded at least twice in the last 30 years (1996, 2020) and caused damages to private properties, county roads and bridges, and powerlines. The Partnership is also a large player in developing an updated Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan (CFHMP) with Columbia County. This plan is an update from the 2002 version and will address flood hazards associated primarily with the Touchet and Tucannon Rivers.

Tribal Benefits

Neither the Touchet or Tucannon Rivers are located within a Tribal reservation. The Tucannon River is the ancestral fishing and hunting boundary between the CTUIR and the Nez Perce Tribes (NPT). The Touchet River is within the Aboriginal Title Lands of the CTUIR. Though the Tucannon River is out of the Title Lands, CTUIR still traveled in the Tucannon River watershed as traditional and customary areas. CTUIR is an active participant and leader in the Partnership. They have provided technical assistance and presented on several projects. The Nez Perce participate on Tucannon River elements, but not Touchet River elements of the planning process.

The Umatilla River Vision is a concept developed by the CTUIR under the guidance of their First Foods Concept, as described by Jones et. al. (2008). The First Foods Concept is centered on the idea that certain key natural resources – such as salmon, deer, roots, and berries – are not merely sustenance but are deeply intertwined with the Tribes’ cultural identity and spiritual well-being. These first foods are revered and respected, and their sustainable management is essential for maintaining the Tribes’ way of life and ensuring a healthy river ecosystem – one that sustains the continuity of the Tribes’ culture. The key to this vision lies in a dynamic river, shaped not only by physical and biological processes but also by the interconnections between these processes. This grant will support the Partnership in promoting a healthier river ecosystem through holistic projects and programs which will align with the CTUIR River Vision.

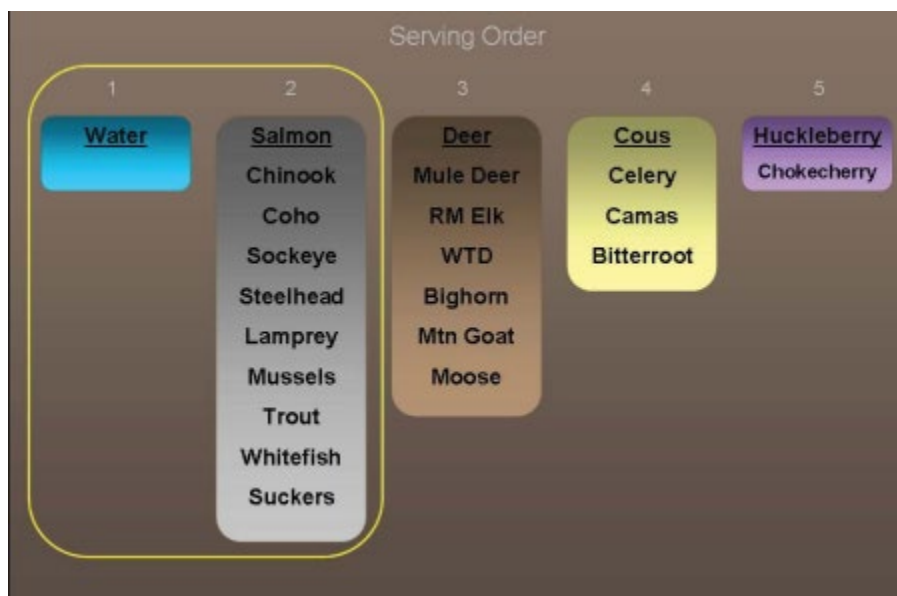


Image #12: Screenshot from the CTUIR Umatilla River Vision, 2008

Environmental and Cultural Resources Compliance

There are no anticipated impacts to the surrounding environment under this grant request. Any potential environmental impacts would be reviewed on a project-by-project basis with permitting agencies.

There are no anticipated impacts on threatened or endangered species under this grant request. Any potential environmental impacts would be analyzed through individual projects.

There are no anticipated impacts on any “Waters of the United States” under this grant request. Any potential environmental impacts would be analyzed through individual projects.

No water delivery system is being constructed under this grant.
No modifications to any irrigation system are being proposed under this grant request.

There are no buildings, structures, or features in the irrigation district listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

WWCCD anticipates there are archeological sites in the proposed project area. Any earth-moving associated within the project area will go through a cultural resources survey and local tribes will be noticed of any potential work.

This project has no anticipated adverse effects on any population. Any work done by the Partnership should enhance the environment for all populations.

This is not anticipated to limit access to any sacred site or result in any impact to Tribal lands. Local tribes will be notified of any earthmoving work and a cultural resource survey will occur.

Any riparian work done associated with the Partnership will include the removal of noxious or invasive species as well as a multi-year maintenance plan to continue the work.

Required Permits or Approvals

It is anticipated that the Facilitator may work with the Partnership stakeholders to obtain permits. These permits may include but are not limited to: seeking a USACE 10-year individual permit for a programmatic sediment removal maintenance at the US 12 bridge area in Dayton. The Individual permit will require an alternatives analysis under Section 404(b)1 of the clean water act (this is equivalent to an EA under NEPA) and Sec 408 USACE coordination with Walla Walla District for Real Estate. Other permits could include those through WSDOT, NMFS, USFWS, ECY, WDFW, and local agencies. JARPA would need to include BA to address ESA, required SEPA/NEPA, cultural resources/Section 106 review, and Section 401 water quality certification.

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

There are no actual or anticipated conflicts of interests at this time.

Single Audit Reporting Statement

The WWCCD's Employer Identification Number (EIN) is 91-1095786. This is available through the Federal Audit Clearinghouse Website.

Resources:

Anchor QEA, 2020. Upper Touchet Basin Habitat Restoration Geomorphic Assessment and Restoration Prioritization.

https://paluut.ctuir.org/services/uploads/P/1202/S/2256/Touchet_GA_RP_Report_DRAFT-FINAL_2020-09-04.pdf

Anchor QEA, 2021. Tucannon Basin Habitat Restoration Geomorphic Assessment and Restoration Prioritization. https://snakeriverboard.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Tucannon_GARP_Report_FINAL_2021-01-26.pdf

Jones et al, 2008. The Umatilla River Vision.

https://paluut.ctuir.org/services/uploads/P/11047/TheUmatillaRiverVision_JonesEtAl2008.pdf

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board, 2011. Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington. <https://snakeriverboard.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Full-Version-SE-WA-recovery-plan-121211.pdf>

Budget Narrative

Budget Overview

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
USBR request	\$79,683.40	\$132,614.00	\$87,696.80	\$299,994.20

a. Personnel

Personnel	Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Project total
Renee Hadley	\$54.00*	\$1350.00	\$1568.00	\$1450.00	\$4,368.00
Jenny Freer	\$34.00*	\$1564.00	\$1610.00	\$1728.00	\$4,902.00
Annie Byerley	\$40.00*	\$4800.00	\$4879.00	\$4945.00	\$14,624.00
Total		\$7714.00	\$8057.00	\$8123.00	\$23,894.00

* Indicates a yearly increase of 3.2% (COLA)

Direct Salaries and Benefits

Renee Hadley (WWCCD District Manager) will provide 78 hours at a beginning rate of \$54/hour and includes a 3.2% COLA increase yearly. Renee will be responsible for overall Conservation District operations, high level project management, supervision, and reporting over the 36-month project period. Funds to support Hadley total \$4,368.00 for the life of the grant.

Jenny Freer (WWCCD Bookkeeper) will provide 140 hours at a beginning rate of \$34/hour and includes a 3.2% COLA increase yearly. Jenny will provide bookkeeping and financial managements for the grant. WWCCD fiscal procedures are overseen by the Washington State Conservation Commission and the Washington State Auditor's Office. Funds to support Freer total \$4,902.00 for the entirety of the project.

Annie Byerley (WWCCD Project Manager) will provide 354 hours at a beginning rate of \$40/hour with a yearly increase of 3.2% COLA. Annie will coordinate between the Partnership, the facilitator, and other stakeholders to ensure the project is developed and adheres to timelines. Byerley will follow contracting guidelines for procurement and public bidding processes. Byerley's work will occur over the 36-month period. Funds to support Byerley total \$14,624.00 for the entirety of the grant.

b. Fringe Benefits

Not applicable

c. Travel

No travel is anticipated by the WWCCD on behalf of the Partnership. Any travel done by WWCCD to participate in Partnership activities will be covered under a different funding source.

d. Equipment

No equipment will be purchased by WWCCD with these funds. Any equipment purchased by WWCCD will be covered by other funds. Equipment purchased by the facilitator is not anticipated but if it does occur, it will fall under the contractual category.

e. Supplies

WWCCD does not anticipate purchasing any supplies associated with this funding. If supplies are purchased by WWCCD, those purchases will be covered by other funding sources. Any supplies purchased by the facilitator will be covered under the contractual category.

f. Contractual

WWCCD will follow contracting guidelines for procurement and public bidding to obtain the facilitator. The anticipated costs of a facilitator for the 3 years of the grant are \$225,000 or \$75,000 a year. \$225,000 will cover costs associated with the facilitator, including but not limited to travel, supplies, organizing and running monthly meetings or field trips, obtaining permits, and assisting in writing a Biological Assessment for the USACE.

WWCCD may be asked by the Partnership to secure an engineer to upgrade a project design from the CFHMP priority list. This amount is anticipated to serve as match to another funding source. The amount available for the design upgrade is \$45,000.

g. Construction

No construction will be associated with this funding.

h. Other

No other items or costs or requested.

i. Indirect Costs

WWCCD has an approved Federally Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement rate of 25.53%. The base personnel and benefits costs for the project total \$23,894. The USBR requested funds for personnel total \$30,000 therefore, at a rate of 25.53%, indirect costs requested from USBR total \$6,100.

Third Party In-Kind

Comprehensive Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan - \$625,000

The CFHMP is being funded by Ecology and Columbia County. Ecology is covering \$468,750 (75%) and Columbia County's match is \$156,250 (25%).

Columbia County
Planning and Building Department
114 South 2nd Street
Dayton, WA 99328
(509) 382-4676

Dena Martin
Planning Manager
(509) 382-3938
Dena_martin@co.columbia.wa.us



August 8, 2024
Re: Letter of Support

To the WaterSMART funding committee,

Columbia County Planning and Building supports the application for a WaterSMART capacity grant led by the Walla Walla County Conservation District. This proposal is in partnership with regional partners to provide a concentrated effort supporting strategic goals identified in the Walla Walla Water 2050 Strategic Plan (Dept. of Ecology, June 2021). If this proposal is funded, it is our intent to accelerate our collaboration on flood risk reduction, stream restoration and community resiliency efforts as identified in the Walla Walla Water 2050 plan.

The Touchet and Tucannon Regional Flood Risk Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Partnership is an ad-hoc group comprised of Columbia County commissioners, Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, US Army Corps of Engineers, Snake River Salmon Recovery Office, Columbia Conservation District, Walla Walla County Conservation District, CTUIR, jurisdictional engineering firms and others to address land and water issues using innovative approaches. If this proposal is funded, it is our intent to collaborate on flood risk reduction, stream restoration and community resiliency efforts as identified in the Walla Walla Water 2050 plan.

This partnership provides Columbia County with invaluable feedback and support, offering input, knowledge and expertise from varying backgrounds and areas of interest. The partnership also serves as the stakeholder committee for the Columbia County Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan update.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dena L. Martin". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Dena Martin, Planning Manager



City of Dayton Public Works
Ryan Paulson

Director
111 S. 1st St.
Dayton, WA 99328
509-382-2361

August 15, 2024

Re: Letter of Support

To the WaterSMART funding committee,

The City of Dayton supports the application for a WaterSMART capacity grant led by the Walla Walla County Conservation District. This proposal is in partnership with regional partners to provide a concentrated effort supporting strategic goals identified in the Walla Walla Water 2050 Strategic Plan (Dept. of Ecology, June 2021). If this proposal is funded, it is our intent to accelerate our collaboration on flood risk reduction, stream restoration and community resiliency efforts as identified in the Walla Walla Water 2050 plan.

The Touchet and Tucannon Regional Flood Risk Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Partnership is an ad-hoc group comprised of Columbia County Commissioners, Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, US Army Corps of Engineers, Snake River Salmon Recovery Office, Columbia Conservation District, Walla Walla County Conservation District, CTUIR, jurisdictional engineering firms and others to address land and water issues using innovative approaches. If this proposal is funded, it is the intent to collaborate on flood risk reduction, stream restoration and community resiliency efforts as identified in the Walla Walla Water 2050 plan.

This partnership provides Columbia County and the City of Dayton with invaluable feedback and support, offering input, knowledge and expertise from varying backgrounds and areas of interest. The partnership also serves as the stakeholder committee for the Columbia County Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan update.

Very Respectfully,

Ryan Paulson
Public Works Director



**STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**

PO Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600 • 360-407-6000

August 19, 2024

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
WaterSMART

RE: Walla Walla County Conservation District WaterSMART grant application

To the WaterSMART funding committee,

The Washington State Department of Ecology's Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program is FEMA's state coordinating agency providing technical assistance to local governments implementing floodplain management programs. We promote holistic solutions to flooding issues that provide a multitude of benefits, such as watershed health, sustainable use of water resources, and habitat restoration. Ecology has been an active member of the Touchet and Tucannon Regional Flood Risk Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Partnership since the last major flood event in 2020.

We support application for a WaterSMART capacity grant led by the Walla Walla County Conservation District. This proposal is in collaboration with the regional partnership to provide a concentrated effort supporting strategic goals identified in the Walla Walla Water 2050 Strategic Plan (Dept. of Ecology, June 2021) and the Columbia County Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management plan, currently under development. If this proposal is funded, the partnership's collaborative efforts on flood risk reduction, stream restoration and community resiliency will be more focused and productive.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Arati Kaza", is written over a horizontal line.

Arati Kaza
Coastal, Floodplain and Shoreline Management Section Manager
Shorelands & Environmental Assistance Program
Washington State Department of Ecology

COLUMBIA COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

COMMISSIONER MARTY J. HALL | COMMISSIONER JACK G. MILLER | COMMISSIONER RYAN R. RUNDELL

August 12, 2024

To the selection committee:

The levy committee in Columbia County has been actively meeting for a few years now with the goal of coming up with a holistic way of addressing the many problems around the levy systems of the county, with the system going through Dayton and under main street being the main concerns. Habitat, conveyance and flood control being the primary drivers.

The levy group has representatives from CTUIR, WFDW, USACoE, CCD, WWCD and Ecology as well as Columbia County and the City of Dayton.

The organization of this group has fallen primarily on two individuals volunteering their efforts and time. While this is greatly appreciated and they have done an excellent job, it is not realistic to ask them to continue in this capacity going forward.

With the pending completion of the CHFMP by the first of the year the hope is that the levy committee will be able to leverage that plan with opportunities for funding long term goals to address the challenges holistically.

Were we to receive these grant funds it would go a long ways toward heading up this group with consistent guidance from an individual who is compensated fairly for their time and efforts.

Thank you for considering our group for this funding.


Marty J. Hall
Columbia County Commissioner

August 26, 2024

Walla Walla County Conservation District
C/O Annie Byerley
325 North 13th Ave
Walla Walla, WA 99362

RE: Walla Walla County Conservation District WaterSMART Proposal

Dear Annie Byerley,

On behalf of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, I am writing in support of the application for a WaterSMART capacity grant led by the Walla Walla County Conservation District. This proposal is in partnership with regional partners to provide a concentrated effort supporting strategic goals identified in the Walla Walla Water 2050 Strategic Plan (Dept. of Ecology, June 2021). If this proposal is funded, it is our intent to accelerate our collaboration on flood risk reduction, stream restoration and community resiliency efforts as identified in the Walla Walla Water 2050 plan.

The Touchet and Tucannon Regional Flood Risk Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Partnership is an ad-hoc group comprised of Columbia County Commissioners, WDFW, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Snake River Salmon Recovery Office, Columbia Conservation District, Walla Walla County Conservation District, engineering firms, and others to address land and water issues using innovative approaches. If this proposal is funded, it is our intent to collaborate on flood risk reduction, stream restoration and community resiliency efforts as identified in the Walla Walla Water 2050 plan.

Please feel free to contact WDFW Assistant Regional Habitat Program Manager Tom Schirm at 509-520-3425 or thomas.schirm@dfw.wa.gov.

Thank you for your consideration of this proposal.

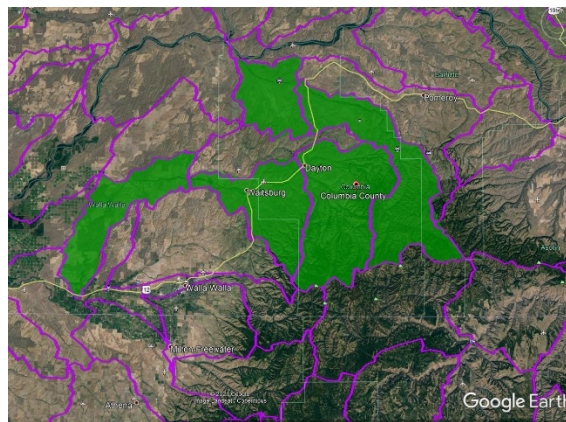
Respectfully,

Mike Kuttel, Jr.
Eastern Region Director

cc: Tom Schirm, WDFW

Operating Procedures
Touchet and Tucannon Regional Flood Risk Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Partnership
Draft: 7.22.2021

1. **Mission Statement:** The mission of the Touchet and Tucannon Regional Flood Risk Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Partnership is to collaboratively work to provide flood risk reduction strategies for municipalities and property owners, enhance environmental integrity, and improve relationships with stakeholders.
2. **Geographic Area:** Touchet and Tucannon River Basins (Lower Touchet River (1707010210), Middle Touchet River (1707010204), Upper Touchet River (1707010203), Upper Tucannon River (1706010706), Lower Tucannon River (1706010707))



3. **Purpose of the Partnership:**
 - 3.1. Provide a forum for regional collaboration and consensus building to support flood risk reduction and habitat enhancement planning and projects.
 - 3.2. Provide input and assistance with updating and implementing the Columbia County Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan
4. **Partnership Organization:**
 - 4.1. **Convener** – The Partnership will be convened by Columbia County Flood Control Zone District, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and The City of Dayton. These entities can change by a vote of the Partnership. The Conveners will organize meeting agendas, facilitate meetings, and provide administrative support to the Partnership. Administrative support and facilitation will be provided as neutral services to support Partnership activities.
 - 4.2. **Partnership Members** – Any organization or individual that agrees to participate in the Partnership and follow these operating procedures will be considered a Member and eligible to vote on decisions made by the Partnership as long as they have attended two of the last four Partnership meetings.
 - 4.3. **Public** – Partnership meetings will be open, although not formally advertised, to the public.
5. **Ground Rules**

All Partnership Members will commit to:

- 5.1. Listen when others are speaking.
- 5.2. Do not interrupt and do not participate in side conversations.
- 5.3. One person speaks at a time.
- 5.4. Recognize the legitimacy of the concerns and interests of others.
- 5.5. Cooperate with the facilitator to ensure that everyone is given equitable time to state their views.
- 5.6. Offer a potential solution if a potential problem or challenge is brought forward.
- 5.7. Participate in the spirit of giving the same priority to solving the problems of others as you do to solving your own problems.
- 5.8. Share comments that are solution focused.
- 5.9. Adhere to the agenda.
- 5.10. Respect time constraints and focus on the topic being discussed.

6. Decision Making

- 6.1. A minimum of 10 Partnership Members is necessary to constitute a quorum. A quorum is necessary for the Partnership to make decisions or recommendations. If a quorum is not present, the meeting may continue with no actions being taken.
- 6.2. Partnership Members are eligible to vote on a decision if they have agreed to follow these Operating Procedures and have attended two of the last four Partnership Meetings.
- 6.3. Partnership Members shall abstain from decisions if warranted.
- 6.4. Partnership Members shall have one vote per organization (ie: one for WDFW regardless of number of staff members participating)
- 6.5. The Partnership will utilize consensus -based decision-making. All decisions will be made with a full consensus. Levels of consensus include:
 - I can say an unqualified "yes"!
 - I can accept the decision.
 - I can live with the decision.
 - I do not fully agree with the decision; however, I will not block it.
- 6.6. If any Member does not consent to a decision with one of these levels of consensus, the action will not go forward. Further discussion will be encouraged to resolve disagreements and reach consensus.
- 6.7. The meeting notes will record decisions.
- 6.8. **Definition of Consensus (from Walla Walla 2050 plan):** Consensus is a group process where the input of everyone is carefully considered and an outcome is crafted that best meets the needs of the group as a whole. The root of consensus is the word consent, which means to give permission to. When members consent to a decision, they are giving permission to the group to go ahead with the decision. Some members may disagree with all or part of the decision, but based on listening to everyone else's input, all members agree to let the decision go forward because the decision is the best one the entire group can achieve at the current time

Touchet and Tucannon Regional Flood Risk Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Partnership Meeting notes

Meeting #23

07/25/2024

Attendees:

Tom Schirm - WDFW
Catherine Billor - Northwest Hydraulic Consultants
Dena Martin – Columbia County Planning
Jim Mital - NMFS
Jim Suega -Dayton City Council
Laura Floyd – White Bluff Consulting
Marty Hall – Columbia County Commissioner
Mike Smith – Dayton City Council
Patty Dillon - Northwest Hydraulic Consultants
Rob Herres– USACE
Ryan Paulson - City of Dayton
Scott Tarbutton – DOE
Tina Bobbitt – Columbia County EMS
Troy Gilbert –USACE
Troy Haven – Yakama County
Alex Colter – USACE
Jeremy Trump - WDFW
Dana Kurtz – AP
Kyleigh Hamilton – Columbia County Planning

Agenda

1. CFHMP update - Catherine Billor

- Updates on CFHMP schedule, framework, flood risks, alternative elements, next steps
- Covers entire County – can be watershed wide or reach specific
- Non structural solutions to structural solutions
- Goal – maintain and improve levee capacity; sediment deposits near hwy 12 bridge, erosion hazard, integration with fish habitat restoration projects
- WW CMZ mapping study completed. USACE will do a similar study in entire Touchet
- Looking at riprap, barbs, overflow channels, setbacks, etc
- List of alternative elements – and will get additional level of detail/analysis, could combine each element into an alternative

- Non structural elements: flow/weather gages; warning system, CMZ mapping ongoing, FEMA mapping ongoing; easements for CMZs, programmatic sediment removal permit and do maintenance dredging; buyouts; no action
- Structural – floodplain reconnection; offline sediment traps; engineered sediment transport channel; replace US 12 and Railroad bridges; small levee setbacks, large levee setbacks, flood bypass channel
- Group to provide feedback on alternatives
 - Sediment removal
 - Sediment trap
 - Engineered sediment transport channel (deeper trench in middle “low flow channel”) – no rise would be required, USACE/WDFW concerns (can we put roots and barbs in levee system to create funnel?)
 - Replace US 12 bridge and Railroad Bridge – very costly, bridges not on any fundings/priority list
 - Small levee setback – a small setback about 215 feet, small = just flow help, large = habitat benefit too. 2x times the existing channel. “Levee Disease” – set of geomorphic symptoms that you see in leveed rivers that are caused by arrested CMZ processes, river cant move laterally, so goes deeper and scours near toe of levee, gravel bars get locked into place with vegetation- Catherine will send powerpoint
 - Large levee setback – 4x active channel width (360 ft), more property needed
 - Flood bypass channel – golf course

Next step will be hydraulic model to compare alternatives to each other.

2. **Goals and objectives of levee group** - we will postpone and discuss this next month.
3. **Silver jackets funding update** - **Lynn Schmidt** – we should know in 1 month.
4. **NOAA Transformational Grant-** **Tom Schirm** – we were unsuccessful for this grant request.
5. **Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART grant** - **Tom Schirm** – this is another funding opportunity, 100k/per year for 3 years. Application is due September 3. Annie has information, she could help. Can fund watershed group development, and restoration planning, and watershed management of project design. We would need someone to champion it if they were willing.

Meeting adjourned at 2:15pm



Columbia County
Comprehensive Flood Hazard
Management Plan
Levee Technical Stakeholder Group
Thursday, July 25, 2024
12:30 pm
Teams Meeting




nhc  **WHITE BLUFFS**
CONSULTING

1

2

Agenda

- Update on CFHMP schedule
- Review CFHMP Actions Framework
- Discuss Dayton Reach – Flood risks, objectives
- Discuss Dayton Reach Alternative Elements
- Next steps

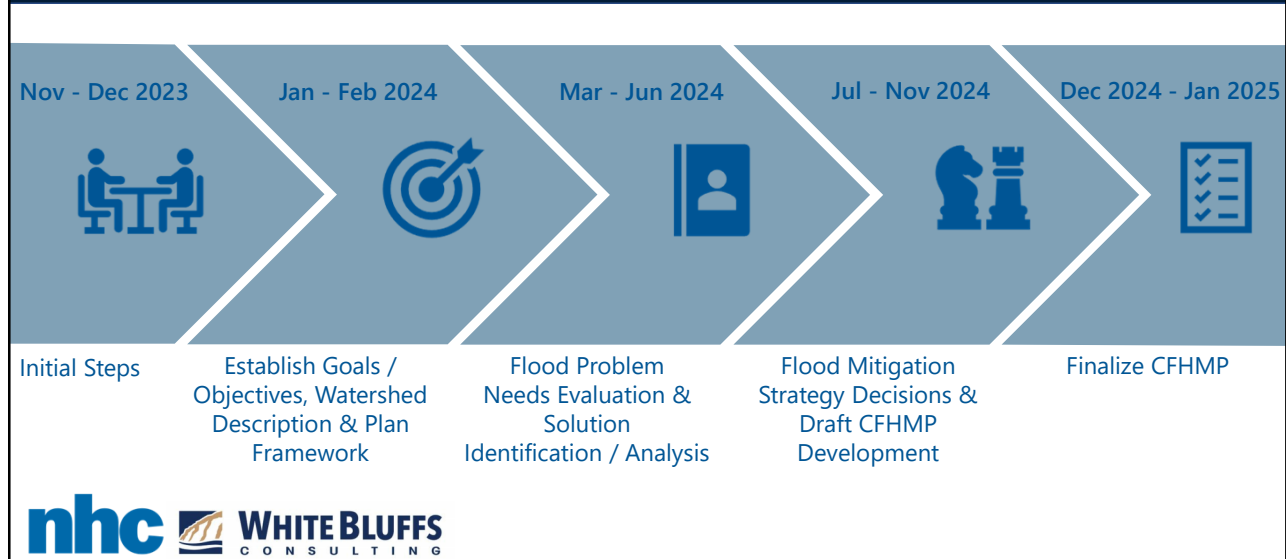
nhc  **WHITE BLUFFS**
CONSULTING

8/29/2024

2

Schedule/Decision Points

3



3

CFHMP Actions Framework

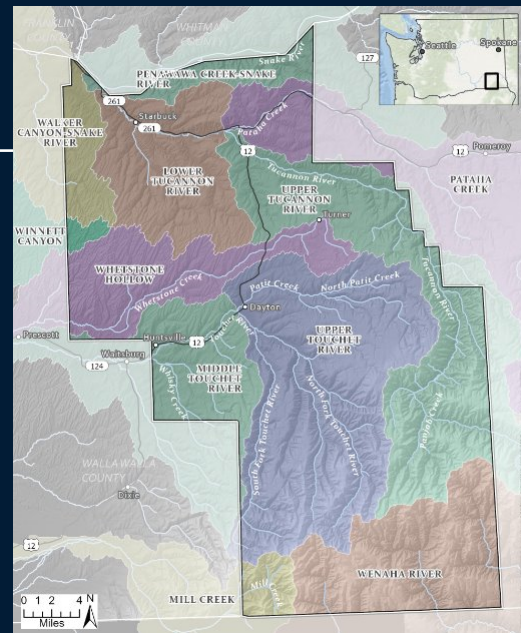
4

Geographic

- Watershed or reach specific
- County wide

Types of Solutions

- Structural
 - Alignment control/bank protection
 - Conveyance/storage capacity
 - Floodplain protection
 - Streambed control
- Non structural
 - Flood hazard information and mapping
 - Land use regulations
 - Flood warning and emergency response
 - Public education



4

5

Dayton Reach – Flood Risks & Objectives

- Maintaining **levee** capacity and integrity, including vegetation on the levees
- Sediment deposits at **Hwy 12 bridge** are an ongoing maintenance concern
- **Erosion** hazard from channel migration causing damage to adjacent properties
- **Integrating and leveraging fish habitat restoration projects**



Photo: Dayton Chronicle. "High water in Touchet River and Patit Creek." Feb 6, 2020.

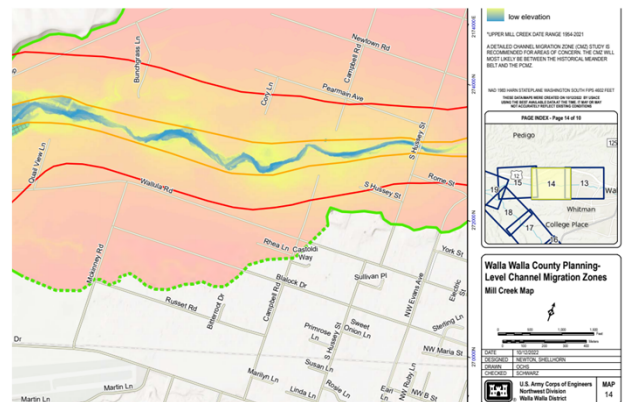


5

6

Non-Structural Solutions - Examples

- Flood hazard information and mapping
- Land use regulations
- Flood warning and emergency response
- Public education



Screenshot from Walla Walla Preliminary Channel Migration Zone Study. USACE, March 2023.



6

Structural Solutions - Examples

- Alignment control/bank protection
 - Riprap
 - Barbs
 - Engineered Log Jams
- Conveyance/storage capacity
 - Overflow Channels
 - Bridge Replacement
- Floodplain protection
 - Setback levees
- Streambed control
 - Drop Structures



Photo: Calistoga Levee Setback – City of Orting, WA

Dayton Reach - Alternative Elements

Non-Structural

Alternative Element	Planning Area
N1. Establish a network of flow and weather gages to provide early warning of potential flood events	Countywide
N2. Implement a multi-channel (landline, SMS, internet/email, broadcast) flood warning system based on weather forecasts and current conditions (from gage network)	Countywide
N3. Detailed mapping of CMZ (ongoing by USACE) to support new development regulations	Countywide
N4. Updated floodplain mapping (ongoing by FEMA) to support new development regulations	Countywide
N5. Flood and Channel Migration easements	Countywide
N6. Obtain programmatic sediment removal permit (and then conduct maintenance dredging per permit)	Touchet - Dayton
N7. Buyouts	Countywide
N8. No Action	Countywide

9

Dayton Reach - Alternative Elements

Structural

Alternative Element	Planning Area
S1. Floodplain reconnection	Countywide
S2. Offline sediment traps	Touchet-Dayton
S3. Engineered sediment transport channel	Touchet-Dayton
S4. Replace US 12 and Railroad bridges	Touchet-Dayton
S5. Small Levee Setbacks	Touchet-Dayton
S6. Large Levee Setbacks	Touchet-Dayton
S7. Flood bypass channel	Touchet-Dayton



9

10

Questions for discussion of alternative elements:

1. What questions do you have on this alternative?
2. What do you like about it?
3. What are some potential concerns?
4. Are there some absolute hard constraints related to it that we should know?
5. What should be considered in further evaluation of the alternative?



10

TOUCHET RIVER – DAYTON REACH

Element: Periodic Sediment Removal

Number: N6

Location: RM 53 – 54

Strategy: Non-Structural



Benefits

This element would provide for the following benefits:

- Required permits would provide County with authority to act quickly to remove accumulated sediment when needed.
- Authorization of in-river work both up and downstream of the bridge to remove and relocate sediment in other areas of the river or a pre-determined disposal area to increase conveyance capacity under the bridge and within the reach
- Work would be programmatic in that it would be authorized for periodic sediment removal for the 10-year period consistent with the amount of material specified (cubic yards to remove), the timing (in-water work window) and frequency, the methods for removal, disposal and other conditions provided as part of the permit. The permit could also be extended beyond ten years.
- Work could support other related river activities, such as providing river sediment for downstream restoration activities.

Impacts/Limitations

- Permitting is likely to be challenging and require mitigation. It would entail seeking a USACE 10-year individual permit for a programmatic maintenance dredging at the US 12 bridge area in Dayton. Would include coordination with USACE (regulatory and Walla Walla District), WSDOT, NMFS, USFWS, Ecology, WDFW, and local agencies. JARPA would need to include BA to address ESA, required SEPA/NEPA, cultural resources/Section 106 review, Section 401 water quality certification, etc. The permitting process will likely take 2 to 2.5 years for the application and approval process. The individual permit will require an alternatives analysis under Section 404(b)1 of the clean water act (this is equivalent to an EA under NEPA). Also, requires Sec 408 USACE coordination with Walla Walla District for Real Estate, engineering, etc.
- Temporary impacts would be experienced for the in-water work, with avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures to be followed to reduce impacts to habitat, fish and wildlife and water quality.

8/29/2024



11

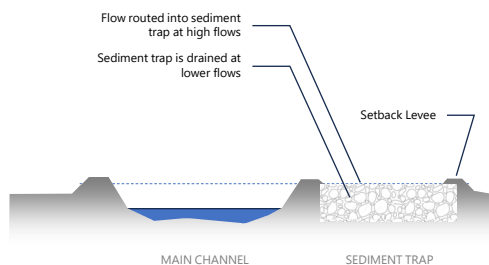
TOUCHET RIVER – DAYTON REACH

Element: Offline Sediment Traps

Number: S2

Location: RM 55

Strategy: Structural



Description

The confluence of the N and S Fork Touchet river is a deposition area for sediment at moderate flows. Material that has accumulated in this area may be a source of sediment transported downstream at higher flows¹. This element would construct an engineered sediment trap outside of the main channel near the confluence. This trap would be connected to the channel during high flows, be allowed to accumulate sediment, and then be disconnected from the channel and subsequently dry out after the river stage drops. The sediment could then be removed from the trap using heavy equipment, without direct local impacts to in channel aquatic habitat. Detailed analysis is needed to determine the optimal size and reduction in flood elevations.

The estimated order of magnitude construction cost for this element is \$1m to \$10m. Estimated annual maintenance costs are less than \$100,000.

Benefits

- Reduce sediment inputs into the leveed reach downstream, reducing the need for dredging in the channel
- Reduced sedimentation in the leveed reach will result in some reduction in flood elevations in the leveed reach

Impacts/Limitations

- Permitting will require a USACE Section 404(b) Individual permit (including an alternatives analysis) which can take approximately 2 years to obtain.
- Property acquisition or easements would be needed for construction and maintenance
- Ongoing maintenance required
- Active management of connection & disconnection to the channel may be required, as may in-channel infrastructure to manage sediment and water inflows to the sediment trap.

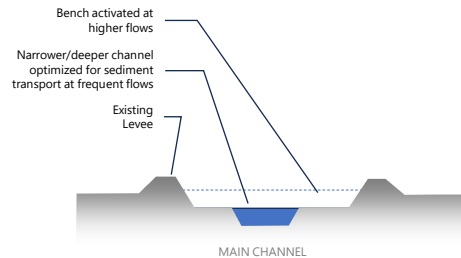


8/29/2024

12

TOUCHET RIVER – DAYTON REACH

Element: Engineered Sediment Transport Channel **Number:** S3
Location: RM 53.25 -53.75 **Strategy:** Structural



Description

Levee corridor widths vary near the US 12 bridge, with a narrower cross section leading to a wider cross section downstream of the bridge. Some sediment accumulation near this transition may be due to the reduced velocity in the wider section downstream. This element would construct an engineered channel to locally increase sediment transport capacity by modifying the channel through this reach to reduce variations in width and bed slope. Preliminary analysis suggests the optimal width for this channel may be about 65 ft.

The estimated order of magnitude construction cost for this element is \$1m to \$5m.

Benefits

- Increase sediment transport capacity in the vicinity of the US 12 bridge.
- Reduce the need for dredging in the vicinity of the US 12 bridge.
- Does not require bridge replacement

Impacts/Limitations

- Sediment transported through the engineered channel would accumulate in the reach immediately downstream and require management. Consequently, this element is unlikely to achieve the desired flood risk reduction unless combined with another alternative (such as a setback levee, for example) that allows for sediment storage.
- Permitting will require a USACE Section 404(b) Individual permit (including an alternatives analysis) which can take approximately 2 years to obtain. Likely to be difficult to justify through the Individual Permit Alternatives Analysis process.
- The narrower channel optimized for sediment flushing may not provide conveyance of flood flows, so this alternative may require inclusion of a flood bypass feature or compound channel design.
- Major impacts to aquatic habitat during and after construction.
- Limited funding opportunities available.

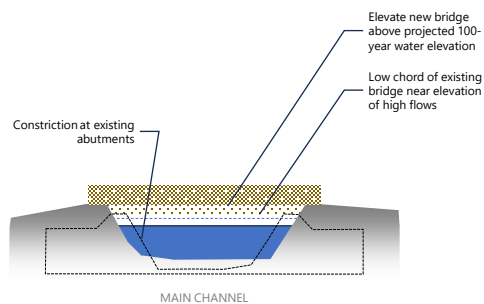


8/29/2024

13

TOUCHET RIVER – DAYTON REACH

Element: US 12 Bridge and Railroad Bridge Replacement **Number:** S4
Location: RM 53.3 **Strategy:** Structural



Description

The existing US 12 bridge is vulnerable to overtopping and damage at flows smaller than the 100-year event. Additionally, together with the Union Pacific railroad bridge immediately downstream, the bridges form a constriction that causes backwater effects upstream. This element would replace the existing US 12 bridge and railroad bridges with clear span structures that are elevated above the 100-year flood elevation with adequate freeboard. In conjunction with other measures this may increase conveyance and sediment transport through the reach.

The estimated order of magnitude cost for this element is greater than \$10m.

Benefits

- Elevate the bridges above the flood hazard
- Increase the resilience of transportation and critical utilities through the bridge corridor
- Transportation resilience benefits are independent of other elements (e.g. levee setbacks)
- Increased flood conveyance/reduction in flood elevations achieved by removing channel constriction.

Impacts/Limitations

- The US12 bridge is not on the State Transportation Improvement Priority list for replacement and no federal funding source has been identified. The County does not have authority to replace the bridge on its own, and likely has limited ability to influence WSDOT to prioritize it higher.
- Cooperation with Union Pacific Railroad needed for railroad bridge replacement
- Adjacent properties may need to be acquired to construct bridge approaches/embankments
- Easements or property acquisition would be needed to construct temporary bridges to keep the route open during construction
- Does not reduce flood risk to at-risk properties in the Dayton reach as a standalone element. Would need to be combined with other alternatives to fully realize conveyance benefits.



8/29/2024

14

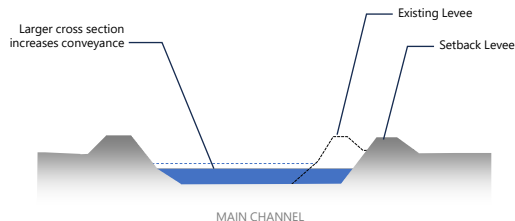
TOUCHET RIVER – DAYTON REACH

Element: Small Levee Setback

Number: S5

Location: RM 52.5– 55.0

Strategy: Structural



Description

The existing leveed reach through Dayton has experienced sedimentation, damage and overtopping from recent flood flows smaller than the estimated 100-year event. A small levee setback, with a corridor width large enough to accommodate at least 2 times the existing channel width through the leveed reach (approximately 215 feet), would increase flood conveyance and allow some capacity for sediment deposition. The existing levee corridor width is less than 2 times the channel width for approximately half of the leveed reach. A small setback levee could be constructed adjacent to the existing levee alignment over a portion or all of its length. A small levee setback could potentially be constructed as a modification to the existing levee prism, or in conjunction with raising the levee crest elevation. Detailed analysis is needed to determine an optimal width and alignment for a small levee setback.

The estimated order of magnitude cost for this element is greater than \$10m, but it should be noted that costs are highly dependent on the length of the proposed alignment.

Benefits

- Increased flood conveyance/reduction in flood elevations, with some allowance for sediment deposition and channel processes
- Improved edge habitat and natural bank proportion through reach
- Improved riparian habitat

Impacts/Limitations

- Adjacent properties would need to be acquired to construct the levee setback
- A small levee setback near the US 12 and railroad bridge would likely need to be combined with widening of both bridges to realize the full benefits of a levee setback
- Small setback may not be sufficient to prevent development of "levee disease"



8/29/2024

15

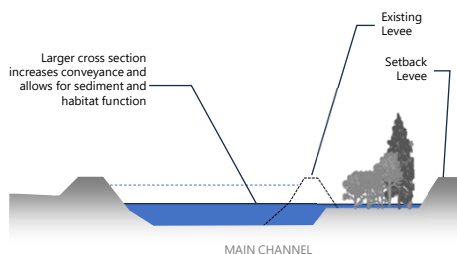
TOUCHET RIVER – DAYTON REACH

Element: Large Levee Setback

Number: S6

Location: RM 52.5– 55.0

Strategy: Structural



Description

The existing leveed reach through Dayton has experienced sedimentation, damage and overtopping from recent flood flows smaller than the estimated 100-year event. A large levee setback, with a corridor width large enough to accommodate at least 4 times the existing channel width (approximately 360 ft), would increase flood conveyance while allowing capacity for natural channel processes to maintain a wider, higher conveyance channel through processes of sediment deposition and remobilization in areas where it will not increase flood damage risks. A setback levee would be constructed adjacent to the existing levee alignment over a portion or all of its length. The minimum treatment length to realize these benefits is likely approximately ¼ mile. Detailed analysis is needed to determine an optimal width and alignment for a large levee setback.

The estimated order of magnitude cost for this element is greater than \$10m, but it should be noted that costs are highly dependent on the length of the proposed alignment.

Benefits

- Increased flood conveyance/reduction in flood elevations, with allowance for sediment deposition and channel processes
- Additional space for gravel management actions within the levee such as bar scalping or side channel excavation
- Habitat benefits:
 - Natural bankline at the edge of the main channel
 - Connected channel migration area
 - Potential for emergence of forested islands and side channels
- Recreation benefits from natural area/open space inside levee
- Potentially eligible for funding through the Floodplains by Design program

Impacts/Limitations

- Adjacent properties would need to be acquired to construct the levee setback



8/29/2024

16

TOUCHET RIVER – DAYTON REACH

Element: Flood Bypass Channel

Number: S7

Location: RM 52.5-53

Strategy: Structural

Description

Downstream of the leveed reach, the Touchet river shows signs of instability and bank erosion following recent floods. This element would split a portion of high flows into a flood bypass channel, reducing the flow rate and velocity on the main stem. The Touchet Valley golf course is located near the downstream end of the leveed reach and represents a large open space area that may be able to accommodate a flood bypass channel while still maintaining its existing land use.

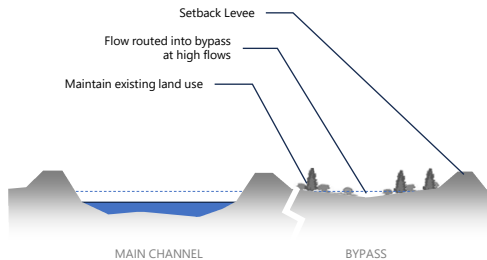
The estimated order of magnitude construction cost for this element is \$1m to \$10m (not including setback levee, see limitations).

Benefits

- Spread out flow near the downstream end of the leveed reach to reduce erosive velocities
- Property owned by the county, could retain existing land use as a golf course

Impacts/Limitations

- This element would need to be combined with a large levee setback (Element S6) to maintain protection of the developed areas near the golf course.
- The golf course (or portions thereof) would be waterward of the setback levee and subject to periodic inundation and damage from floodwaters. Impacts to golf course layout and operations.
- Permitting will require a USACE Section 404 nationwide permit.
- This element is not expected to significantly alleviate flooding and sediment deposition near the US 12 bridge.
- Detailed analysis would be needed to size and quantify the flooding risk reduction to developed areas upstream and downstream



Next Steps

- Follow up discussion with Steering Committee on Dayton Reach alternatives (from July 22 workshop)
- Workshop with Steering Committee to discuss and consider alternatives/ potential measures for flood problems beyond the Dayton Reach (Tucannon, Touchet, County-wide non-structural measures)

Budget Narrative

Budget Overview

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
USBR request	\$79,683.40	\$132,614.00	\$87,696.80	\$299,994.20

a. Personnel

Personnel	Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Project total
Renee Hadley	\$54.00*	\$1350.00	\$1568.00	\$1450.00	\$4,368.00
Jenny Freer	\$34.00*	\$1564.00	\$1610.00	\$1728.00	\$4,902.00
Annie Byerley	\$40.00*	\$4800.00	\$4879.00	\$4945.00	\$14,624.00
Total		\$7714.00	\$8057.00	\$8123.00	\$23,894.00

* Indicates a yearly increase of 3.2% (COLA)

Direct Salaries and Benefits

Renee Hadley (WWCCD District Manager) will provide 78 hours at a beginning rate of \$54/hour and includes a 3.2% COLA increase yearly. Renee will be responsible for overall Conservation District operations, high level project management, supervision, and reporting over the 36-month project period. Funds to support Hadley total \$4,368.00 for the life of the grant.

Jenny Freer (WWCCD Bookkeeper) will provide 140 hours at a beginning rate of \$34/hour and includes a 3.2% COLA increase yearly. Jenny will provide bookkeeping and financial managements for the grant. WWCCD fiscal procedures are overseen by the Washington State Conservation Commission and the Washington State Auditor's Office. Funds to support Freer total \$4,902.00 for the entirety of the project.

Annie Byerley (WWCCD Project Manager) will provide 354 hours at a beginning rate of \$40/hour with a yearly increase of 3.2% COLA. Annie will coordinate between the Partnership, the facilitator, and other stakeholders to ensure the project is developed and adheres to timelines. Byerley will follow contracting guidelines for procurement and public bidding processes. Byerley's work will occur over the 36-month period. Funds to support Byerley total \$14,624.00 for the entirety of the grant.

b. Fringe Benefits

Not applicable

c. Travel

No travel is anticipated by the WWCCD on behalf of the Partnership. Any travel done by WWCCD to participate in Partnership activities will be covered under a different funding source.

d. Equipment

No equipment will be purchased by WWCCD with these funds. Any equipment purchased by WWCCD will be covered by other funds. Equipment purchased by the facilitator is not anticipated but if it does occur, it will fall under the contractual category.

e. Supplies

WWCCD does not anticipate purchasing any supplies associated with this funding. If supplies are purchased by WWCCD, those purchases will be covered by other funding sources. Any supplies purchased by the facilitator will be covered under the contractual category.

f. Contractual

WWCCD will follow contracting guidelines for procurement and public bidding to obtain the facilitator. The anticipated costs of a facilitator for the 3 years of the grant are \$225,000 or \$75,000 a year. \$225,000 will cover costs associated with the facilitator, including but not limited to travel, supplies, organizing and running monthly meetings or field trips, obtaining permits, and assisting in writing a Biological Assessment for the USACE.

WWCCD may be asked by the Partnership to secure an engineer to upgrade a project design from the CFHMP priority list. This amount is anticipated to serve as match to another funding source. The amount available for the design upgrade is \$45,000.

g. Construction

No construction will be associated with this funding.

h. Other

No other items or costs or requested.

i. Indirect Costs

WWCCD has an approved Federally Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement rate of 25.53%. The base personnel and benefits costs for the project total \$23,894. The USBR requested funds for personnel total \$30,000 therefore, at a rate of 25.53%, indirect costs requested from USBR total \$6,100.

Third Party In-Kind

Comprehensive Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan - \$625,000

The CFHMP is being funded by Ecology and Columbia County. Ecology is covering \$468,750 (75%) and Columbia County's match is \$156,250 (25%).

Natural Resources Building
P.O. Box 40917
Olympia, WA 98504-0917

1111 Washington St. S.E.
Olympia, WA 98501



(360) 902-3000
E-mail: info@rco.wa.gov
Web site: www.rco.wa.gov

STATE OF WASHINGTON
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE

June 12, 2024

Jenny Freer
Walla Walla County Conservation District
325 N 13th Ave
Walla Walla, WA 99362

SUBJECT: Approved Indirect Cost Agreement

Dear Ms. Freer:

Attached you will find one fully signed Nonprofit Organization Indirect Cost Agreement. This agreement provides for an 25.53% indirect rate on total direct costs for the period of 01/01/2024 – 12/31/2024.

If you have any questions, please contact Gerald Seed at: 360-902-2954.

Sincerely,

Mark Jarasitis
Chief Financial Officer

Attachments



Nonprofit Organization

Indirect Cost Negotiation Agreement

RECEIVED

JUN 12 2024

Employer Identification Number: 91-1095786

Unique Entity ID (UEID): LLMWFZZEW788

WA STATE
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE

Organization/sub-recipient: Walla Walla County Conservation District 325 N 13 th Ave Walla Walla, WA 99362 Telephone number: 509-956-3753	Date: June 6, 2024 Filing Reference: WWCD 2024 - 01
--	--

The indirect cost rates contained herein are for use on grants, contracts and other agreements. This approved indirect cost rate is entered into following 2 CFR 331 (a) (4). This agreement documents a rate negotiated between the pass-through entity and the sub-recipient (identified above). The rates are negotiated by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office and the subject organization in accordance with the authority contained in applicable regulations.

Section 1: Rates

Type	Effective Period		Rate*	Locations	Applicable To
	From	To			
Provisional Carryforward	01/01/2024	12/31/2024	25.53%	All	All Programs

* **Base:** Direct salaries and wages, including fringe benefits

Treatment of fringe benefits: Fringe benefits applicable to direct salaries and wages are treated as direct costs; fringe benefits applicable to indirect salaries and wages are treated as indirect costs.

Section 2: General

A. Limitations: Use of the rate(s) contained in this agreement is subject to applicable statutory limitations. Acceptance of the rate(s) agreed to herein is predicated upon these conditions: (1) no costs other than those incurred by the subject organizations were included in its indirect cost proposal, (2) all such costs are the legal obligations of the sub-recipient, (3) similar types of costs have been accorded consistent treatment, and (4) the same costs that have been treated as indirect costs have not been claimed as direct costs (for example, supplies can be charged directly to a program or activity as long as these costs are not part of the supply costs included in the indirect cost pool for central administration).

B. Audit: All costs (direct and indirect, federal and non-federal) are subject to audit. Adjustments to amounts resulting from audit of the cost allocation plan or indirect cost rate proposal upon which the negotiation of this agreement was based will be compensated for in a subsequent negotiation.

C. Changes: The rate(s) contained in this agreement are based on the organizational structure and the accounting system in effect at the time the proposal was submitted. Changes in organizational structure, or changes in the method of accounting for costs which affect the amount of reimbursement resulting from use of the rate(s) in this agreement, require the prior approval of the pass-through entity. Failure to obtain such approval may result in subsequent disallowance.

D. Rate Type: Fixed Carryforward Rate: A fixed carryforward rate is based on an estimate of the costs that will be incurred during the period for which the rate applies. When the actual costs for such periods have been determined, an adjustment will be made to the rate for future periods, if necessary, to compensate for the difference between the costs used to establish the fixed rate and the actual costs.

E. Record Keeping: Organizations must maintain accounting records that demonstrate that each type of cost has been treated consistently either as a direct cost or an indirect cost. Records pertaining to the costs of program administration, such as salaries, travel, and related costs, should be kept on an annual basis.

F. Use of Other Rates: If any programs are reimbursing indirect costs to this sub-recipient by a measure other than the approved rate in this agreement, the sub-recipient such credit such costs to the affected programs, and the approved rate should be used to identify the maximum amount of indirect cost allocable to these programs.



G: Other:

1. The purpose of an indirect cost rate is to facilitate the allocation and billing of indirect costs. Approval of the indirect cost rate does not mean that an organization can recover more than the actual costs of a particular program or activity.

2. Indirect cost proposals must be developed and submitted within six (6) months after the close of the sub-recipient's fiscal year, unless an exception is approved by the pass-through entity for indirect costs.

Section 3: Acceptance

Listed below are the signatures of acceptance for this agreement:

By the Sub-Recipient	By the Pass-Through Entity:
Walla Walla County Conservation District	Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office
	
Signature	Signature
Renee Hadley	Mark Jarasitis
Name	Name
District Manager	Chief Financial Officer
Title	Title
6.6.2024	6/12/2024
Date	Date
Negotiated by: Jenny Freer	Negotiated by: Gerald E Seed
Phone: 509-956-3753	Phone: 360-902-2954

Washington State Conservation Commission, Grant & Contract Compensation Data

Today's Date: Feb 22, 2024

Effective Date: 02/01/2024

Conservation District: Walla Walla

Submitted By: jenny.freer@wwccd.net

Employee Name: Annie Byerley

Employee Position: Researcher / Scientist

Is Employee Overtime Eligible: Yes

If yes, How many hours per day:

If yes, How many hours per month:

pay into Social Security: Yes

Is Employee Part Time: No

Total part time hours per year: 0

Does the conservation district

Leave & Holidays

Annual Leave Hours Each Month: 8.00

Sick Leave Hours Each Month: 8.000

Year: 96.000

Holiday Days Per Year: 13.00

Total Full-Time Leave Hours: 296.00

Average Hours Worked Each Month: 148.67

Average Hours Worked Each Year: 1784.00

Total Annual Leave Hours Each Year: 96.00

Total Annual Sick Leave Hours Each

Total Holiday Hours Each Year: 104.00

Total Part Time Leave Hours:

Part Time Hours Each Month:

Part Time Hours Each Year:

Wages

Monthly Salary: 4650.53

Part-Time Hourly Wage:

Part-Time Wages Per Month:

Employer Paid Benefits

Social Security: 288.33

Medicare: 67.43

Unemployment Insurance: 12.56

Health Insurance Premiums: 661.65

Retirement Benefits: 139.52

Labor & Industries:

Office Hours: 120.000

Office Rate: 0.146250

Office

Benefit: 17.55

Field Hours: 40.000

Field Rate: 1.434500

Field Rate:

57.38

Total Labor & Industries: 74.93

Non-Social Security Benefit:

Other Employee Paid Benefits: Dental 67.10

Monthly Benefit Costs: 1311.52

Monthly Employee Costs & Compensation Hourly Rate

Total Monthly Cost to Employer: 5962.05

Total Annual Cost to Employer: 71544.60

Hourly Compensation Rate: 40.10

Overtime Compensation Rate: 52.80

Washington State Conservation Commission, Grant & Contract Compensation Data

Todays Date: Feb 26, 2024

Effective Date: 02/01/2024

Conservation District: Walla Walla

Submitted By: jenny.freer@wwccd.net

Employee Name: Jenny Freer

Employee Position: Financial / Administrative

Is Employee Overtime Eligible: Yes

If yes, How many hours per day:

If yes, How many hours per month:

pay into Social Security: Yes

Is Employee Part Time: No

Total part time hours per year: 0

Does the conservation district

Leave & Holidays

Annual Leave Hours Each Month: 8.00

Sick Leave Hours Each Month: 8.000

Year: 96.000

Holiday Days Per Year: 13.00

Total Full-Time Leave Hours: 296.00

Average Hours Worked Each Month: 148.67

Average Hours Worked Each Year: 1784.00

Total Annual Leave Hours Each Year: 96.00

Total Annual Sick Leave Hours Each

Total Holiday Hours Each Year: 104.00

Total Part Time Leave Hours:

Part Time Hours Each Month:

Part Time Hours Each Year:

Wages

Monthly Salary: 4472.00

Part-Time Hourly Wage:

Part-Time Wages Per Month:

Employer Paid Benefits

Social Security: 277.26

Medicare: 64.84

Unemployment Insurance: 12.07

Health Insurance Premiums:

Retirement Benefits: 134.16

Labor & Industries:

Office Hours: 160.000

Office Rate: 0.146250

Office

Benefit: 23.40

Field Hours:

Field Rate:

Field Rate: 0.00

Total Labor & Industries: 23.40

Non-Social Security Benefit:

Other Employee Paid Benefits:

Monthly Benefit Costs: 511.73

Monthly Employee Costs & Compensation Hourly Rate

Total Monthly Cost to Employer: 4983.73

Total Annual Cost to Employer: 59804.76

Hourly Compensation Rate: 33.52

Overtime Compensation Rate: 50.28

Washington State Conservation Commission, Grant & Contract Compensation Data

Today's Date: Feb 26, 2024

Effective Date: 02/01/2024

Conservation District: Walla Walla

Submitted By: jenny.freer@wwccd.net

Employee Name: Renee Hadley

Employee Position: Manager / Director

Is Employee Overtime Eligible: Yes

If yes, How many hours per day:

If yes, How many hours per month:

pay into Social Security: Yes

Is Employee Part Time: No

Total part time hours per year: 0

Does the conservation district

Leave & Holidays

Annual Leave Hours Each Month: 10.00

Sick Leave Hours Each Month: 8.000

Year: 96.000

Holiday Days Per Year: 13.00

Total Full-Time Leave Hours: 320.00

Average Hours Worked Each Month: 146.67

Average Hours Worked Each Year: 1760.00

Total Annual Leave Hours Each Year: 120.00

Total Annual Sick Leave Hours Each

Total Holiday Hours Each Year: 104.00

Total Part Time Leave Hours:

Part Time Hours Each Month:

Part Time Hours Each Year:

Wages

Monthly Salary: 6498.27

Part-Time Hourly Wage:

Part-Time Wages Per Month:

Employer Paid Benefits

Social Security: 402.89

Medicare: 94.22

Unemployment Insurance: 17.55

Health Insurance Premiums: 661.65

Retirement Benefits: 100.00

Labor & Industries:

Office Hours: 120.000

Office Rate: 0.146250

Office

Benefit: 17.55

Field Hours: 40.000

Field Rate: 1.432450

Field Rate:

57.30

Total Labor & Industries: 74.85

Non-Social Security Benefit:

Other Employee Paid Benefits: Dental/Vision 67.10

Monthly Benefit Costs: 1418.26

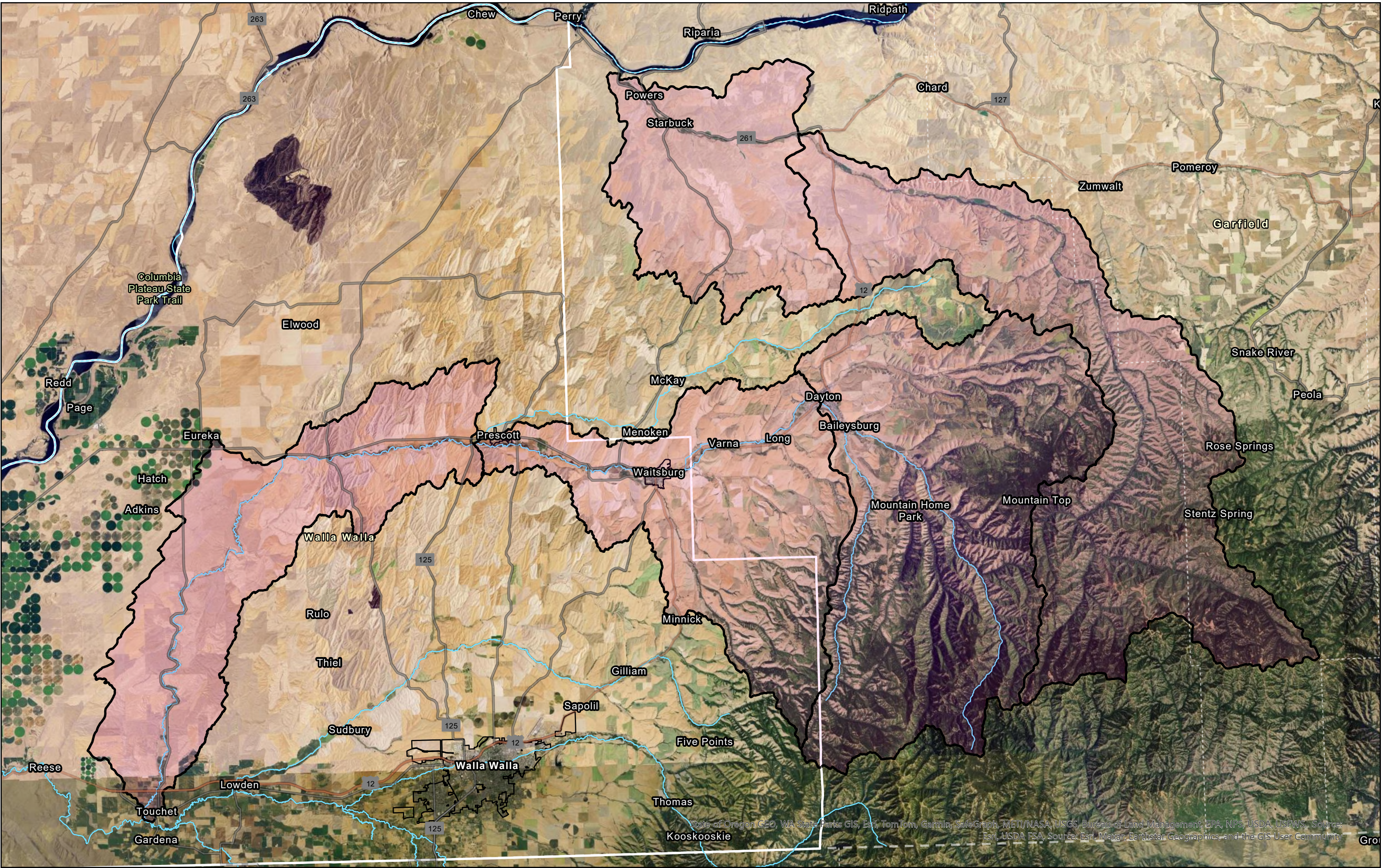
Monthly Employee Costs & Compensation Hourly Rate

Total Monthly Cost to Employer: 7916.53

Total Annual Cost to Employer: 94998.36

Hourly Compensation Rate: 53.98

Overtime Compensation Rate: 73.51



State of Oregon GEO, WA State Parks GIS, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, MET/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, Source: Esri, USDA FSA, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community