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LAND ACQUISITION STUDY
PUBLIC LAW 100-581
TITLE IV
COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY
FISHING ACCESS SITES



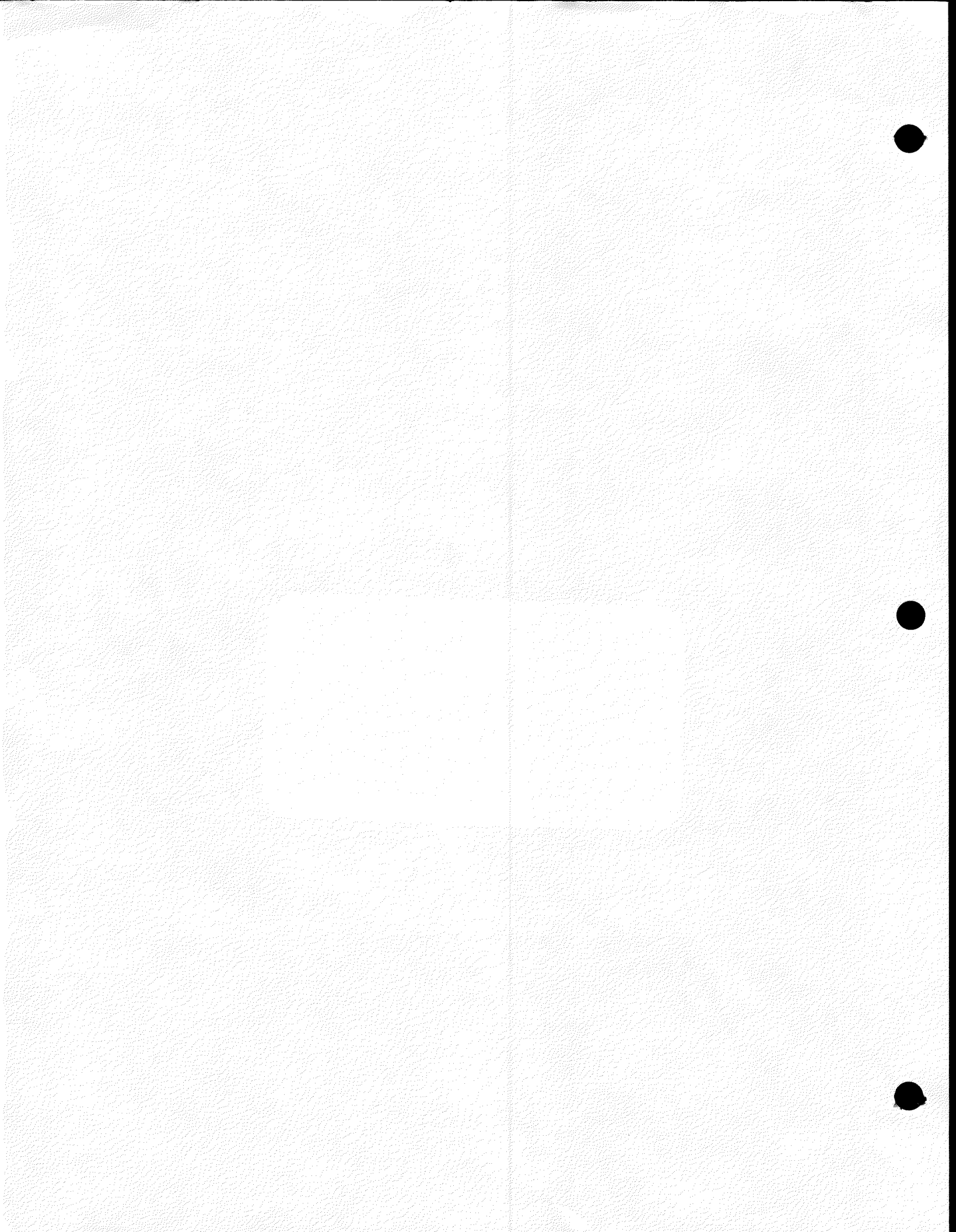
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February 1994
U.S Army Corps of Engineers
Portland District



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

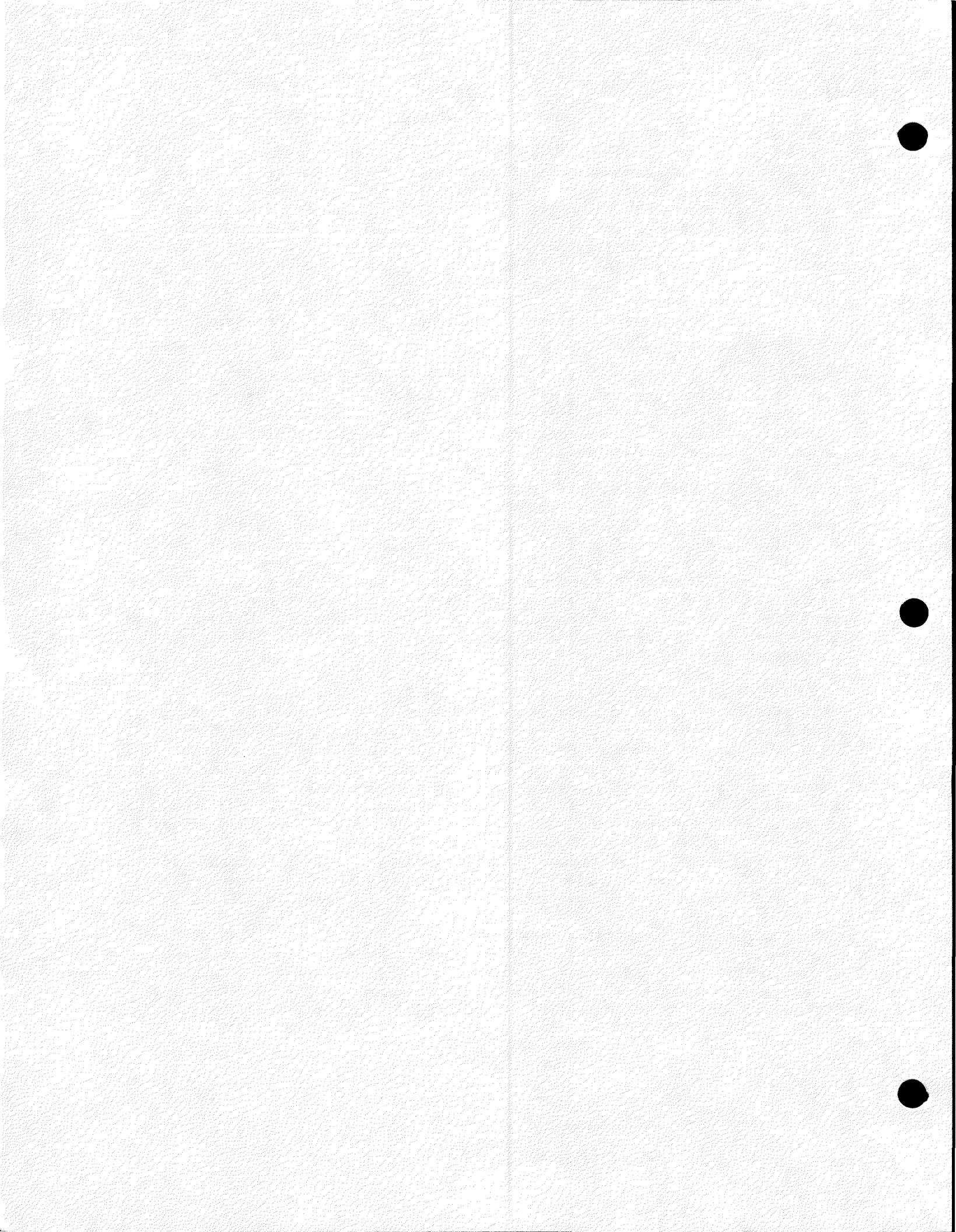
This acquisition document is one of a series of technical efforts to fulfill the acquisition requirements specified in Section 401 (b), (1) of PL 100-581 Title IV-Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Sites for members of the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation. These four tribes are referred to as the Treaty Tribes. The Secretary of Army is required to identify and acquire as many as six additional sites, with the available funding, on the Bonneville pool from willing sellers to provide river access and ancillary fishing facilities for the Treaty Tribes at a cost not to exceed \$2,000,000.

The project area is the Bonneville pool shorelands of Oregon and Washington on the Columbia River from river miles (RM's) 146 to 192 and is within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Much of the shoreline of the pool is basalt cliffs with occasional narrow beaches and gentle slopes. For the most part, the shore land is in private ownership and a large percentage of the land suitable for development has been used for roads, railroads, recreational parks, residential structures, and industrial sites.

The Treaty Tribes reserved the right to fish from the banks of the lower Columbia River in treaties ratified in 1859. Construction of Bonneville Dam in 1933 and the subsequent filling of the pool behind the dam flooded approximately 37 usual and accustomed fishing sites of the Treaty Tribes. Since that time there have been numerous agreements and actions related to providing compensation to the Treaty Tribes for inundation of these usual and accustomed fishing sites. The most recent action is PL 100-581 signed by President Reagan on November 1, 1988.

A number of sites have been evaluated for potential acquisition and as a result of this evaluation, six sites have been identified for further study. These sites are discussed in this document and include Lyle, Wind River, Stanley Rock, White Salmon, Dallesport, and Bingen Boat Channel. Stanley Rock is located on the Oregon shore and the other five are on the Washington shore. Property owners of these sites have expressed a willingness to sell their holdings for development of Treaty fishing access. Conceptual development plans have been produced for each site depicting the proposed facilities to be provided. The development at each site is either full or partial. Full development would include roads, boat ramps, docks, parking, camping areas, restrooms, fish cleaning stations, and net drying and repair areas. Partial development would only include a portion of the facilities identified above.

Coordination and consultation requirements with Federal and State resource agencies, the Bureau of Indians, and the Treaty Tribes has been completed. Probable biological and physical environmental impacts appear to be minimal, local, and/or short term. This acquisition document is the basis to proceed with real estate action necessary to acquire land on the Bonneville Pool.



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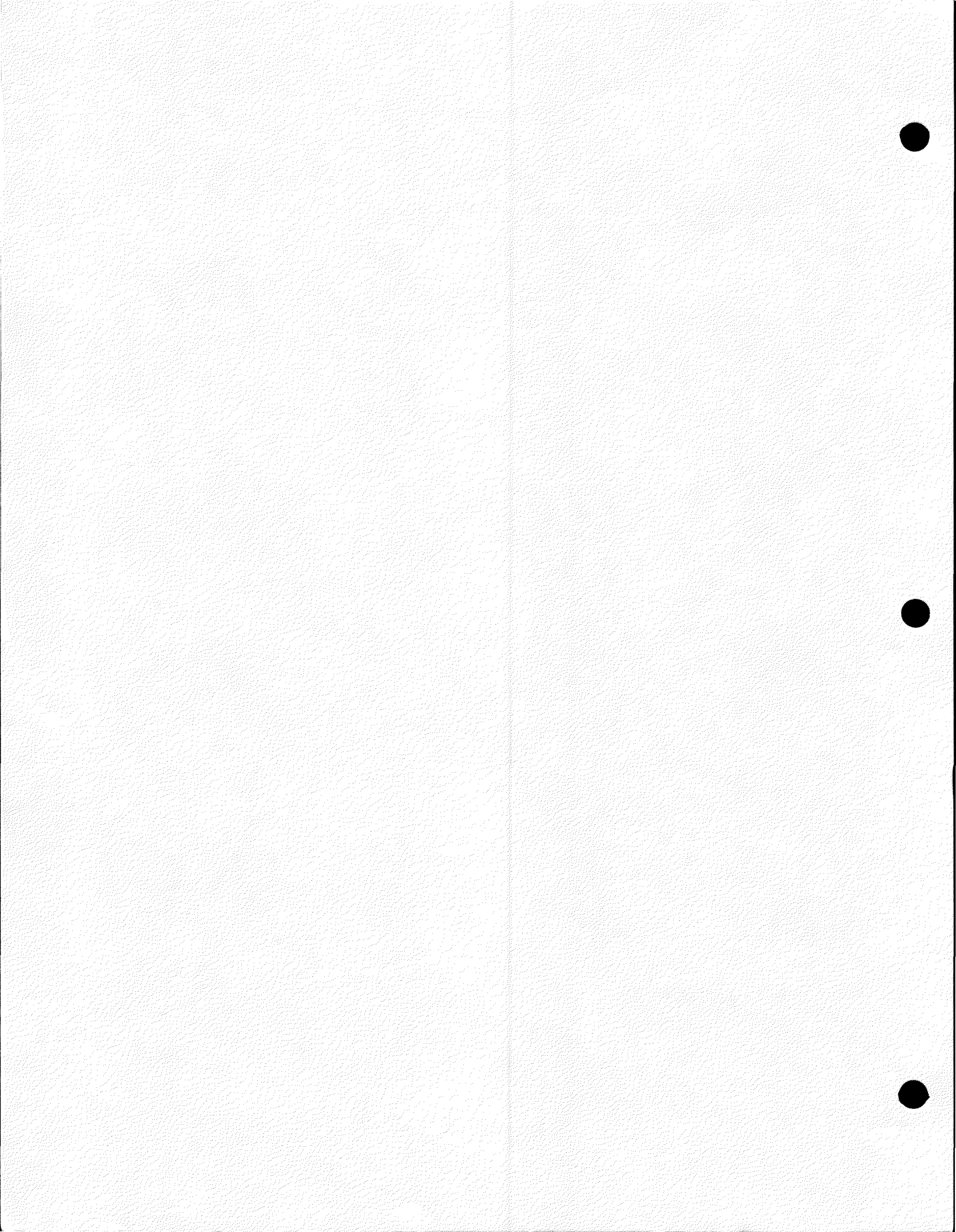
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Authority

On November 1, 1988, President Reagan signed Public Law 100-581 Title IV-Columbia River Treaty Access Sites. The law directed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to undertake a wide range of facility improvements, land transfers, and acquisition of land in support of the Columbia River treaty fishing activity for members of the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation. These four tribes will be referred to as the Treaty Tribes henceforth in this document.

Sec 401 (b) of the law directs the Corps to identify, acquire from willing sellers, and develop as many as six sites, with the funding available, on the Bonneville pool for Treaty fishing access. The applicable text is as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Army shall...(1) identify and acquire additional lands adjacent to the Bonneville Pool from willing sellers until such time that at least six sites have been acquired adjacent to the Bonneville Pool for the purpose of providing access and ancillary fishing facilities for the members of the Indian tribes referred to in subsection (a);and ...(d)There is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed \$2,000,000 to implement the purposes of subsection (b)(1).

1.2 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this document is to identify sites capable of supporting Treaty fishing on the Bonneville pool, obtain Treaty Tribal endorsement of these identified sites, then acquire and develop as many as six of these sites for Treaty fishing. With this document the Corps can proceed with administrative and real estate actions necessary to meet the land acquisition requirements specified in Sec 401 (b), (1) of PL 100-581 Title IV-Columbia River Treaty Access Sites.

Each site must be capable of providing vehicular access from existing highways and roads, safe crossing of existing railroads, boat access to the Bonneville pool, and a land base for tribal fishing support facilities. A multi-disciplinary team consisting of landscape architects, engineers, land use planners, environmental specialists, real estate specialists, and fishery and wildlife biologists evaluated the site capabilities of numerous sites along the Bonneville pool.

1.3 Project Background and History

1.3.1 General. The Indian tribes of the Pacific Northwest have a long tradition of fishing on the Columbia River. Through treaties signed with the

United States in the 1850's, the Treaty Tribes reserved the rights to fish at usual and accustomed fishing sites along the lower Columbia River.

In the 1930's, the Corps was directed by Congress to study the feasibility of constructing and operating dams on the Columbia River. The Corps completed studies, and in 1933 began construction of Bonneville Dam. The Bonneville pool inundated approximately 37 usual and accustomed fishing sites from the dam site to The Dalles, Oregon. The pertinent agreements and actions supporting compensation for inundated usual and accustomed fishing sites are discussed below.

1.3.2 Treaties. In 1855 these tribes, as described above, first entered into treaties which were ratified in 1859. Under these treaties, the Treaty Tribes ceded to the Federal Government all title to tribal lands other than the reservations that they then occupied in the Columbia River Basin and reserved for themselves the right to fish the banks of the lower Columbia River.

In 1905, and again in 1919, the Treaty Tribes' fishing rights and rights of access to their usual and accustomed fishing sites on the Columbia River as identified in the 1855 Treaty were upheld by United States Supreme Court.

1.3.3 The 1939 Agreement. The first major dam project constructed on the lower Columbia River was Bonneville Dam in the mid-1930's. This project resulted in the inundation of 37 usual and accustomed tribal fishing sites on the mainstem of the Columbia River between Bonneville Dam and The Dalles. An agreement was negotiated with the Treaty Tribes for replacement of their usual and accustomed fishing sites in 1939 and approved in 1940 by the Secretary of War.

This agreement called for the Federal Government to acquire more than 400 acres of land at six described sites to serve as "in-lieu" fishing sites. In this report, in-lieu fishing site(s) refers to the five existing sites developed in the 1950's by the Corps for preferential priority use by tribal fishers. The additional sites on the Bonneville pool which are to be acquired from willing sellers will be referred to as acquisition sites. The Corps was to provide improvements on these sites and transfer the sites to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The BIA was to administer the sites for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the Treaty Tribes.

1.3.4 Public Law 14 - The Rivers and Harbors Act. Although the agreement (1939) was reached, legislation to accomplish this effort was never passed due to impending war in Europe. In 1941, however, the Secretary of Interior requested that the Secretary of War seek authorization and funds for replacement fishing site acquisition. In 1945, Public Law 14 - The Rivers and Harbors Act, was passed which provided authorization for the Corps to acquire sites to substitute for those lost to flooding. From the mid-1940's to the mid-1960's, the United States provided five fishing sites under the authority of the Rivers and Harbors Act. All of the funds appropriated by the Act were spent in the acquisition and development of these sites which totalled 40 of the previously agreed upon 400 acres.

Because of disagreements among the various parties to the 1939 agreement, not all the sites outlined in the agreement were acquired and some sites were substituted. In all, five tracts, totaling 40 acres, were purchased for the use and benefit of the Treaty Tribes. The decisions concerning acquisition of the sixth site and disposition of the balance of the funds for improvement of the sites authorized by the 1945 River and Harbor Act were approved by the Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Yakama governing bodies.

1.3.5 The 1972 Agreement. Based on the original authorization for construction of Bonneville Dam in the late 1960's and early 1970's, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and the Corps began studies to enlarge the capacity of the existing Bonneville power-generating capability. This capacity enlargement was accomplished by raising the water levels behind the dam to generate additional power at peak loads to help meet the Pacific Northwest power requirements.

Raising of the water level in the Bonneville pool was the subject of a lawsuit, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation vs. Callaway in the United States District Court in Oregon. At issue was the effect of the change in the levels of the Bonneville pool on certain in-lieu sites, and on the migration of salmonid fish.

A settlement to Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation vs. Callaway lawsuit was reached in 1972 between the Secretary of Army and the Treaty Tribes. The Executive Branch agreed to obtain additional authority from Congress to acquire additional in-lieu sites for the Treaty Tribes for fishing sites lost in the Bonneville, Dalles, and John Day pools, and to improve the facilities at the existing in-lieu sites in the Bonneville pool.

The Branch was able to obtain funding from Congress to rehabilitate the five existing in-lieu sites. The Branch, however, was unable to convince Congress to pass legislation authorizing the Federal Government to provide additional in-lieu sites on the lower Columbia.

1.3.6 Senate Hearing. In the 1970's and 1980's the pressures on existing in-lieu fishing sites began to increase in response to improving fish runs on the Columbia River. Also, public use on the river was on the rise and competition for the limited available river access was increasing as the Columbia River Gorge became more popular with the general public for windsurfing, fishing, and general recreation. National attention was focused on the Columbia River Gorge as the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area legislation passed and was signed into law.

Further, a recent lawsuit in the U. S. District Court of Oregon (October 1987, David Sohappy, et. al. vs. Donald Hodel, et. al.) highlighted issues pertaining to Treaty Tribal requests for additional lands to replace those submerged by the construction of Bonneville Dam and the regulated use at the existing in-lieu fishing sites. This well-publicized case and other attention focused on the Columbia River, helped to heighten Congressional interest in these issues.

During 1987 and 1988, the Treaty Tribes identified sites on the Columbia River suitable for additional fishing access and support facilities. During this same period, the Corps was called to appear before the United States Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs. The Corps testified that transfer of additional lands to the Treaty Tribes for fishing access could not be accomplished without Congressional authorization.

After the 1987 and 1988 hearings, the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs drafted Public Law 100-581. This legislation directed the Secretary of Army to provide a variety of improvements on lands along the Columbia River, acquire additional lands from willing sellers on the Bonneville pool and transfer these improved lands to the Secretary of the Interior. These lands are for Treaty fishing access and would be transferred and administered by the BIA.

1.4 Project Location

The area designated for land acquisition is the shore lands adjacent to the Bonneville pool located on the Columbia River from river mile RM's 146 to 192. The Bonneville pool is within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (CRGNSA) beginning at the Bonneville Lock and Dam and continuing upstream to The Dalles Lock and Dam. Much of the pool margins are sheer basalt cliffs. A small portion of the shore lands are beach and/or gently sloping shoreline. The beaches are small and widely scattered. The gently sloping shorelines are narrow and limited in extent. Much of these lands have been used for roads, railroads, recreational parks, and industrial sites.

1.5 Land Use

To date there has been limited development of lands in the Columbia River Gorge on both the Washington and Oregon shores. The Columbia River Gorge extends from RM's 121 to 264 which includes the Bonneville pool. This area has been designated the CRGNSA by Public Law 99-663 passed in 1986.

Industrial complexes exist on both the Oregon and Washington shores of Bonneville pool. Lumber and wood products account for the major part of the industry; however, in recent years several of the wood product mills have closed because of depressed prices on products or lack of timber resources.

Residential areas dot the Bonneville pool shoreline, but are concentrated mostly near several small established communities. Much of the shoreline suitable for development around the Bonneville pool is privately owned.

Outdoor recreation is a valuable economic and social asset on the Bonneville pool. There are several State parks and waysides along the shoreline with the majority on the Oregon shore near Interstate 84. The Corps operates a major visitor center and day use facility at Bonneville Lock and Dam.

An entirely new sport to the Gorge, windsurfing, has risen to great popularity in the past decade. Bonneville pool, with its predictable strong winds, is recognized as a world-class windsurfing area. Windsurfers from all over the

United States, Canada, and other countries come to windsurf on the Columbia River. One of the greatest economic impacts of this phenomena is the dramatic increase in real estate values. Land and recreation facilities have been provided by Oregon and Washington State parks, Port Districts, and cities to accommodate the influx of windsurfers.

Truck farms and orchards are scattered along the Bonneville pool. Each farm and orchard contributes to the local economy and are well established. Many are small and all are located in protected areas.

1.6 Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act of 1986, Section 17 (Savings Provisions) specifically addressed Treaty fishing rights. Section 17 identified the need to avoid potential effects to the Treaty tribal fishing rights and indicated these rights are not subject to negotiations in developing the management plan for the CRGNSA.

The Final Draft Management Plan for General and Special Management Areas for the CRGNSA was completed in July 1991. The plan established special management goals and policies to deal with Treaty tribal fishing rights and the need for consultation with the Treaty Tribes. The emphasis was placed on avoidance of effects on the Treaty fishing access sites and consultation with the Indian Tribes on the cultural resources in the Columbia River Gorge.

Consequently, the acquisition program authorized by P.L. 100-581 will not be impacted by planning and acquisition programs being conducted by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Columbia River Gorge Commission for the CRGNSA legislation (Public Law 99-663, 1986). The results of coordination meetings with the USFS indicate that full consideration will be given to land acquisition for Treaty fishing purposes in conjunction with its' planning efforts. Many new facilities have and will continue to be provided to accommodate the increased public use expected in the CRGNSA, but not at the expense of Treaty fishing rights.

2. SITE SELECTION PROCESS

2.1 General

The site selection process focused primarily on identifying land adjacent to the Bonneville pool capable of supporting Treaty fishing. The criteria used in selecting sites was based on development capability. Each site must have the capability to provide cost effective: vehicular access from existing highways and roads, crossing of existing railroads (also safe), boat access onto the Bonneville pool, and support facilities for tribal fishers.

A multi-disciplinary team including landscape architects, engineers, land use planners, environmental and real estate specialists, and fishery and wildlife biologists participated in the selection process. Consultation sessions with Treaty Tribes were conducted to ensure tribal expectations were incorporated in the selection process. Full compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), culminating in an environmental assessment is an essential component of the document.

2.2 Willing Sellers Criterion

PL 100-581 requires the purchase of lands for additional Treaty fishing access sites around the Bonneville pool from willing sellers; therefore, limited site analysis on potential sites was performed to identify suitable properties from willing sellers (David Evans Report [DEA Report]).

2.3 Preliminary Site Identification Process

For the initial evaluation process on the six sites to be acquired adjacent to the Bonneville pool, the Corps contracted with David Evans and Associates (DEA), a local engineering consulting firm, (C.O.E. In-lieu Fishing Access Study Columbia River, David Evans and Associates, Inc., November 25, 1991) to identify potential fishing access sites. In addition, the sites were to be ranked by priority for development potential. This was accomplished by a series of task including reviewing related documents, selecting sites based on review of aerial photos and topographic maps, conducting on-site investigations, researching ownership of the properties, reviewing critical resources, and documenting the process with maps and site information forms.

DEA reviewed several of the Corps documents associated with Treaty fishing access sites, mainly the Working Document (December 1990), Public Information Document (August 1989), and Public Information Fact Sheet (June 1989). Other documents reviewed were the Senate Briefing Book (Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission) and briefing material (Legislation briefing materials).

Secondly, DEA developed a map of the project area identifying 58 potential Treaty fishing access sites adjacent to the Bonneville pool and the Columbia River. These sites were chosen using suitability criteria such as topography, vehicular and Columbia River access, and development potential as evaluated from aerial photographs and United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps.

A preliminary screening of the 58 sites was performed by agency personnel from the Corps (Portland District), Bureau of Indian Affairs (Portland), Columbia River Gorge Commission, and USFS in a meeting coordinated by David Evans and Associates. Sites were eliminated if they were known to have poor vehicular or river access, critical wildlife habitat, poor development potential, unstable slopes, or ownership constraints. Thirty-five sites (18 on the north side of the river and 17 on the south side) were identified by the group for further investigation as potential Treaty fishing access sites.

A field reconnaissance was conducted by DEA personnel to evaluate the suitability of the 35 sites for Treaty fishing access development. This process was documented for each site on a form developed by DEA highlighting suitability characteristics essential for development. These characteristics included road access, safe railroad crossing, approximate acres, topography, soils/rock, shoreline condition, beach, vegetation, boat ramp and campground potential, and general information. Also provided was a property assessment that included legal site location description, tax lot number(s), owner(s), land value, value of improvements, and existing land use.

A packet of the 35 sites including completed data forms, vicinity maps (with site boundary), aerial photographs, and tax lots maps for each site was forwarded to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, State of Oregon Historical Preservation Office, and State of Washington Historical Office for review and comment. No response was received by the State of Washington Historical Office. Information from the Oregon State Historical Preservation Office was limited to comments on selected site maps, but no significant findings were recognized.

A prioritized ranking of sites by development suitability was produced in the DEA report. The sites were assigned to one of three categories (very limited, moderate, and good potential) depending on the individual site's development suitability. Those sites having very limited development potential were observed to have restricting physical characteristics (steep shoreline, rock outcrop, irregular topography, etc.), potential land use conflict (public access for fishing and wind surfing, near-shore log storage, etc.), and probable high development costs. Sites considered to have good development potential were those with favorable physical characteristics and development costs and no (or minor) land use conflicts.

Accordingly, 14 sites were predicted to have good development potential (seven on the north side and an equal number on the south side of Bonneville pool, Columbia River). Seven sites were classified as having moderate development potential and 14 sites with very limited development potential.

2.4 Determination of Willing Seller Sites

With the information presented in the DEA Report, the Corps approached property owners in an effort to identify willing sellers on the Bonneville pool for possible future development of Treaty fishing access. Letters were sent to those property owners whose property was identified as moderate or good potential for development in the David Evans Report soliciting their interest as willing sellers.

There were 21 properties within the moderate and good potential category. Positive responses were received from 14 property owners. Plate 1, Vicinity Map, Bonneville pool identifies the 14 willing seller sites. Rights of entry were obtained from property owners who indicated a willingness to sell their property to further evaluate each site. See Plate 1.

2.5 Development Suitability Analysis

A multi-disciplinary study team visited the 14 sites and filled out a site evaluation form with appropriate notations and remarks on site conditions.

Critical issues covered on the site evaluation form included the following:

- (1) Fish and Wildlife. Endangered species, agency planning reports and site resources.
- (2) Physiographic Features. Site material types and extent, material engineering characteristics, topography and site dimensions.
- (3) Engineering and Design Criteria. Site capability to provide road access, railroad crossing, river access, buildings, camping, parking, net drying and fish cleaning facilities, boat ramp and docks.
- (4) Utilities. Site potential for domestic water, sewage disposal, electrical and telephone.
- (5) Vegetation. Identify and assess value for wildlife habitat, wetlands and aesthetics.
- (6) Site Capability Assessment. Site acreage, acres suitable for development, potential buffer, near-shore water depth, current velocity, and others as required.

This information was evaluated and used to assess site capability for Treaty fishing access. It was determined six sites had high potential for Treaty fishing access and were recommended for further study. The criteria used to identify these sites were the potential for: vehicular access, railroad crossing, camping, boat launching and buildings.

2.6 Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Wastes

Limited hazardous, toxic, and radioactive wastes (HTRW) knowledge is available on the sites considered for acquisition, however HTRW contamination in the Columbia River Gorge is considered minimal and local in extent. Site assessments are scheduled early in the acquisition process on the sites identified in this report for further study. These HTRW site assessments will be conducted in accordance with ER 1165-2-132, June 26, 1992.

2.7 Coordination and Consultation

2.7.1 General. Coordination and consultation requirements necessary to ensure acceptability, serviceability, and natural resource and environmental

preservation were given full consideration in the site selection and conceptual design process. In addition to staff from the Corps, staff from the following agencies, task forces, and commissions participated in the development of this document.

- (1) Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).
- (2) Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission.
- (3) Task Force on In-Lieu Sites (tribal representatives).
- (4) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- (5) U.S. Forest Service (Scenic Area Office).
- (6) Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- (7) Washington State Department of Game.
- (8) Washington State Department of Wildlife.
- (9) Oregon State Parks.
- (10) Oregon Historic Preservation Officer.
- (11) Washington State Historic Preservation Officer.

2.7.2 Site Reconnaissance. A site reconnaissance was conducted with staff from the Tribal Task Force, BIA, Intertribal Fish Commission, USFS (Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Office), and the Corps to obtain concurrence and insure coordination with interested parties. The six sites recommended for further study, plus one additional site that was not discussed in the DEA Report, were visited.

The site reconnaissance was followed by a meeting the following day with all interested parties to discuss findings of the field reconnaissance and obtain consensus on the sites to be pursued for further study. Two of the seven sites visited were eliminated from further consideration. Agreement was reached to continue evaluating five sites for treaty fishing including Wind River, White Salmon, Stanley Rock, Bingen Boat Basin, and Dallesport.

A sixth site, Lyle, was added to the five sites identified above in the selection process. This sixth site had been considered early in the selection process until the owner notified the Corps they were not a willing seller. They changed their mind later and contacted the Corps and indicated a willingness to sell the property.

2.7.3 U.S Fish and Wildlife Supplemental Report. A supplemental to the Fish and Wildlife's 1990 Detailed Report on the Treaty Fishing Access Sites on the Columbia River, dated March 1, 1993, has been forwarded to the Corps (Portland District). This report discusses the six sites identified in this document for acquisition (see appendix B).

2.7.4 Treaty Tribes and BIA Consultation. The Treaty Tribes and BIA have participated in the development of this document. All have provided input during screening of sites, field reconnaissances, and review of the draft document.

At a Task Force meeting, January 22, 1993, the acquisition process and draft report were discussed. Representatives of The Confederated Tribes and Bands of The Yakama Indian Nation, Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, and Bureau of Indian Affairs attended the January 22 meeting. Each representative expressed tribal support for the findings, conclusions, and recommendations developed for the draft acquisition document. A representative of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation was unable to attend.

All Treaty Tribal representatives have expressed a desire to expedite the acquisition process. The draft report was forwarded to members of the four Treaty Tribes and BIA representatives on February 17, 1993. Only the Umatilla Tribe has formally endorsed the draft report by letter dated March 17, 1993 (see appendix C). Tribal representatives of the remaining Treaty Tribes have verbally expressed that their respective Tribal Councils support moving forward with acquisition.

3. SELECTED SITES

3.1 General

Six sites have been identified as potential candidates for purchase by the Corps to develop as Treaty fishing access sites on the Bonneville pool. Other willing sellers of properties adjacent to the Bonneville pool have contacted the Corps with notifications of a willingness to sell. It may be necessary to investigate additional properties in the future, depending on negotiations with the willing sellers of the six properties identified below or other unforeseen constraints.

3.2 Study Team Field Reconnaissance

The study team conducted a field reconnaissance of the six sites approved for further consideration. This review evaluated each site from a technical standpoint to determine if site conditions were favorable for development of facilities. The team also evaluated the environmental conditions including wetlands, vegetation and tree cover, wildlife habitat, and endangered species.

3.3 Design Criteria and Physical Plan of Development

3.3.1 General. The design of each site varies depending upon the physical capability of the site and the support facilities required at each site. Each site will be classified as having potential for full or partial development. Due to the isolation and often harsh conditions of the sites, development will emphasize a high level of durability and low maintenance requirements. Standard design criteria established by Federal and State agencies will be followed for the design. At this stage of planning, only conceptual layout is shown and is subject to change.

3.3.2 Railroad Crossings. All railroad crossings must comply with easement requirements and appropriate railroad design standards for at-grade, overhead, or under railroad crossings.

3.3.3 Highway Access. Standards of the States of Oregon and Washington will be followed when access/egress is from State highways. In the case of interstate highways, Federal and State standards must be followed.

3.3.4 Engineering. Standard engineering design will be used in the development of the sites. Every effort will be made to avoid disturbance of riparian areas. Vandal-proof facilities will be installed where appropriate.

3.3.5 Groins and Boat Ramps. At those sites where appropriate, a groin will be provided for wave and wind protection. A conventional boat ramp will also be provided unless physical site conditions prevent development of a cost effective ramp. Landing docks will also be installed at the boat ramps.

3.3.6 Support Facilities. Fish cleaning stations, fish drying sheds, and net repair areas will be provided as specific user requirements are established.

3.4 Conceptual Site Plans

3.4.1 General. The conceptual site plans are intended to show the approximate site boundary (the boundary is subject to change), location of major components such as roads, boat ramps and docks, parking, camping areas, restrooms, fish cleaning stations, and net drying and repair areas for each site. These plans are shown on plates 2 through 7. Table 3 provides a ready reference of site information and is located at the end of this section.

3.4.2 Lyle Site (Ref. N17 DER). The Lyle site is located on the Washington shore of the Bonneville pool at RM 180.7 immediately east from the mouth of the Klickitat River and is approximately 5 acres in size. Vehicular access to the site is available from SR-14 via 7th Street. The 7th Street overpass provides a safe crossing over the Burlington Northern Railroad (BNRR). An abandoned ferry landing on site is currently used for launching small boats. Tribal fishers and the public use the ferry landing for boat access on the Bonneville pool.

The property necessary for upland development (approximately 3 acres) on this site is available for sale by the current property owner for development of Treaty fishing access. This property is identified as lots 16 and 17 on a plat map, Klickitat Landing (P-93-01, Section 3 T.2 N., R.12 E., W.M.). The terrain is excellent for development of camping and support facilities for fishers. Vegetation consists of native grasses, ponderosa pine, willow, cottonwood, and alder. Both domestic water and sewage disposal are available from nearby municipal systems, as are electrical utilities.

The property required for river access has also been identified on the site development plan, but a negotiated settlement is necessary to obtain exclusive river access for the Treaty Tribes on the Lyle Landing Road/ferry landing. This process will be initiated during acquisition and proceed concurrently with purchase of the site. Several preliminary discussions have occurred with parties that have a vested interest.

The facilities required to support Treaty fishing at this site are as follows:

- . Boat Launching Ramp (single lane)
- . Groin (protection of the boat launching ramp).
- . Landing Dock (800 sf.)
- . Camping Sites (8 sites)
- . Chemical Toilets (2)
- . Restroom/shower Building
- . Utilities (including water, sewage, electrical)
- . Asphalt Paving (access road)
- . Parking Area (8 spaces parallel to launch ramp access)
- . Boundary Fencing
- . Net Repair Area (1)
- . Fish Cleaning Station
- . Dredging
- . Dumpster Pad (1)
- . Landscaping (windbreak trees, field grass at camping area).

See Plate A for site location and conceptual development plan.



The Lyle Site, Looking North at Existing Boat Access.

3.4.3 Wind River Site (Ref N3 DER). This site of about 41 acres is located on the Washington shore on the west bank of Wind River about 1/2 mile upstream of the river confluence with the Bonneville pool at RM 154.7. It is situated across the river, due west, from the existing Wind River In-Lieu Fishing Site.

Vehicular access is via State Route (SR-14), north on Hot Springs Road, then northeast on Log Dump Road to the property. Vehicular access across the BNRR is not required. Small boat access from this site to the Bonneville pool is possible by motoring down the Wind River approximately 1/2 mile. The site is divided about equally between flat, open ground that parallels the Wind River, to very steep, heavily wooded slopes for the remainder.

This site, locally known as "the log dump," is an abandoned log off-loading/assemble site which occupied the low-lying river bottom land. Its major use was for off-loading logs from trucks and an area for assembling log rafts. These log rafts were temporarily stored on site and later transported to mills for processing.

A dredged and rivetted log storage basin of about 5 acres exists near the southern end of the property and served as the waterborne assembly area. A log removal ramp remains and provides access at a 10 percent slope into the log storage basin. The area off-shore from the proposed boat ramp location will probably require maintenance dredging for permanent boat access to the main river channel.

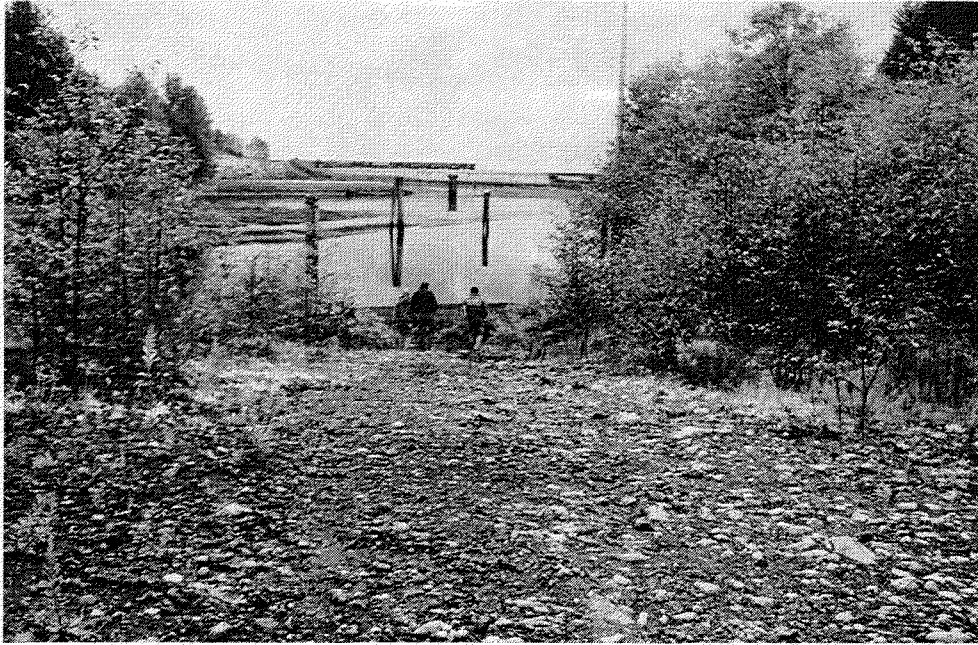
Utilities, including electricity, water and telephone are available at this site. The water well would require testing for volume and quality. An existing drainfield is located on the site for disposal of sanitary wastes, but a new drainfield would be required for flush toilets and a fish cleaning facility.

On site vegetation generally includes young seedling red alder, cottonwood, willow, and Douglas fir on the lowland. Old growth Douglas fir, large second growth Douglas fir and mature red alder occupy the steep slope northwest of the lowlands. This site has a high potential for development of a full range of facilities to support Treaty fishing including:

- . Boat Launching Ramp (single lane)
- . Landing Dock (800 sf)
- . Camping Sites (10 sites)
- . Restroom/shower Building
- . Utilities (including water, sewage, electrical)
- . Asphalt Paving (access road from Log Dump Road)
- . Parking Area (10 spaces, car & boat trailer)
- . Net Repair Area (1)
- . Fish Cleaning Station
- . Dumpster Pad (1)
- . Landscaping (trees, shrubs and field grass)
- . Dredging (5000 cubic yards at boat ramp and channel)

There is a residence located on the property. Additional costs are required as relocation assistance and removal of residence or relocation of the structure in the baseline cost estimate.

See plate B for site location and conceptual development plan.



Wind River Site, Looking South East Down Boat Ramp Site.

3.4.4 Stanley Rock Site (Ref. S9 DER). This site of about 12 acres is located on the Oregon shore of the Bonneville pool about 1 mile east of the City of Hood River at RM 170.1. Vehicular access is from the westbound lane of Interstate Highway I-84. The Union Pacific Railroad lies to the South of I-84; therefore, no railroad crossing is required. This site is an existing State of Oregon highway rest area known as Koberg Beach and is within a 40-acre parcel owned by the State of Oregon.

Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) planning and field staff have reviewed the sites suggested by the Corps for purchase of Treaty fishing access consideration as part of preliminary research and evaluation for the upcoming OPRD Gorge District Master Plan. From that evaluation, the 40-acre site including Koberg Beach was determined to provide primarily local summer beach use and Treaty fishing access. It was also determined that development of a Treaty fishing access at this site would not create conflicts with significant future Gorge recreation needs for the general public. As a result, OPRD is open to further discussions concerning the potential sale of Koberg Beach to the Corps. These discussions should include options which might address the possible use levels of the local beach. In a letter dated May 10, 1993, OPRD has requested consideration of public access to the swimming beach on the west end and the top of Stanley Rock during further negotiations with the Corps for a Treaty fishing access site. OPRD would retain ownership of the site as a day use park if a suitable Treaty Tribal acquisition agreement cannot be reached.

The northeastern part of the site is dominated by a large basalt monolith which was used as a rock quarry site for many years. This large rock formation protects the flat eastern part of the site from summer winds and is well suited to provide Bonneville pool boat access. It will probably be necessary to import top soil to support grass, shrub, and tree plantings. Off-shore water depths are also well suited for constructing boat launching facilities. Tree cover is limited in the easterly half of the property, primarily because of poor soils. The western half of the property has more vegetation and is dominated by large cottonwood and red alder.

The southeasterly portion of the property is a developed state wayside and has paved parking, a flush restroom, and all utilities located on site. The westerly half is undeveloped, but has an excellent protected swimming beach. The property is owned by the State of Oregon and does not have an official appraised value. This site has high potential for development for a full range of facilities to support Treaty fishing. The southeastern end of the site is well suited for development of a boat launching ramp and dock. The facilities needed to support Treaty fishing at this site are as follows:

- . Boat Launching Ramp (single lane including rock fill)
- . Landing Dock (800 square feet)
- . Camping Area (10 Sites)
- . Vault Toilets (2)
- . Restroom/shower Building
- . Utilities (extensions of existing systems)
- . Asphalt Paving (access roads & parking)
- . Parking Area (10 spaces adjacent to boat ramp)
- . Boundary Fencing
- . Net Repair Area (1)
- . Dumpster Pad (1)
- . Fish Cleaning Station
- . Landscaping (windbreak trees, field grass & topsoil)

See plate C for site location and conceptual development plan.



Stanley Rock Site Looking West at Area Proposed For Camping.

3.4.5 White Salmon Site (Ref. N8 DER) This site has two property owners with about 20 acres of land suitable for development. It is located at RM 169.5 on the Washington shore of the Bonneville pool immediately downstream of the Hood River/White Salmon Toll Bridge. Vehicular access is south from SR-14 via Dock Road. An at-grade public railroad crossing must be traversed to access the property. This crossing is not signalized or gated. The site is situated primarily on two flat benches between the railroad and the Bonneville pool. Generally it is well suited for providing Treaty fishing access with adequate level land available for camping. The site also has an area with potential for developing a boat launching ramp and dock. There are presently three residences located on the property. Domestic water is from a municipal system and electrical and phone lines extend on to the site. Sewage disposal is provided by septic tank and drainfield. New sewage facilities will probably need to be developed.

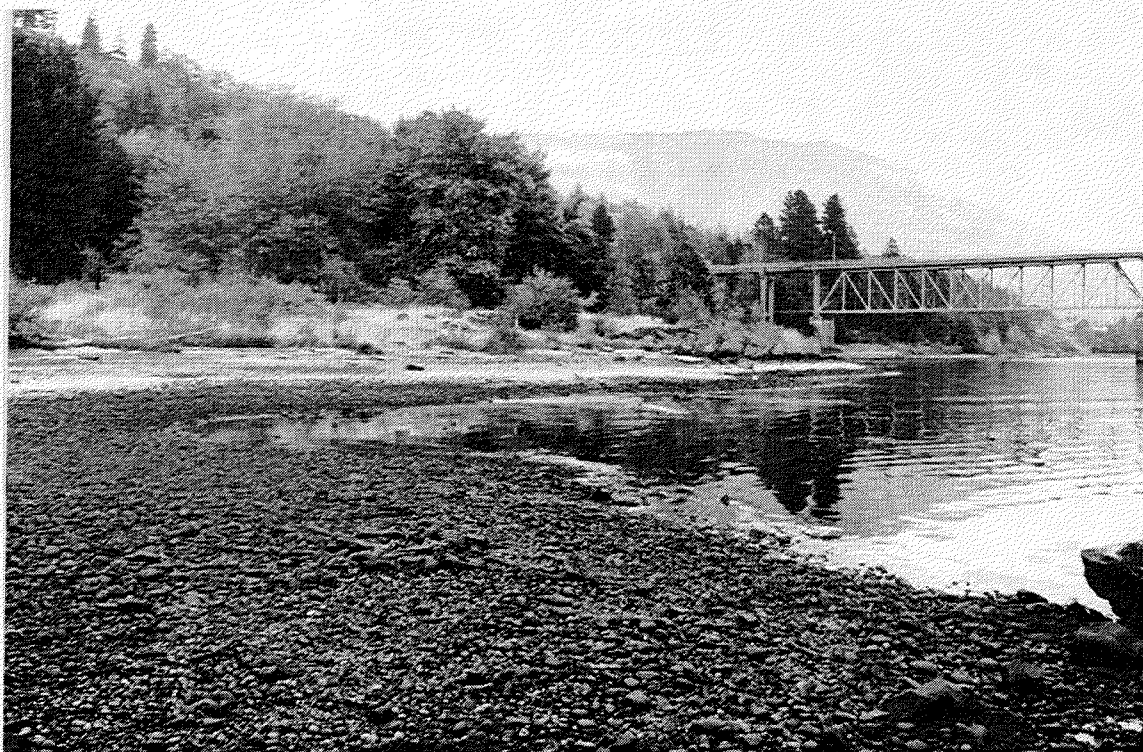
The existing vegetation on the site includes native grasses, mature cottonwood, Oregon ash and red alder. Much of the site is vegetated by wild blackberries. There will be an additional cost required as relocation assistance and removal of residences or relocation of the structures in the baseline cost estimate.

This site has good potential for development of a full range of facilities needed to support Treaty fishing. A boat launching ramp and landing dock can be provided for access to the Bonneville pool. A technical investigation will be required to avoid locating the boat ramp in shallow water and/or in an area subject to shoaling. Adequate space is available on the flat benches immediately north of the potential boat ramp site for development of camping. Utilities including municipal water, electrical service and phone lines are available for this site. Sewage disposal could be provided by septic tank and drainfield.

A list of facilities needed to support Treaty fishing is as follows:

- . Boat Launching Ramp (single lane)
- . Landing Dock (800 square feet)
- . Camping Sites (8 sites)
- . Restroom/shower building
- . Utilities (including phone, water and electrical)
- . Asphalt Paving (access road and parking area)
- . Parking Area (8 spaces, car and boat trailer)
- . Net Repair Area (1)
- . Fish Cleaning Station (1)
- . Dumpster Pad (1)
- . Landscaping (trees, shrubs and field grass)
- . Vault or chemical toilets (2)
- . Rock Groin (protection of boat launching ramp)

See plate D for site location and conceptual development plan.



White Salmon Site Looking North East Towards Bridge.

3.4.6 The Dallesport Site (Ref. N18 DER). This site of about 10 acres is located on the Washington shore of the Bonneville pool at RM 188.5, across the pool from the City of The Dalles. Vehicular access is provided from Washington SR-14 then south on Old Ferry Road past the Dallesport Municipal Airport. Old Ferry Road crosses the railroad via a public crossing near the Dallesport site and provides site access.

For the most part, a steep bank and deep off-shore water are located along most of the pool side of the site. One area near the western end of the site is located within a protected cove which is ideally suited for boat launching and landing docks. Vehicular access to this area is provided by an old railroad bed located between the existing railroad and the edge of the pool. This railroad bed traverses the entire site.

The upland area is only adequate for minimum support facilities because a large part of the upland area is occupied with sand dunes. These sand dunes have been disturbed; and therefore, are unstable and continually changing. The proposed development would not impact the sand dunes; it is outside the sand dunes area. Vegetation in the area is very limited with only occasional clumps of deciduous trees, sage brush and occasional bulrush. A small wetland lies to the east of the site and care will be taken not to disturb it.

Development will be restricted to a small area close to the shoreline. There is a natural area for a boat launching ramp and dock where minimum excavation or fill will be necessary. Adequate space is available for parking and minimum Treaty fishing support facilities. The vault toilets will be located in proximity to the camping and/or boat ramp and dock. The proposed facilities for this site to support Treaty fishing are as follows:

- . Boat Launching Ramp (single lane)
- . Landing Dock (800 sf)
- . Camping Area
- . Vault Toilets (2)
- . Asphalt Paving (access road and parking)
- . Parking Area (8 spaces)
- . Net Repair Area (1)
- . Dumpster Pad (1)

See plate E for site location and conceptual development plan.



The Dallesport Site Looking South East at Potential Boat Ramp.

3.4.7 Bingen Boat Channel (Ref. N12 DER) This site of about 4 acres is located on the Washington shore of the Bonneville pool at the entrance to the Bingen Boat Basin Channel at RM 172. Vehicular access to this site is very difficult because of the lack of public railroad crossings and no public roads after crossing the railroad. The two existing private railroad crossings provide access from SR-14 into a lumber mill, and a large truck farming area. Once on private land, access to the site is via maintenance roads located on top of existing levees protecting the adjacent agricultural land. The site lies on a small flat bench close to the Bonneville pool and is heavily vegetated with grass and a few clumps of deciduous trees. No utilities are available and a conventional boat launching ramp would be very difficult to construct. The property is owned by the Port of Klickitat County and no land values have been determined. The other nearby property owners indicated they are not willing sellers during the initial screening process. This small site is currently used by Treaty Tribal fishers.

Development of this area is proposed to consider only the minimum required to support the existing Treaty fishing. This development would include improving the road from the levee into the site, providing vault toilets, and a boat landing dock. Minimum impact to wetlands is anticipated.

Facilities needed to support tribal fishing with minimal impact on the environment are as follows:

- . Landing Dock (400 square feet)
- . Vault or Chemical toilets (2)

See plate F for site location and conceptual development plan.



The Bingen Boat Basin Site, Looking South East At The Existing Boat Landing.

Table 1. Selected Sites - Data.

SITE	LOCATION	ACREAGE	EXISTING USE	VEGETATION	EXISTING USE LEVEL
Lyle	RM 180.7, Washington	5	Fishing and private residential property	Oak, pine, and cottonwood	High
Wind River	RM 154.7, Washington	41	Former industrial site	Alder, fir, and cottonwood	High
Stanley Rock	RM 170.1, Oregon	12	State park and fishing	Alder, fir, and cottonwood	High
White Salmon	RM 169.5, Washington	20	Private residential property	Ash, alder, and blackberry bushes	High
Dallesport	RM 188.5, Washington	10	Undeveloped	Juniper and sage	Medium
Bingen Boat Basin	RM 172 Washington	4	Fishing	Grass, sedge, and cottonwood	Low

4. OTHER SITES

4.1 General

Two additional sites have been identified as having potential for development of facilities to support Treaty fishing. Both sites are lacking in essential site characteristics necessary for full development, but may be worth additional study if one or more of the six sites discussed above are eliminated for reasons not realized at this time.

4.2 Squally Point

This site is located on the Oregon shore of the Bonneville pool between RM's 183 and 185. The land is owned by Oregon State Parks and is being considered for excising as identified in the latest OPRD Gorge District Master Plan. This site provides a considerable frontage on the Bonneville pool, but has no vehicular access. The State is a willing seller. This site is rich in riparian vegetation and wetlands, and serves as important habitat for song birds, bald eagles, and migratory waterfowl. It also contains important fish habitat. Any development on this site would necessitate careful environmental study. This site was not included in the sites listed in the DEA Report.

4.3 Burgess Property

This site is located on the Washington shore of Bonneville pool at RM 158.5. The land is privately owned with a small acreage located shoreward of the BNRR. The private property owner has a 60 foot easement over the BNRR for access to the property from Washington SR 14. The property owner was denied a permit to construct a single-family residence by the Columbia River Gorge Commission. The site has not been reviewed in detail because no willing seller confirmation has been obtained for this property. There has been some informal feedback that the property owner may be willing to sell a portion of the site. This site was not included in the sites listed in the DEA Report.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

5.1 General

Acquisition, from willing sellers, of one to six sites, ranging in size from 4 to 41 acres, up to a total of 92 acres, would have no direct effect on the physical or biological environment. Acquisition by the Corps for eventual management by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Treaty fishing access would remove 76 acres from the property tax roles. Probable impacts of the proposed action are summarized below. A draft environmental assessment is attached as appendix A.

5.2 Groins, Boat Ramps, and Docks

Conceptual site plans have been prepared for each of the six sites. Construction of new boat ramps, groins, and landing docks (in-water structures) would result in the loss of some benthic organisms and/or shallow water habitat. In-water fills would cover benthic organisms, but these fills will be minimal. Dredging would remove benthic organisms, however, these organisms would re-establish themselves in these areas rather quickly. Short-term turbidity during dredging and construction of the boat ramps, groins, and landing docks will occur, but is anticipated to have minimal impacts.

Dredging may be required at all sites, especially at the Wind River site where an estimated 5,000 cubic yards of material would be removed. Impacts for ramp and groin in-water fill and dredging are expected to be minor. Additional information will be developed during site plans and specifications and utilized in the preparation of evaluations under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Two of the six sites have high fish and wildlife value, and the remainder have moderate value. The mouth of the Wind River is a particularly important feeding and resting area for juvenile spring and fall chinook and coho salmon. Mitigation for development at sites with high to moderate value may be necessary depending on the amount and location of the development. Overall, unmitigated losses are expected to be minimal.

5.3 Recreational Impacts

A potential for impacts on the existing recreational use of Bonneville pool by the general public could occur at several sites if purchased for Treaty fishing access. Windsurfing has become very popular on the Bonneville pool, and conflicts have developed between windsurfers and tribal fishers. Conflicts with recreational sturgeon fishers and swimmers could also occur.

There may be some concern for loss of public access with Stanley Rock since it is currently owned by the Oregon State Parks Division and provides a rest area (Koberg Beach) for westbound Interstate 84. The Oregon Department of Transportation is trying to find a larger site for a rest area in the vicinity of Koberg Beach. Current indications are that the drainfield and septic system at Koberg Beach is failing. Furthermore, the Stanley Rock site is much too small for predicted rest area demand. Development of a Treaty fishing access site at Stanley Rock is not intended to eliminate public access to the

west swimming beach or the rock monolith. The Treaty fishing access site is primarily centered on the Koberg Beach rest area.

The Wind River site was identified for further study as a recreational facility in the CRGNSA Management Plan dated 1992. This management plan recommends acquisition of this property by a recreational agency for public recreation. Under this proposal the site would serve as a day use river access location and the trail head for the Wind River Trail. Proposed acquisition of this site for Treaty fishing access removes the Wind River site from further consideration as a CRGNSA recreational site.

5.4 Biological Assessments

Biological assessments will be prepared for species listed as threatened or endangered. Presently these are the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, and three stocks of salmon. It is expected that there would be no effect on these species from the proposed action. Biological assessments, like Section 404 evaluations and detailed cultural inventories, will be prepared after acquisition, as appropriate.

5.5 Coordination Report

The proposed action is being coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and that agency provided a draft Coordination Act Report (CAR) dated January 1993. A copy of the CAR complete with Corps responses are attached as appendix B.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

Land available adjacent to the Bonneville pool with the necessary attributes to serve the needs of Treaty fishing is very scarce and in great demand by other entities. The six sites described in this document will fulfill the requirements of PL 100-581 and have the approval of the Treaty Tribes, the resource agencies tasked with managing the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, and the resource agencies concerned with the environmental management of the Bonneville pool. The two potential sites referenced in section 5. are less desirable in terms of satisfying the requirements of the law. They may have the capability of meeting the needs, but would require additional study effort and generally have higher development costs.

6.2 Recommendations

Recommend this acquisition document serves as the basis to immediately proceed with real estate action necessary to acquire land to fulfill the requirements of Public Law 100-581 Sec 401 (b), (1). Also recommend the Corps accelerate the land acquisition program because of the shortage of available sites for purchase and the increased demand for land adjacent to the Bonneville pool.

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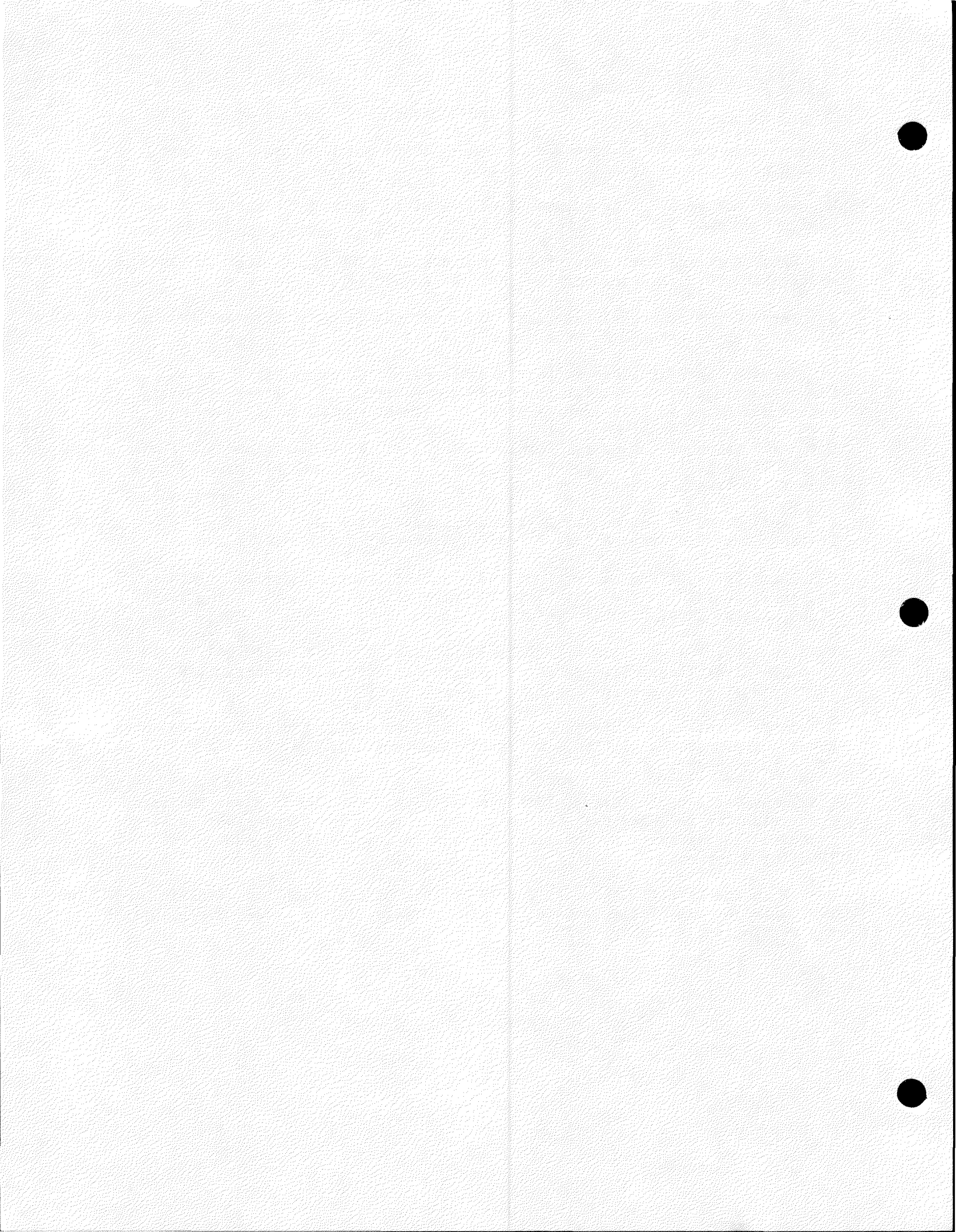
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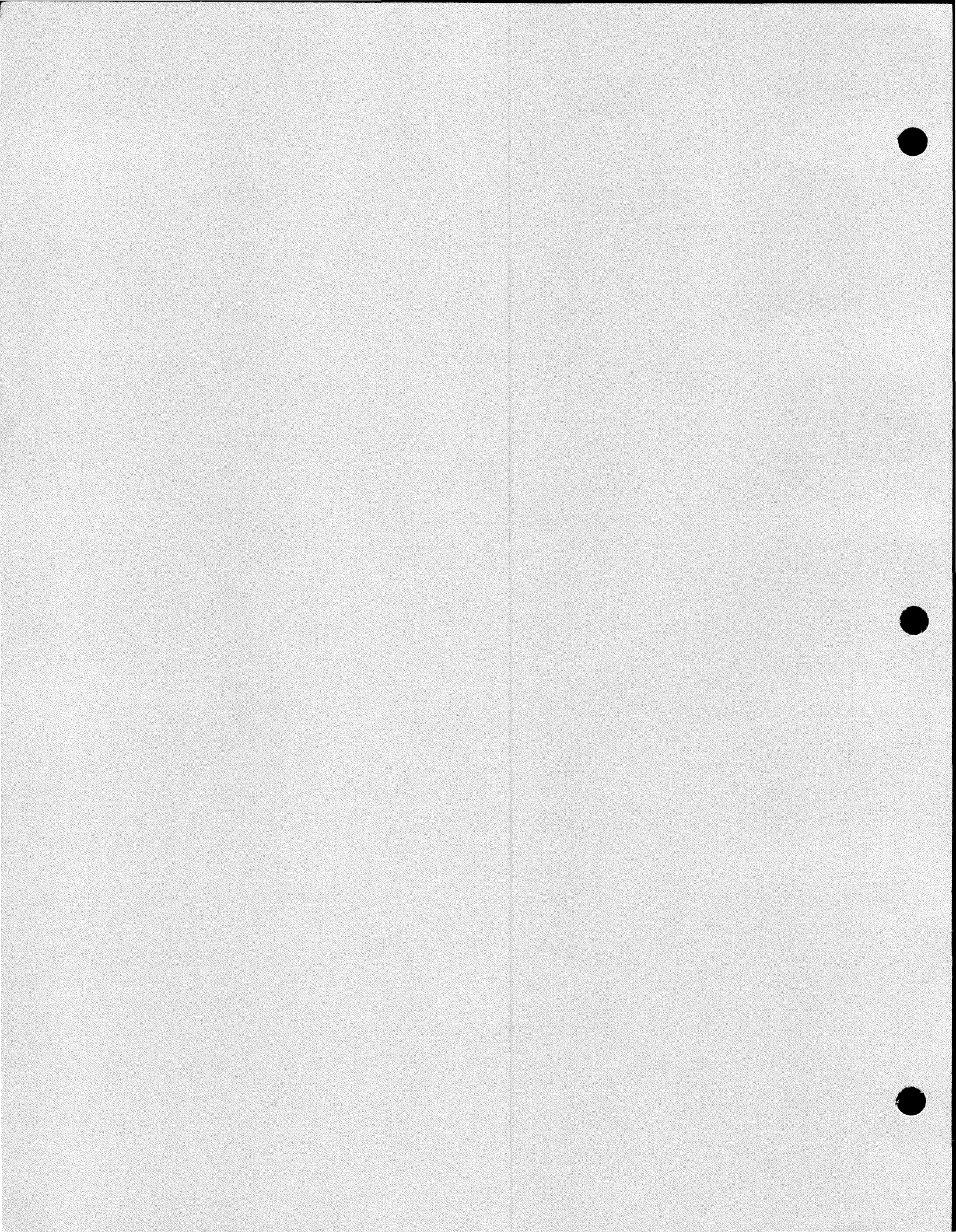
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APPENDIX A

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT



COLUMBIA RIVER
TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES
BONNEVILLE REAL ESTATE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

In November 1988 the Congress passed Public Law 100-581, Review of Tribal Constitutions and Bylaws. Title IV of this law, Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Sites, authorized the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to acquire, develop, and transfer lands along the Columbia River on Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day pools in support of treaty fishing of four Treaty Tribes: the Nez Perce Tribe; the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation; the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation. In general, Title IV provides that 21 designated sites (also known as Section 401(a) sites) shall be administered to provide access and facilities in support of treaty fishing use of these four Treaty Tribes. In addition, the law directs the Corps of Engineers (Corps) to identify, acquire, and improve six sites adjacent to Bonneville Pool for treaty fishing access and to conduct facility improvements at five existing in-lieu sites.

In an effort to expedite the required actions of PL 100-581, the Corps, after holding several public meetings and coordinating with the Tribes, decided to initiate a two-phase program. Phase I originally dealt with improvement of three existing in-lieu sites plus five Section 401(a) sites with few conflicts. The remaining sites, requiring more coordination and resolution of more extensive conflicts, were studied in Phase II. Separate reports and environmental assessments were prepared for Phase I and Phase II sites. Four Phase I sites, all located on Bonneville pool, are proposed for construction in FY 1995. The remaining four Phase I sites, while having few conflicts, will require legislative amendment to adjust boundaries. Final implementation decisions on these are deferred to Phase II, although all eight Phase I sites were covered in an Environmental Assessment. One site, Faler Road at Boardman, Oregon, was not included in the Finding of No Significant Impacts issued on December 16, 1992, for other Phase I sites, but is further examined in the EA for Phase II sites. While estimated costs of acquisition and development of six sites on Bonneville Pool are included in the Phase II report, a third report (Land Acquisition Study report) and environmental assessment specific to that acquisition and development have been prepared.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

The purpose and need for this action is to provide treaty fishing access and facilities for four Treaty Tribes as directed by Title IV of Public Law 100-581 by the acquisition and development of six sites on the Bonneville Pool, for an acquisition cost not to exceed \$2,000,000.

PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

The proposed action is to acquire and develop six treaty fishing access sites on the Bonneville Pool of the Columbia River, Oregon and Washington. Table A-1 lists the sites and depicts specific actions to occur, based on conceptual development at each site. Numerous sites have been evaluated (see main report). Six sites with moderate to good potential and willing sellers are recommended for acquisition and development as treaty fishing access sites. Sites recommended for further study are: (1) Lyle, Washington; (2) Stanley Rock, Oregon; (3) Wind River, Washington; (4) White Salmon, Washington; (5) Dallesport, Washington; and (6) Bingen Boat Channel, Washington. (Figure 1).

The alternative of no action would continue the existing situation of inadequate compensation for the flooding of reasonable and accustomed fishing access sites for the four Treaty Tribes due to Bonneville Dam. This alternative is not realistic since the action is mandated by the Congress. No other alternatives were considered.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

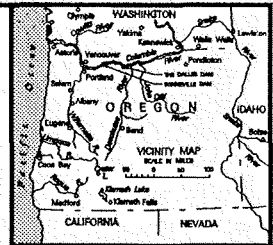
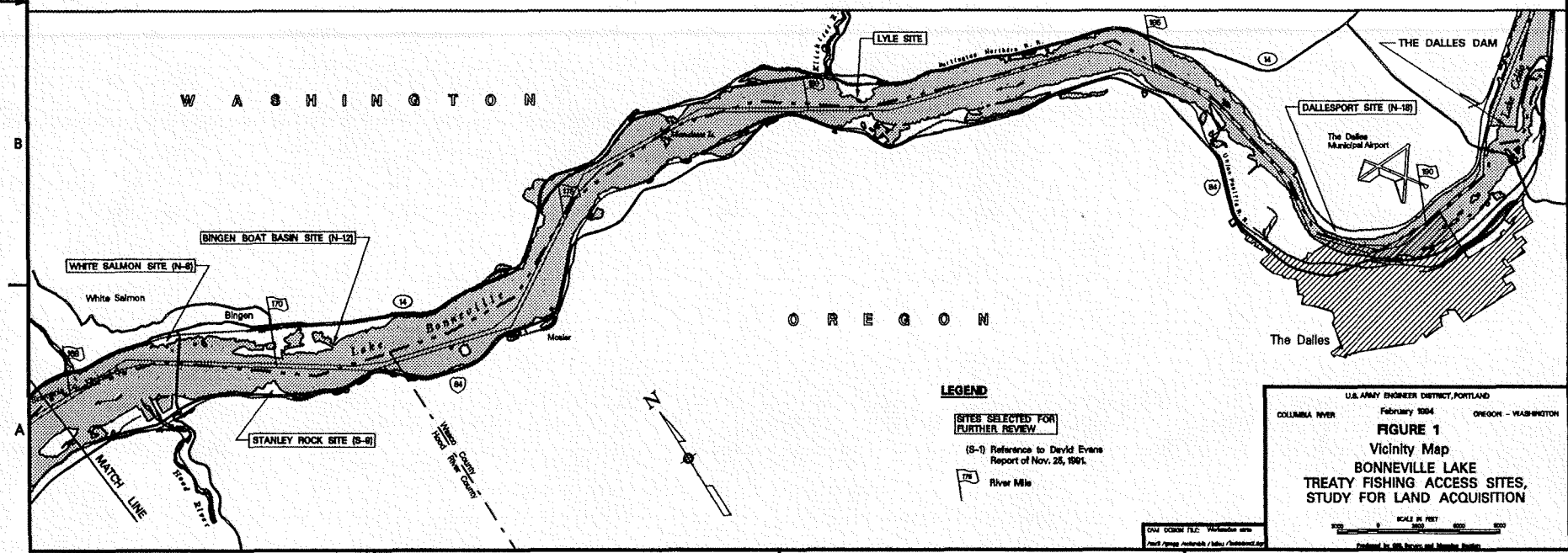
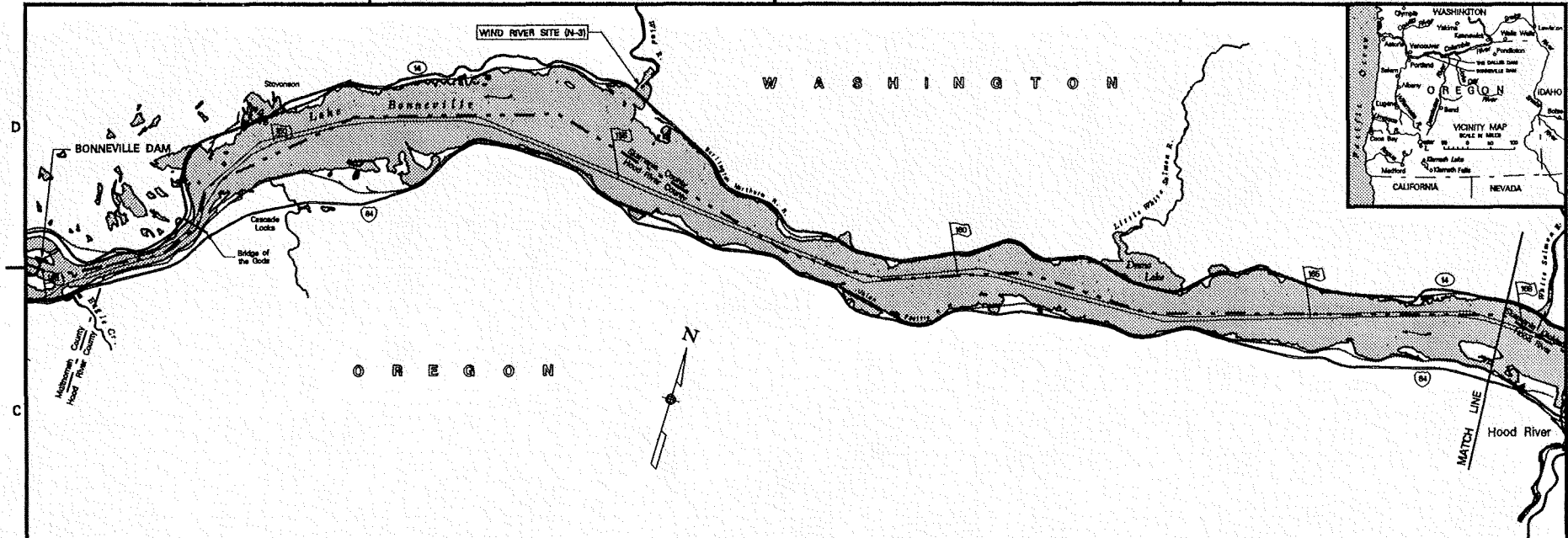
The Columbia River and its immediate environs in the States of Oregon and Washington, between river mile (RM) 150 and 192, constitute the general area of the proposed action. There is a whole complex of land uses: transportation, residential, urban, commercial, agricultural, and recreational. There are specific areas used by Indian tribes for traditional hunting and fishing. Cultural resources abound. The region contains a wide variety of habitats and associated vegetative communities, ranging from moist conditions to the west and to dry shrub steppe of eastern Washington and Oregon. Several plant species that are candidates for listing as threatened or endangered occur in the area. There are six major vegetative zones supporting considerable diversity of wildlife. There are several big game species, furbearers, upland game, and terrestrial and aquatic birds. Fisheries resources include anadromous salmonids (including three stocks listed under the Threatened and Endangered Species Act), both wild and hatchery, sturgeon, and several warmwater species. The Columbia River is particularly important as a migratory pathway to the upriver spawning and rearing grounds in the upper Columbia and Snake Rivers. Peak movements of juvenile salmonids occur during the months of April, May, June, and July.

All of Lake Bonneville is within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Additional information on the resources of the region can be found in the Main Report. Other government publications such as the Mid-Columbia River Projects Master Plan for Resource Use by the Corps of Engineers, Portland District, 1988; and Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, Management Plan prepared by the USFS and the Columbia River Gorge Commission, 1990, are useful sources.

Two bird species listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act, bald eagles and peregrine falcons, rest and range over the project area. They are especially attracted to areas where concentrations of waterfowl, shorebirds, rock doves, or other birds may be high. The National Marine Fisheries Service

**Proposed Development at Acquisition Sites
Table A-1**

Development	Lyle	Wind River	Stanley Rock	White Salmon	Dallesport	Bingen Boat Channel
Boat Ramp	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Landing Dock	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Camping Sites	8 Sites	10 Sites	10 Sites	Camping Area	8 Sites	No
Toilets Vault Chemical	Chemical 2		2 Vault	2 Vault or Chemical	2 Chemical	2 Vault or Chemical
Restroom Shower	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Utilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Asphalt Paving	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Parking	8 Spaces	10 Spaces	10 Spaces	8 Spaces	8 Spaces	No
Boundary Fencing	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Net Repair Area	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Fish Cleaning Area	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Dredging	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Dumpster Pad	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Landscaping	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Groin	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No



LEGEND

SITES SELECTED FOR FURTHER REVIEW

(S-1) Reference to David Evans Report of Nov. 28, 1961.

70 River Mile

U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS DISTRICT, PORTLAND
 February 1964
 COLUMBIA RIVER OREGON - WASHINGTON
FIGURE 1
 Vicinity Map
 BONNEVILLE LAKE
 TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES,
 STUDY FOR LAND ACQUISITION

SCALE IN FEET
 0 500 1000 2000

Prepared by: [illegible]
 Checked by: [illegible]
 Drawn by: [illegible]

(NMFS) has recently listed the Snake River sockeye salmon as endangered, and has proposed two stocks of the Snake River chinook for listing.

Project locations include sites on the Columbia within Lake Bonneville.

Lake Bonneville: The Bonneville Project is 40 miles east of Portland, Oregon, within the Columbia River Gorge. Project purposes are navigation and hydro-electric power. Formed by the Bonneville Lock and Dam at RM 145.1, Lake Bonneville has a pool surface area of approximately 20,600 acres and 130 miles of shoreline. At the lake's upstream end, the Columbia River flows through the relatively open, rolling terrain of the Columbia Plateau into the steep-walled, forested gorge. Relatively small amounts of beach or gently sloping shoreline exist along the shore of the pool, and much of that is occupied by highway and railroad rights-of-way, and municipal and industrial uses. Recreation use at Corps-administered sites totaled more than 2.5 million visitor days in 1988, over 3 million in 1989, and over 4 million in 1992.

Existing In-Lieu Sites (BIA): Native Americans have fished, camped, and lived on the shores of the Columbia River for centuries. In 1939, after Bonneville Dam had been completed, an understanding was reached between the four Tribes and the Corps on a program to acquire lands to compensate for those flooded by the dam. Five sites were acquired and transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). These five sites are: Wind River (23.6 acres), Cooks Landing (3.14 acres), Underwood (4.19 acres), Cascade Locks (1.6 acres), and Lone Pine (9 acres).

These sites have some development (boat ramps, drying sheds, sanitary facilities). Some sites are in need of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation and provision of some new facilities is addressed in Phase I and II reports.

Acquisition Sites

Six sites on Bonneville Pool, five in Washington and one in Oregon, are recommended for acquisition. At two locations, approximately 10 acres would be acquired from larger parcels. A brief description of these six sites and their significant resources is presented in Table A-2. Native Americans fish at or near each of these six sites, where several individual or family tribal members have registered net sites. More detailed description of each acquisition site is given in the main report.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

All actions and impacts are based on management of the Columbia River System under present conditions. No attempts have been made to estimate impacts should management of the System be altered due to changing National priorities (which could occur based on eventual recommendations of the ongoing inter-agency Columbia River System Operations Review Study), or Supplements to the 1992 Options Analysis being conducted for the Snake/Columbia River System (per recommendation of the Salmon Summit) or the listing of additional anadromous fish species as threatened or endangered.

Table A-2. PROPOSED ACQUISITION SITES, BONNEVILLE POOL*

SITE	LOCATION CO/STATE/RM	EXISTING USE	VEGETATION/HABITAT	WILDLIFE	EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE
Lyle	Klickitat, Wa. RM 180.7, Ac 5	Native American fishing; rural residential development potential	Grass, pine, alder, willow	Moderate value habitat	Access road, old ferry landing
Stanley Rock	Hood River, Or. RM 170.1 Ac 13	Oregon State Park, Koberg Rest Area; former quarry	Cottonwood, alder	Moderate value habitat	Rest area, picnic facilities
Wind River	Skamania, Wa. CRM 154.7 Ac 41 Wind RM 0-.5	Former log storage basin; caretaker's living quarters	Brush, shrub, alder	High value habitat	Access road, old log landing ramp
White Salmon	Klickitat, Wa. RM 169.5, Ac 20	Residential area	Cottonwood, alder, Oregon ash, black berries	Moderate value habitat	Access road, utilities
Dalles- port	Klickitat, Wa. RM 188.5 Ac 10 (out of 59-acre parcel)	Vacant; RR r-o-w; residential development potential	Sage, grass, sedge, horsetail in wetland depression; migrating sand dune	Moderate value habitat	Access road
Bingen Boat Basin	Klickitat, Wa. RM 172.0 Ac 4	Native American fishing; county property	Grass, trees, wetland	High value habitat	Access road on flood control dike, utilities

*Cultural resources at sites are not known; field investigation required. All sites are adjacent to the Columbia River where the Snake River sockeye, an endangered species, and two stocks of the Snake River chinook salmon, threatened species, have been listed by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Acquisition

Acquisition, from willing sellers, of one to six sites, ranging in size from 4 to 41 acres, up to a total of 125 acres, would have no direct effect on the physical or biological environment. Four of the sites are in private ownership, although river frontage at White Salmon is in public ownership: acquisition by the Corps for eventual administration by the Bureau of Indian Affairs would remove these acres from the property tax rolls. Since three of the four privately-owned sites are in Klickitat County, Washington, the majority of the tax loss would be in this county.

Development and Use

Conceptual site plans have been prepared for each of the six sites (See main report). Except for Bingen, each site would have access roads, parking area, a boat ramp and dock, water and sanitary facilities, and fish cleaning and/or net drying areas. Some sites would accommodate camping. Groins or other wind protection may be provided at some sites. Development at Bingen Boat Basin would be minimal, consisting of a landing dock and chemical toilet. Acquisition and development of the Wind River site would reduce the need to rehabilitate the upstream in-lieu site, described in the Phase II Report/EA.

Physical. The primary impacts on the physical environment involve disturbance and compaction of soil and vegetation from area use and construction of asphalt or gravel access roads, and short-term turbidity and covering of benthic communities due to construction of boat ramps and groins, and associated fill and dredging, in the Columbia River/Lake Bonneville.

Biological. Construction of new ramps, groins, and landing docks would result in the loss of benthic organisms and some shallow water habitat, due to covering of the benthos and dredging. It is estimated that the five new boat ramps (one each at Lyle, Wind River, White Salmon, Dallesport, and Stanley Rock) would cover approximately 4,000 square feet each, or 20,000 square feet in all, of the Columbia River/Wind River benthos. Additional fill would be required at some sites to reach deep water. Groins, if required, would cover one-third to one-half acre each. Dredging would be required at Wind River site, where an estimated 5,000 cubic yards of material would be removed. A portion of an old revetment may also be removed to open the channel for natural flushing. Minimal dredging may be required at other sites. Disposal of dredged material could be on-site, used as fill for the ramps/groins; some in-water site in the Columbia River; or at some site of the contractor's choice, and in accordance with State and Federal regulations. Impacts of fill for the ramps and groins, and dredging, are expected to be minor. Additional information will be developed during site planning and utilized in the preparation of evaluations under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

If constructed, groins could interfere with water flow and the passage of juvenile salmon migrants. Siltation and downstream erosion are also sometimes associated with groin placement. With proper siting and placement of these facilities, however, these impacts can be minimized. Loss of food production areas and cover are the primary impacts to aquatic species from ramp and groin

construction. Two of the six sites have high fish and wildlife values, and the remainder have moderate values. The mouth of Wind River is a particularly important feeding and resting area for juvenile spring chinook, fall chinook, and coho salmon. Mitigation for development at sites with high and moderate value may be necessary, depending on the amount and location of development. Overall, unmitigated losses are expected to be minimal.

In the process of constructing roads, parking areas, and sanitary facilities, less than 1 acre of vegetation would be removed and not be reestablished. This is a combined total for all six sites, and is considered to have insignificant impacts. Development and use of these facilities would disturb or eliminate some habitat for small mammals, raptors, song birds and deer. Wetland areas would be avoided. The amount of habitat lost is not expected to result in long-term damage to wildlife populations.

Recreational. A potential for impacts on the existing recreational use of Bonneville Pool by the general public could occur at several sites. Wind surfing has become very popular on Bonneville Pool, and conflicts have developed between wind surfers and Tribal fishers, especially regarding net lines. Once sites are acquired, developed and transferred to the BIA, the use of the six treaty fishing access sites would be for the four Treaty Tribes, unless the Tribes agreed to some other arrangement. Public recreation access is limited along Lake Bonneville. Provision of additional boat ramps which the public are not allowed to use could lead to potential conflicts. This could be a specific problem at Stanley Rock, since it is currently owned by the Oregon Parks Division and provides a rest area (Koberg Beach) for west-bound Interstate 84. However, the State indicates that the rest area will probably be phased out, although recreational access for the public to the beach and the rock itself will remain. Conflicts are expected to be minor over the long term. Conflicts with recreational sturgeon fishers could also occur at Stanley Rock site.

Wind River site was prioritized for further study as a recreational facility in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (CRGNSA) Management Plan (1992), and would have served as a day use river access site and the trail head for Wind River Trail. The plan recommends acquisition by a recreation-providing agency for public recreation. Acquisition of this site for treaty fishing access removes the site from further consideration as a CRGNSA recreation site. Coordination with the USFS to develop recreation sites within the National Scenic Area may result in mitigation of recreation conflicts, but mitigation is not required or authorized.

Impacts of the proposed action to recreation are expected to be minor to moderately adverse, depending on the site.

Cultural. Most sites contain cultural resources. Lyle site is considered by Native Americans to be a sacred site. Coordination is on-going with the Treaty Tribes and the State Historic Preservation Officers of both Oregon and Washington.

Land Use. Development and use of these sites for land-based Treaty Fishing Access Sites would change the existing and planned use of most of the sites. Land use designation within CRGNSA for these six sites are public recreation for Wind River and Stanley Rock, rural residential for Dallesport site, and urban for the three other sites. Use of these sites for Treaty Tribe fishing would be similar to their expected use at any other fishing access site. Treaty fishing use is not expected to be as intense a use, or by large numbers of people, as would occur if the sites were for public recreation.

Socio-Economic. In addition to the impact acquisition would have on the tax base (see above), development of these sites for treaty fishing access could cause displacement or conflict with registered net sites held by tribal members and families at most of these locations. This issue will require resolution by the Treaty Tribes and the BIA.

CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

a. Clean Water Act of 1977: Section 404(b)(1) water quality evaluation will be required at any site where dredged material disposal or in-water fill, required for boat ramp construction, would occur. Evaluations will be prepared in compliance with the requirements of this act after lands have been acquired and detailed site plans prepared, and prior to construction. Impacts are not expected to be significant.

b. Coastal Zone Management Act: The proposed action is outside the coastal zone of both the State of Washington and Oregon. No effect on the coastal zone of either State is expected.

c. Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been consulted, and has indicated that the endangered peregrine falcon and the threatened bald eagle may be present at various locations within the project area. A biological assessment has been prepared and it is expected that there would be no effect on these species from the proposed action.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has recently listed the Snake River sockeye salmon as endangered and two stocks of the Snake River chinook as threatened. A biological assessment has been prepared on these species, and it is expected that there would be no effect on the continued existence of these species from the proposed action. The Corps will continue to coordinate with NMFS in regard to these species.

d. Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act: The proposed action has been coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and that agency provided a final Coordination Act Report (CAR) dated March 1, 1993. A copy of the CAR and the Corps response accompanies the draft Acquisition Study report. Further coordination with USFWS will occur during development of detailed site plans.

e. Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended: No marine resources would be affected by the proposed action.

f. Cultural Resources Acts: A cultural resources investigation will be conducted. The Oregon and Washington State Historic Preservation Offices have been contacted regarding literature searches for known sites at the six acquisition sites. Field investigations will be necessary subsequent to purchase.

g. Executive Order 11988, Flood Plain Management, 24 May 1977: Any proposed dredging is not expected to affect river discharge capacities or flood heights in the Columbia River.

h. Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands: Development would be situated to avoid wetlands when possible. If necessary, a mitigation plan for unavoidable impacts to wetlands would be developed with input from USFWS following final design of the sites.

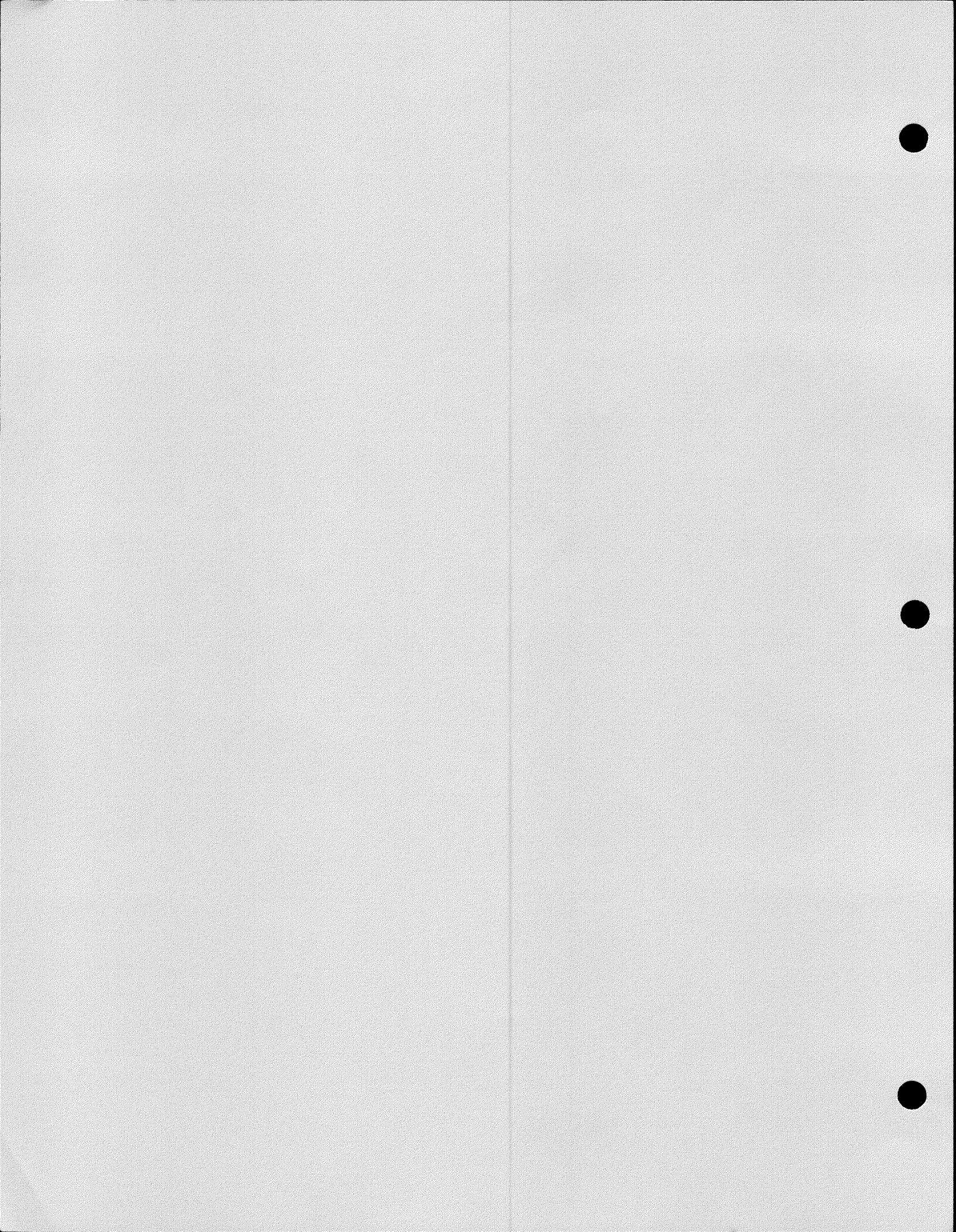
i. Analysis of Impacts on Prime and Unique Farmlands: Not applicable.

j. Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act: Land use designation within CRGNSA for these six sites are public recreation for Wind River and Stanley Rock, rural residential for Dallesport site, and urban for the three other sites. Section 17(a)(7) of the savings provisions of PL 99-663 exempts lands held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior and other land acquired by the Corps of Engineers for benefit of Indian Tribes from provisions of the act. Once acquired by the Corps and transferred to BIA, management designations of CRGNSA would no longer be applicable.

k. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Resource conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Sites proposed for acquisition and transference will be investigated for hazardous, toxic and radioactive waste (HTRW). Presence of HTRW will be responded to within the requirements of the law and USACE regulations and guidance.

APPENDIX B

DRAFT COORDINATION ACT REPORT





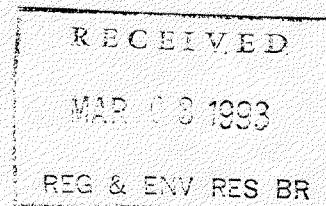
United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Portland Field Office
2600 SE 98th Avenue, Suite 100
Portland, Oregon 97266

March 1, 1993

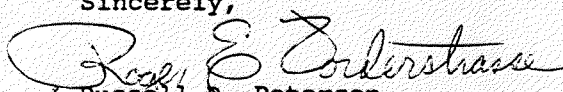
Colonel Charles A. W. Hines, District Engineer
Portland District, Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, Oregon 97208



Dear Colonel Hines:

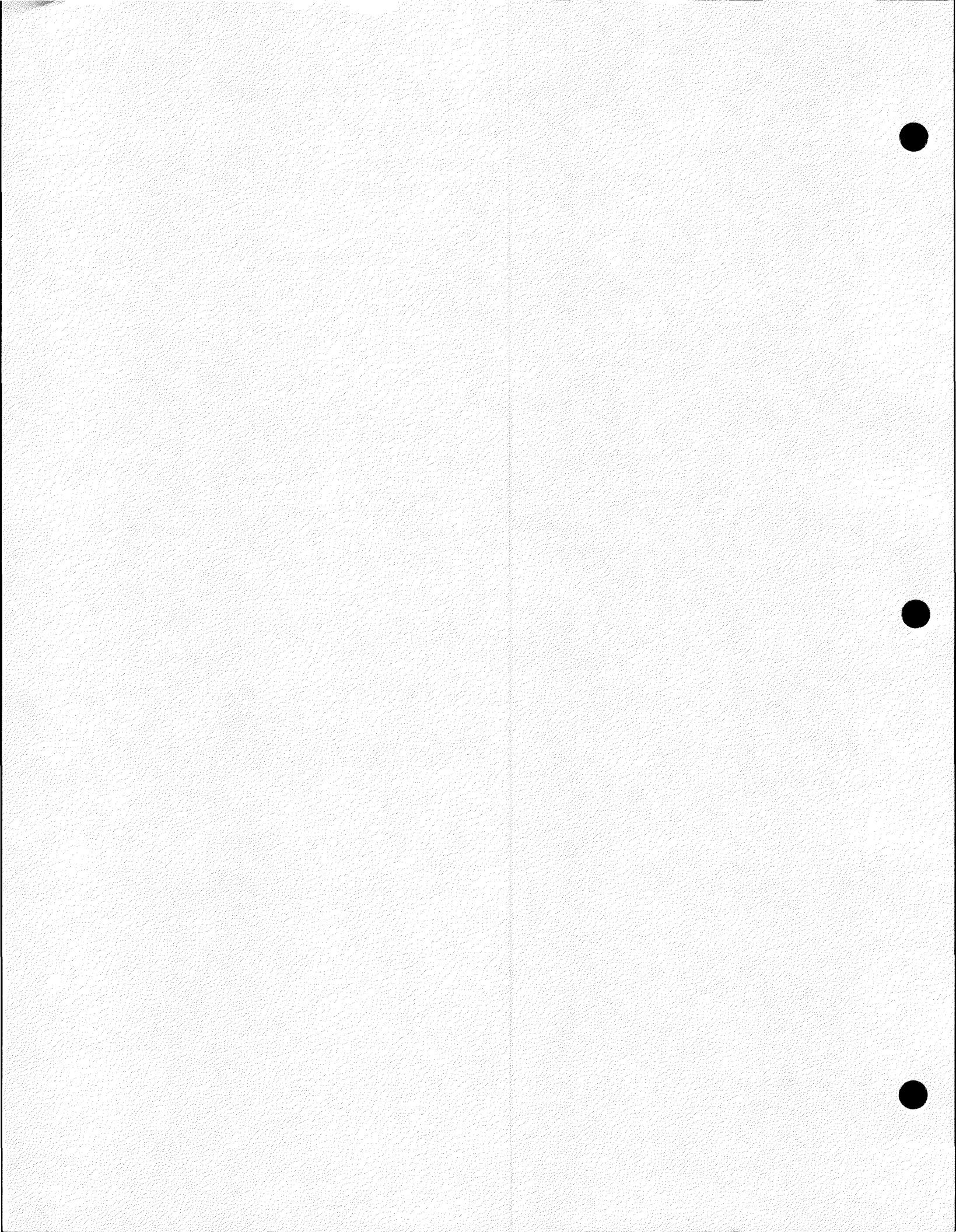
The final supplemental Coordination Act Report on the additional treaty fishing access sites on the Columbia River (Bonneville Pool) is attached. Two of the proposed sites have high value for fish and wildlife and the remaining four sites are of moderate value. The CAR recommends minimal inwater development and limiting non-water-dependent development to upland areas to protect wetland and shallow water habitat.

Sincerely,


for Russell D. Peterson
Field Supervisor

Enclosure

cc:
ODFW
WDF, Olympia
WDF, Battleground
WDW, Vancouver
NMFS
EPA
DSL
DEQ
DOE





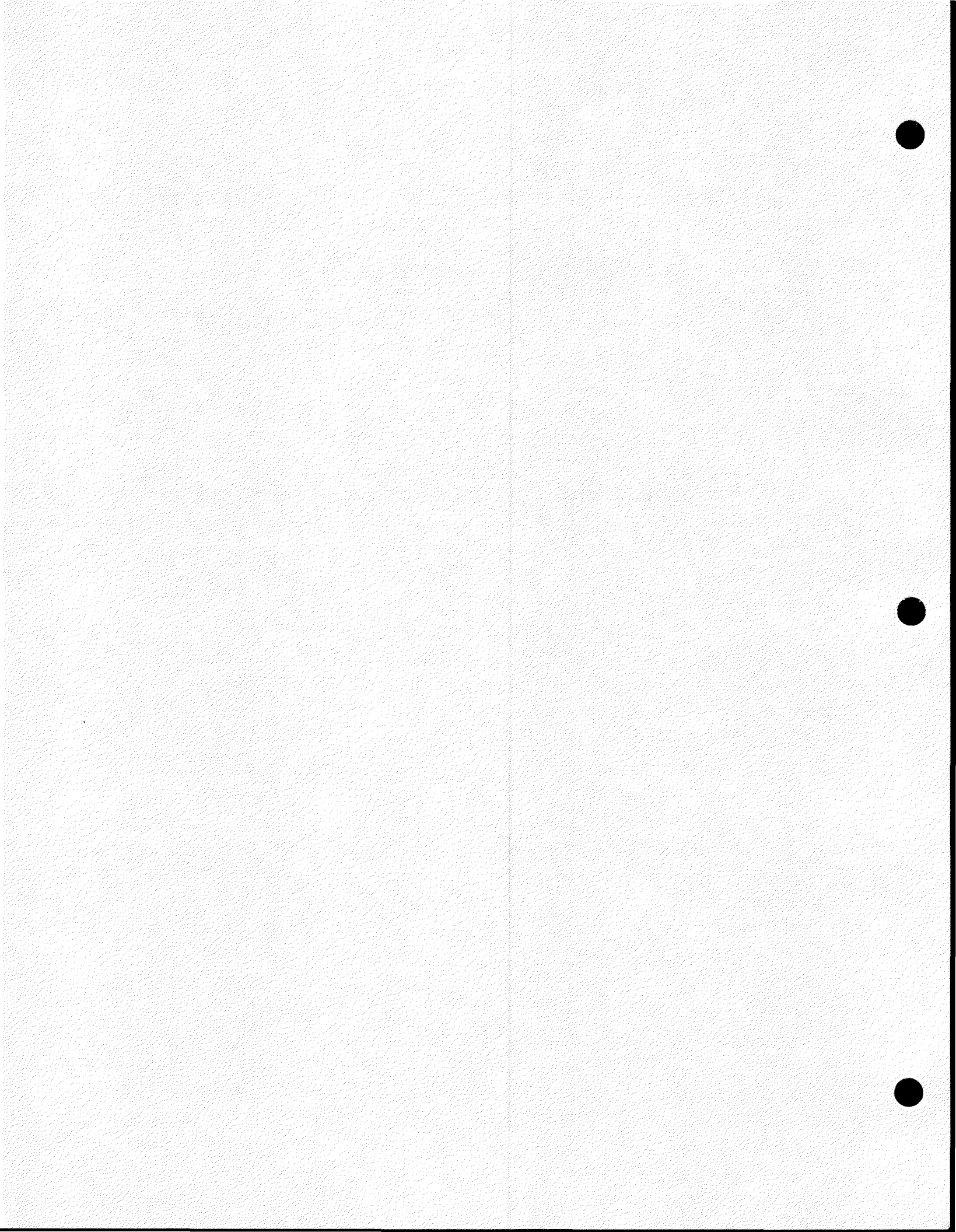
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



**COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES,
BONNEVILLE POOL**

**REGION ONE
MARCH 1993**





United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Portland Field Office
2600 SE 98th Avenue, Suite 100
Portland, Oregon 97266

March 1, 1993

Colonel Charles A. W. Hines, District Engineer
Portland District, Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, Oregon 97208

Dear Colonel Hines:

This is a supplement to the Fish and Wildlife Service's detailed report of July 17, 1991, on the proposed development of 25 treaty fishing access sites on the Columbia River. This supplement expresses the position of the Service on the impacts to fish and wildlife resources of developing six additional treaty fishing access sites on the Columbia River between Bonneville Dam and The Dalles Dam (Bonneville Pool). This statement and the attached supplemental report constitute our Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report under Section 2(b) of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), and are consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act.

This report has been coordinated with and has the concurrence of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife as indicated in the attached letter from Jim Turner dated February 19, 1993; the Washington Department of Fisheries as indicated in the letter from Gayle Kreitman dated February 19, 1993; and the Washington Department of Wildlife as indicated in the February 9, 1993, letter from Carl Dugger. This report was also developed in cooperation with the National Marine Fisheries Service whose comments have been addressed in the report.

The proposed project involves the development of treaty fishing access at six sites in the Bonneville Pool on the Columbia River. These sites are: 1) Wind River, Washington; 2) Stanley Rock, Oregon; 3) Lyle, Washington; 4) White Salmon, Washington; 5) Dallesport, Washington; and 6) Bingen Boat Basin, Washington. Improvements being considered for these sites include camping and parking facilities; access roads; sanitary facilities; boat ramps and docks; protective groins; fish cleaning, curing, and ancillary fishing facilities; electrical and sewage facilities; and landscaping.

All six proposed access sites have some fish and wildlife values. The most important feature at any of these sites, from a resource standpoint, are the riparian and adjacent shallow, shoreline habitats. These habitats are used extensively by large numbers of anadromous and freshwater fish, waterfowl, shorebirds, passerine birds, raptors, and furbearers. Of the six sites, two (Bingen and Wind River) have high value fish and wildlife habitat and the remaining four are of moderate value. Development of these six sites would mean filling or dredging valuable shallow water habitat; disturbance to shorebird, waterfowl, and anadromous fish habitat; and losses of small game, deer, and upland bird habitat. These impacts could be minimized by dredging


and filling within a specified inwater work period, mitigating for unavoidable losses of shallow water habitat, and restricting disposal and development to upland areas. To further protect the habitat at the Wind River site, the channel to the proposed boat ramp should be designed for natural flushing to eliminate maintenance dredging at this site. Alternatives to the access channel dredging, such as the use of shore-based equipment for construction, should also be considered.

To minimize and offset potential impacts of the proposed project, the Fish and Wildlife Service recommends that:

1. All shoreline development be limited to the construction or on-site replacement of minimally-sized boat ramps, grated docks, or groins. Further, these facilities should be concentrated at each site to minimize the extent of shoreline development and reduce the amount of dredging and/or fill required. Construction should be done in the dry with precast materials.
2. All inwater work correspond to the recommended work periods set by the resource agencies.
3. Any unavoidable losses of shallow water habitat be mitigated.
4. Alternatives to groin construction be considered to protect juvenile fish, particularly at the Lyle site.
5. The boat ramp and dock at the Wind River site be designed to enhance natural flushing and eliminate the need for access and maintenance dredging. The need to dredge an equipment access channel could be eliminated by alternatives such as the use of shore-based equipment for construction.
6. Upland development include control and treatment of surface water runoff and sewage.
7. Grassy areas be created for grazing geese on uplands in conjunction with other site developments, perhaps at White Salmon and Stanley Rock.
8. Plantings of trees, shrubs, and grass to benefit wildlife be considered for sites with limited vegetation.

Detailed information regarding fish and wildlife resources, project impacts, and our recommended actions are contained in the attached report. Please notify us of your decision regarding our recommendations, and of any changes in the project plans which may require further evaluation on our part.

Sincerely,


for Russell D. Peterson
Field Supervisor

KL/kl/stsltr



February 19, 1993

Kathleen Larson
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Portland Field Station
2600 S.E. 96th Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97266

Subject: Supplement Coordination Act Report -- Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access

Dear Ms. Larson:

We have reviewed the draft report, *A Supplement to the 1990 Detailed Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report on the Treaty Fishing Access Sites on the Columbia River*. We concur with your assessment of impacts and resource concerns. We would like to emphasize that as project proposals are developed, that all opportunities to enhance aquatic and upland riparian habitat as a general practice be further incorporated in the plans.

Thank you for the opportunity to review your report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James C. Turner", written over a horizontal line.

James C. Turner
Waterways Alteration Coordinator
Habitat Conservation Division

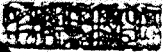
jct

cc: Patty Snow, Gail McEwen -- ODFW





Robert Turner
Acting Director



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

115 General Administration Building, M.S. AX-11 • Olympia, Washington 98504 • (206) 753-6600 • (SCAN) 234-6600

February 19, 1993

Russell D. Peterson
U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
2600 Southeast 98th Avenue, Suite 100
Portland, Oregon 97266

SUBJECT: Concurrence Letter for the Supplement to the Fish and Wildlife Service's 1990 Detailed Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report on the Treaty Fishing Access Sites on the Columbia River

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Washington Department of Fisheries reviewed the above-referenced Supplement to the Fish and Wildlife Service's 1990 Detailed Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report on the Treaty Fishing Access Sites on the Columbia River, dated March 1, 1993. We concur with the fish resource evaluation and potential impacts related to construction of the six proposed Bonneville Pool sites.

We continue to recommend the Wind River site be dropped from consideration. At the minimum, this site should be placed at a very low priority. Shallow water habitat is limiting in that reach of the Columbia River. This habitat at the mouth of the Wind River is not only important to Wind River spring chinook salmon for resting and feeding, but even more so for downstream migrating salmonids spawned in the upper Columbia and Snake River. Snake River sockeye salmon have been listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act and Snake River spring/summer and fall chinook salmon have been listed as threatened.

Mitigation for the significant impact to shallow water habitat by channel and construction access dredging at the Wind River site is best accomplished by avoidance of the impact. Where mitigation cannot be avoided, mitigation would require the creation of shallow water habitat within the Wind River or immediately adjacent areas to achieve no-net-loss of habitat. Unfortunately, suitable sites for such mitigation are virtually non-existent. Avoidance of the impact at this site remains the preferred option.

Russell D. Peterson
Page 2
February 22, 1993

Thank you for the opportunity to provide review comments on the draft document. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please call me at (206) 902-2564.

Sincerely,



Gayle Kreitman
Regional Supervisor, Freshwater Permits
Habitat Management Division

GK:lmh

cc: Ken Mohoric, Washington Department of Fisheries, Battle Ground
Don Haring, Washington Department of Fisheries, Olympia
Duane Phinney, Washington Department of Fisheries, Olympia

C. E. SMITH
Director



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

5405 N.E. Hazel Dell Ave., Vancouver, WA 98663

Tel. (206) 696-6211

February 9, 1993

Russell D. Peterson
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
2600 SE 98th Avenue, Suite 100
Portland, OR 97266

SUBJECT: USFWS draft report on six additional treaty fishing
access sites, Columbia River, Bonneville Pool

Dear Mr. Peterson:

We have reviewed the draft supplementary report and find that it accurately describes expected impacts of the proposed sites.

Work within the ordinary high water mark of waters of the state will require Hydraulic Project Approvals (HPA's) by the Washington State Department of Fisheries (RCW 75.20.100). The state will normally write, condition or deny an HPA based on information provided on the Corps permit, unless additional information is needed to evaluate the project.

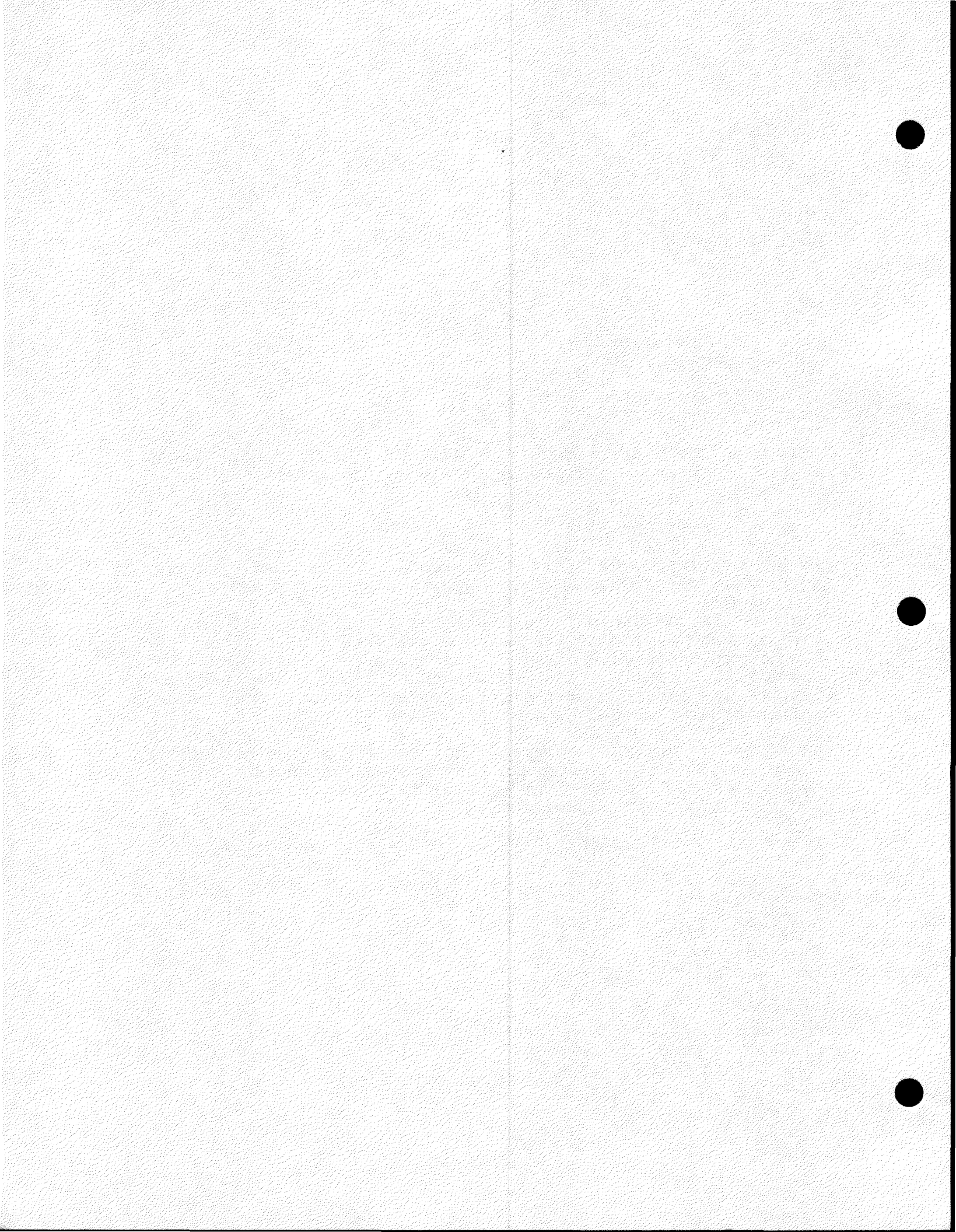
Shoreline permits and various local permits may be needed for these projects. We recommend that proponents contact the Washington State Department of Ecology, (206) 753-3096, for additional permit information.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this proposal.

Sincerely,


Carl Dugger
Area Habitat Biologist

cc: Ken Mohoric, WDF
Bryan Cowan
Connie Iten

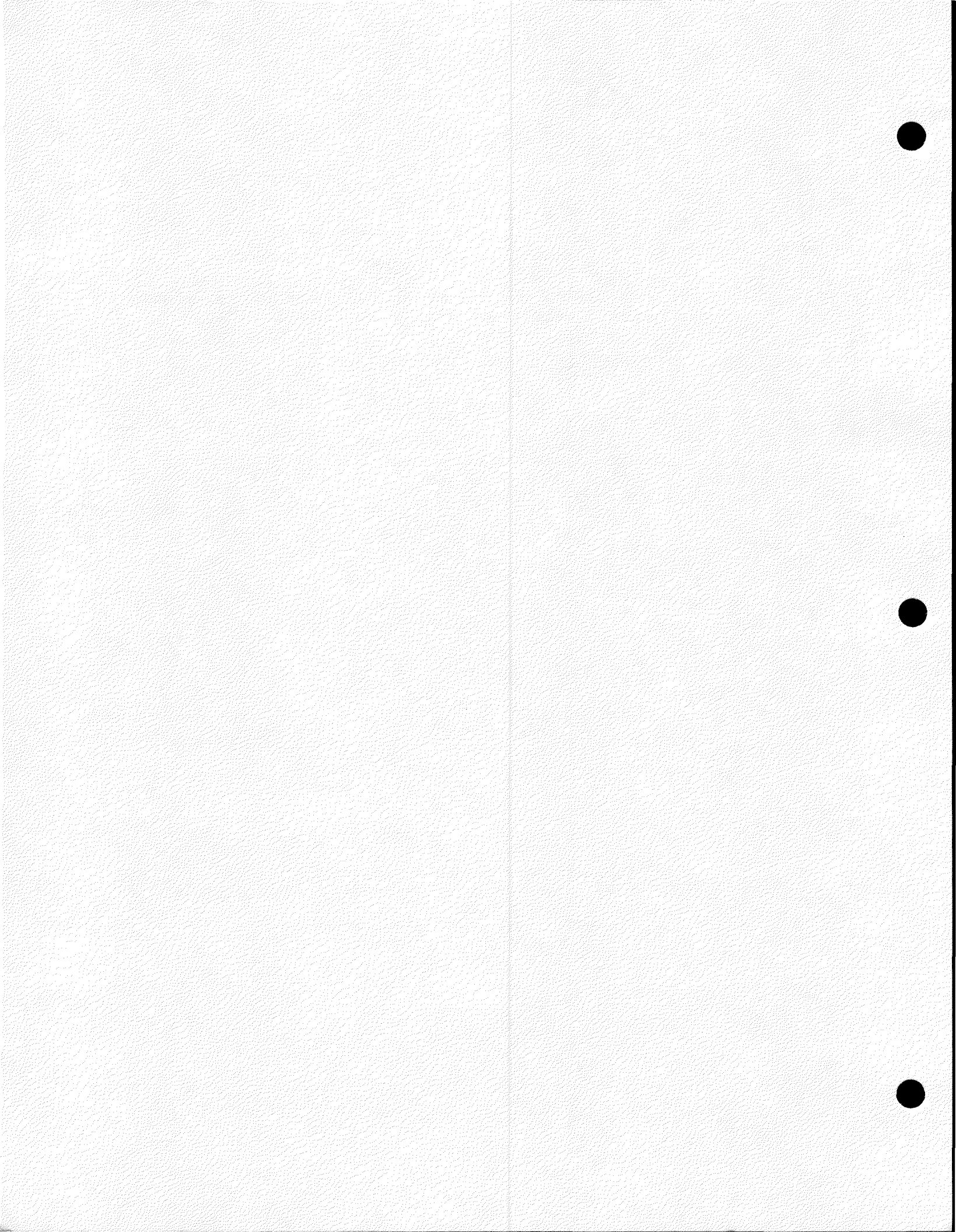


A SUPPLEMENT TO THE 1990 DETAILED FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT REPORT
ON THE TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER

Kathleen Larson

March 1, 1993

Prepared for the Portland District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
by the
Portland Ecological Services Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



PREFACE

This is a supplement to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report of July 17, 1991. That report addressed the impacts that development of 25 treaty fishing access sites would have on fish and wildlife resources of the Columbia River. Six additional sites in the Bonneville Pool have been tentatively identified for acquisition and development for treaty fishing. These latter sites are evaluated in this supplement.

This supplement is authorized under PL 100-581, Title IV-Columbia River Treaty Access Sites, Sec. 401 (b),(1). Our analysis of project impacts is based on : 1) project information and conceptual engineering data supplied by the Corps as of January 1, 1993; 2) an appraisal of existing resources; 3) a project life of 50 years; and 4) a site visit and discussion of issues on December 10, 1992.

It should be noted that the proposed project may be subject to permits over which the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has review responsibilities. Accordingly, our comments do not preclude an additional and separate evaluation by the Service, pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661, et seq.), if eventual project development requires a permit from the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army (Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899). All such permits are subject to separate review by the Service under existing statutes, executive order, memorandum of agreement, and other authorities. In review of permit applications, the Service may concur, with or without stipulations, or object to the proposed work, depending on specific construction practices which may impact fish and wildlife resources.

The Washington Departments of Fisheries and Wildlife also require a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) permit for work affecting the bed or flow of any river or stream within their jurisdiction, including all work done within the ordinary high water mark. The need to secure an HPA permit should be included in the contract specifications for each access site. A site review and complete plans and specifications including measures to protect fish life would be required to obtain an HPA.

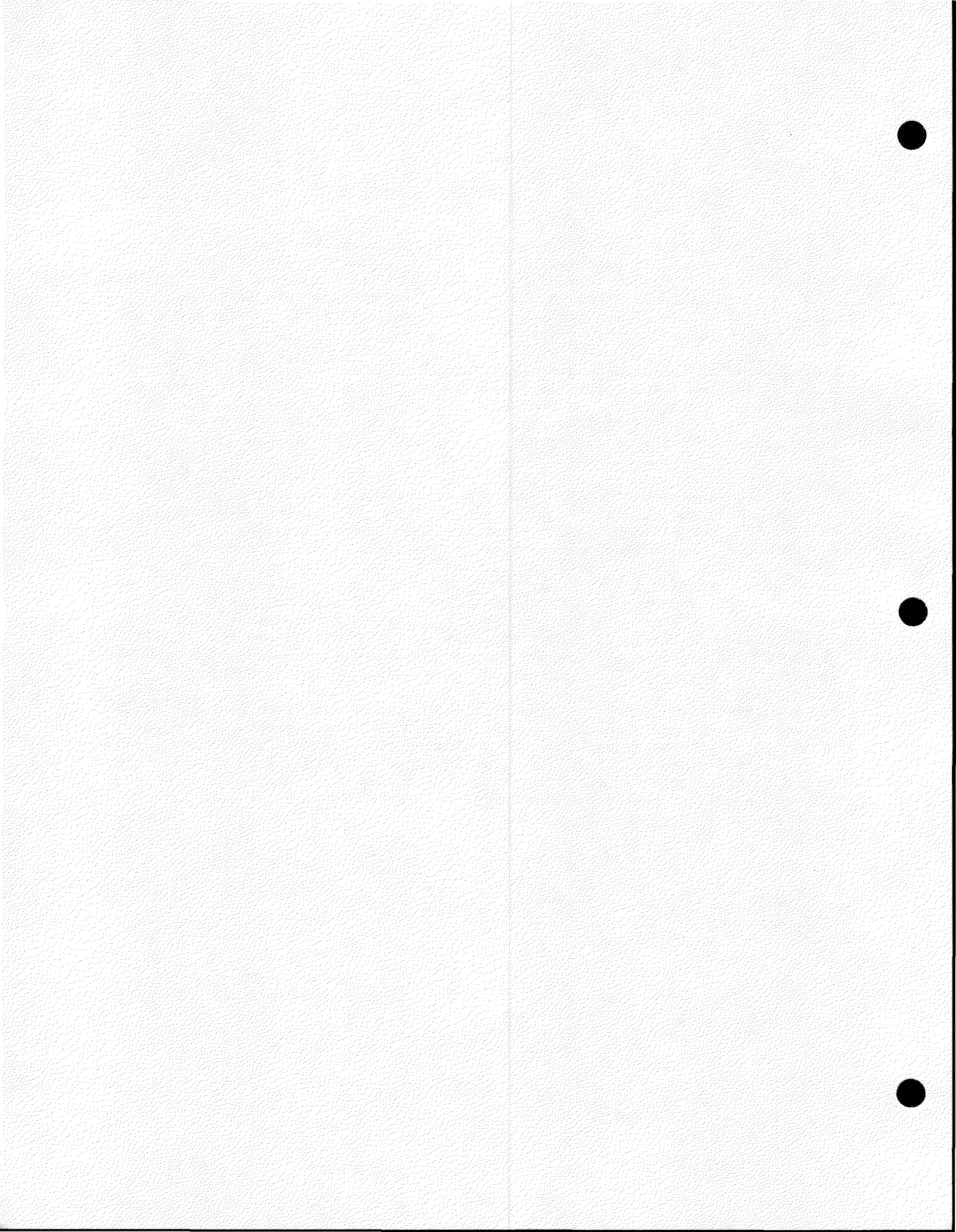


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DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Columbia River drains an area of about 260,000 square miles. The river flow, which is regulated by a series of mainstem and tributary dams, ranges from 150,000 to 600,000 cubic feet per second.

Bonneville Lake, which lies within the Columbia River Gorge, is characterized by steep, nearly vertical rock walls and rock-filled shorelines. Most of the available flat land along the shoreline has been diked and developed extensively for industrial development as well as for commercial and residential uses. The Columbia River flood plain consists primarily of alluvial material which has been inundated by Bonneville Lake. Riparian vegetation consisting of grasses, shrubs, and trees was once abundant; today, due to development of the shoreline and inundation by reservoirs, very little of this valuable habitat remains.

Climate in the region between Bonneville Dam and The Dalles Dam consists of warm, dry summers and cold, often icy, winters. Average precipitation is about 77 inches per year at Bonneville and 10 inches at The Dalles Dam. Most of the area's precipitation is in the form of intermittent rain or drizzle during the winter and spring. Snowfall is generally confined to the months of November through February.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Six sites in the Bonneville Pool (Figure 1) have been selected for development of treaty fishing access as stipulated in PL 100-581, Title IV- Columbia River Treaty Access Sites, Sec.401 (b),(1). These sites, listed in order of priority for acquisition, are: 1) Wind River, Washington; 2) Stanley Rock, Oregon; 3) Lyle, Washington; 4) White Salmon, Washington; 5) Dallesport, Washington; and 6) Bingen Boat Basin, Washington. Improvements being considered for these sites include camping and parking facilities; access roads; sanitary facilities; boat ramps and docks; protective groins; fish cleaning, curing, and ancillary fishing facilities; electrical and sewage facilities; and landscaping. Site names, specific locations, approximate acreages, and proposed improvements are included in Table 1.

There are several on-going projects in the area that could affect the planning for this project. One of these is the Systems Operations Review (SOR) which may influence the pool levels and overall operation of the mainstem Columbia dams. The potential fluctuations in water levels associated with the SOR should be considered when designing the location of the inwater facilities for the fishing access sites. Several sites along the Columbia River have been proposed for mitigation of wildlife losses caused by construction of the mainstem dams and may be in conflict or competition with the proposed developments for fishing access. Such interrelationships should be considered during the detailed planning for the access sites.

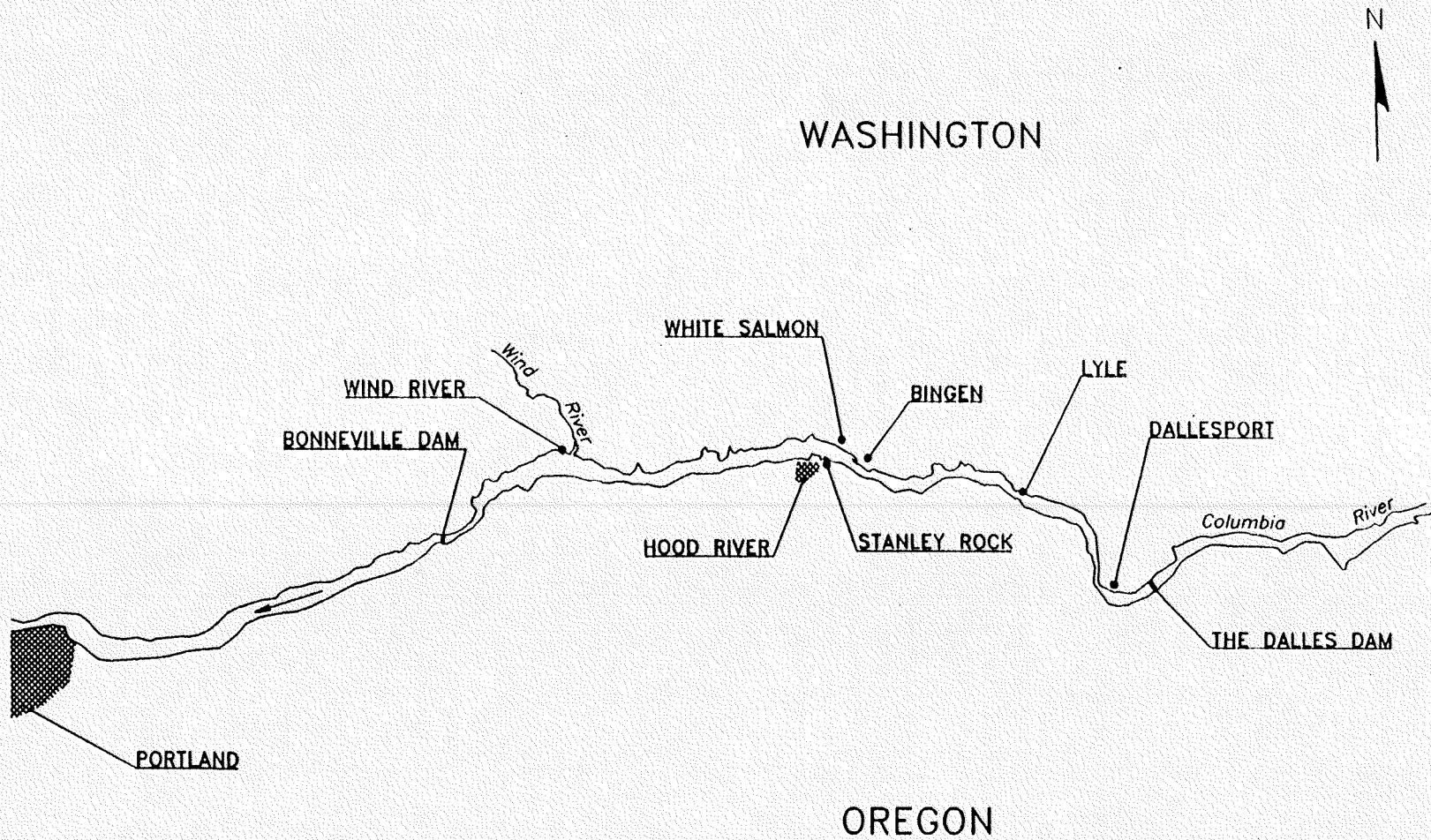


Figure 1. General Location Map for the Bonneville Pool Treaty Access Sites

Table 1. Name, Location, Acreage, and Proposed Improvements for the Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Sites

Site	Location		River Mile	Acres	Impvmnt.
	County	State			
Wind River	Skamania	WA	0-1/2	41	A, BD, F, S, C
White Salmon	Klickitat	WA	169.5	20	BD, F, S
Stanley Rock	Hood River	OR	170.1	40	BD, C, F
Bingen Boat Basin	Klickitat	WA	172.0	4	A, S, BD
Lyle	Klickitat	WA	180.7	10	A, BD, C, S, F
Dallesport	Klickitat	WA	188.5	59	BD, A, S

BD Boat ramp and dock (new construction or repair of existing facilities) except for Bingen site which is dock only
 A Access (road(s) and/or parking)
 F Fish facilities (fish drying shed, net repair area, fish cleaning area)
 S Sanitary facility
 C Camping

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION

FISH

Without the Project

The Columbia River supports a variety of fish species. Among the most important from a historical, cultural, commercial, and recreational viewpoint are the anadromous species: chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon; steelhead trout; white sturgeon; American shad; and lamprey. The Columbia River is particularly important as a migratory pathway to the upriver spawning and rearing grounds in the upper Columbia and Snake Rivers. Peak movements of juvenile salmonids occur during the months of April, May, June, and July. The Wind River at the mouth is a particularly important feeding and resting area for juvenile spring chinook, fall chinook, and coho salmon.

Adult fish passage has varied considerably over the years. Chinook passage over Bonneville Dam in 1991 numbered 340,989 fish, a shift downward from a high count of 570,881 fish in 1986. The same pattern is repeated for coho salmon (24,485) and steelhead trout (181,509) which show a significant decrease over the 1986 high counts of 130,853 and 379,891, respectively.

The 1990 commercial landings of salmon and steelhead trout in the Columbia River upstream of Bonneville Dam amounted to 2,123,300 pounds which equated to 117,000 fish. Of this total, 84 percent were landed by treaty fisherman. The value of this commercial catch was \$2,344,500. The 1990 ceremonial and subsistence catch of salmon and steelhead in Bonneville Pool was 7,200 fish. This number was supplemented with 1,425 spring chinook from Dexter Hatchery and 1,430 spring chinook from the Cowlitz Hatchery which provided the requisite 10,000 fish for ceremonial and subsistence purposes. About 3,500 white sturgeon were also harvested by treaty fishermen, which represents a significant decrease from the 11,000 sturgeon landed in 1987. There is also a recreational fishery for sturgeon off Stanley Rock. The shad harvest by treaty fishermen was only 200 fish in 1990 because there was no set net fishery for sockeye, and shad are harvested incidentally with the sockeye.¹

Important warmwater species inhabiting the project area are walleye, largemouth and smallmouth bass, bluegill, channel catfish, crappie, and bullhead. Generally, the shallow shoreline habitat is important to these species as well as salmonid species as a food source for the juvenile life stages of these fish. The shoreline vegetation also provides cover, thermal control, and nutrients to the aquatic system.

With the Project

At some of the sites, construction of inwater facilities such as boat ramps and groins would result in the filling of shallow water habitat. This would occur at all the proposed sites except the Bingen Boat Basin which involves construction of a dock only. However, even docks can show some detrimental impact to aquatic food production because of their shading of the water's surface and their disruption of normal migratory behavior in juvenile salmonids. Groins can also interfere with water flow and the passage of juvenile salmon migrants. Structures such as groins and ramps, located in shallow near-shore waters, reduce the production and availability of preferred food organisms critical to juvenile salmonids and disrupt their natural migratory behavior, forcing them out into deeper waters where they are susceptible to a slowed growth rate and increased predation. Siltation and downstream erosion are also sometimes associated with groin placement. Alternatives to groin construction such as floating breakwaters or booms should be considered. There is a possibility that development of the Stanley Rock site for treaty access could conflict with recreational sturgeon fishing in the area.

The primary impact to aquatic species associated with the ramp and groin construction is the loss of food production areas and cover due to dredging and filling. This is particularly true of the Wind River site which would involve dredging of 5,000 cubic yards of material to provide a channel to the proposed boat ramp and to allow for the construction of the ramp itself. There is also the possibility that maintenance dredging would be needed at the Wind River site because it is subject to shoaling. Maintenance dredging would

¹King, Steven D. and G. Norman. 1991. Status Report-Columbia River Fish Runs and Fisheries, 1960-1990. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and Washington Department of Fisheries. Portland, Oregon and Olympia, Washington. 154pp.

severely impact the use of this site as a rearing area for juvenile salmon. These losses would be lessened if the boating facilities were minimally-sized and designed so as to enhance natural flushing, work was done in the dry with precast materials, and steps were taken to control shoreline erosion.

Unavoidable losses of shallow water habitat would require mitigation in the form of in-kind replacement to achieve no net loss of fish habitat. Unfortunately, suitable sites for such mitigation are virtually non-existent. Therefore, alternatives to access channel dredging, such as the use of shore-based equipment, should be explored

WILDLIFE

Without the Project

Vegetation

Vegetation at the Wind River site consists of some brush and shrubs along the shoreline and a stand of young alders on the flat, open area landward of the boat ramp site. To the north of this site, the slopes steepen and are heavily wooded. The Stanley Rock site is an existing Oregon State Highway rest stop which is paved for parking. Vegetation is limited to the edges of the site. Tree cover is limited on the east side of the site where the boat ramp is proposed. The western edge of the wayside is more heavily vegetated with cottonwood and alder the dominant species. The White Salmon site is on a flat bench between the railroad and the Bonneville Pool just downstream of the Hood River/White Salmon Toll Bridge. Cottonwood, alder, and Oregon ash comprise the dominant vegetation at this site with an understory of blackberry leading out to a sand-cobble shoreline. Vegetation at the Dallesport site consists primarily of grasses and sagebrush although sedge and Equisetum sp. are interspersed with the grasses at the eastern end of the site near the proposed boat ramp. There is a small wetland that lies in a depression adjacent to the eastern boundary of this site. Wetlands are also present at the Bingen Boat Basin site but there are no plans to disturb this habitat. The remainder of this site is heavily vegetated with grasses and trees. Vegetation is sparse at the Lyle site and consists mostly of grasses with a few clumps of pine, cottonwood, and alder trees and willows near the water. This report also evaluates the development of the land immediately to the west of the proposed Lyle site since there is a possibility that this site could become the official treaty access site. Vegetation on this site is also quite sparse consisting mostly of grasses. This western parcel is not as developed as the presently designated site.

Wildlife

Mule and black-tailed deer are the principle big game species associated with the project area, although use of these particular sites by deer is limited. The White Salmon and Bingen sites are more likely than the other sites to support deer because of the greater density of vegetation at these sites.

Game birds that use the upland areas include ring-necked pheasant, mourning dove, and valley quail. A variety of passerine birds are present, as are some raptor species. These species are generally found in the trees and shrubs along the shoreline.

The river and the riparian areas support a number of fubearers. Among these are beaver, muskrat, skunk, and raccoon. Small mammals such as rabbits, mice, and oposums are also found within the project boundaries.

Migrating waterfowl are common along the river during the spring and fall. Some of these species also nest and winter within the Bonneville Pool. Canada geese and mallard ducks are the most abundant species with flocks of hundreds or thousands using the shoreline. American wigeon, pintail, and green-winged teal are also present in large numbers. Other species of waterfowl using the area include the white-fronted goose, snow goose, canvasback, cinnamon teal, and scaup. Waterfowl numbers are actually highest during the winter months. During the spring months, geese and ducks nest along the river and in wetland and ponded areas near the shoreline. The Stanley Rock site is used by waterfowl for wintering and rearing young.

Shorebirds and waterbirds also use the area. Among these are white pelican and long-billed curlew. Colonial nesters such as the California and ring-billed gulls and Caspian and Forsters' terns are found on the river islands, while great blue herons nest in the cottonwoods along the shoreline.

With the Project

The primary effect on wildlife from development of the treaty access sites is the loss of wetland and riparian vegetation. In those areas where there is little vegetation or minimal development planned, little impact to wildlife is expected. This would be true of the Lyle (little vegetation on either site), and the Bingen and Dallesport sites (minimal development). There appears to be much greater development planned for the remaining three sites and the impacts would, consequently, be more detrimental. Construction and development of boat ramps, groins, and docks in the undeveloped sites would impact waterfowl, shorebirds, aquatic furbearers, raptors, small mammals, and possibly deer through loss of food, cover, and/or nesting habitat. However, the overall damage to wildlife from the proposed inwater work is expected to be minimal.

Planned development of access roads and parking, sanitary, fish cleaning, net repair, and camping facilities in the upland areas would eliminate some habitat for small mammals, raptors, passerine birds, and deer. The amount of habitat lost, however, would not result in long-term damage to wildlife populations.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Bald eagles and peregrine falcons range over the project area. They are especially attracted to shoreline habitat where concentrations of waterfowl, shorebirds, or other birds may be high.

Under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq. (ESA), the Corps is required to assure that its actions have taken into consideration the impacts this project would have on Federally listed threatened and endangered species. We have determined that bald eagles (threatened) and peregrine falcons (endangered), listed in Oregon and Washington, are present in the project area (Attachment A). As required by the ESA, it is the responsibility of the Corps to prepare a biological assessment for the bald eagle and the

peregrine falcon. Should the biological assessment determine that the bald eagle or peregrine falcon is likely to be affected (adversely or beneficially) by the project, a formal Section 7 consultation should be requested through this office. Please contact:

Mr. Russell Peterson
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
2600 S.E. 98th Ave., Suite 100
Portland, Oregon 97266

Attachment A includes a list of candidate species for your reference. These species are being reviewed for consideration to propose and list as endangered or threatened. These candidate species have no protection under the Endangered Species Act but should be considered because it is possible the candidates could become formal proposals and be listed during the construction period.

Several fish species, the Snake River sockeye, spring/summer chinook, and fall chinook salmon, have recently been listed as endangered (sockeye) or threatened (chinook) by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The Corps should contact NMFS for further information on these species.

DISCUSSION

All six proposed access sites have some fish and wildlife values. The most important features at any of these sites, from a resource standpoint, are the riparian and adjacent shallow, shoreline habitats. These habitats are used the most by large numbers of anadromous and warmwater fish, waterfowl, shorebirds, passerine birds, raptors, and furbearers. The shoreline habitat, therefore, should not be unnecessarily disturbed. Minimally-sized boat ramps and grated docks, concentrated at one location on the shoreline, would be permissible but all other developments should be assigned to the upland portions of these sites. Construction should occur in the dry with precast materials and should conform to the inwater work period(s) specified by the resource agencies. In addition, unavoidable losses of shallow water habitat due to filling or dredging for ramps or groins must be mitigated.

Alternatives to the construction of large groins such as floating breakwaters or booms must also be considered. The proposed construction of a groin for wind protection at the Lyle site would result in the permanent loss of near-shore shallow water habitat. The need for this groin should be clearly demonstrated and an impact analysis completed before a final decision is made to provide this structure at the site. If there are no alternatives to groin construction, an opening should be left along the shoreward portion of the groin to allow for fish passage.

Of the six proposed sites, two have high value fish and wildlife habitat (Bingen and Wind River) and the remaining four are of moderate value. The Bingen Boat Channel site contains wetlands and a dense stand of riparian vegetation. As presently proposed, this site is scheduled for development of

a landing dock only and a restroom located on the upland. No further development should be planned for this site. Dock construction must correspond to the resource agencies' specified inwater work period.

Dredging at the Wind River site (5,000 cubic yards) and filling at the Stanley Rock (1,000 cubic yards) and the Dallesport (500 cubic yards) sites would mean a loss of shallow water habitat. The primary loss would be the disturbance and/or permanent loss of benthic organisms which serve as food for juvenile fish, particularly juvenile salmonids. These impacts can be minimized if dredging and filling occur within the inwater work period specified by the resource agencies, unavoidable losses of shallow water habitat are mitigated, and dredged material disposal and all other development is restricted to upland areas. To further protect the habitat at the Wind River site, the channel to the proposed boat ramp should be designed for natural flushing, so that no maintenance dredging would be required. Alternatives to the access channel dredging, such as the use of shore-based equipment for construction, should also be considered.

All upland development involving paved parking, sanitary facilities, and/or fish cleaning facilities should include control and treatment of surface water runoff and sewage. This precaution is needed to protect water quality in the Columbia River.

Some of the access sites may have the potential for enhancement of foraging areas for migrating Canada geese and their broods through the development of managed grassy areas. This could be accomplished as part of the design of some of the camping facilities, perhaps at White Salmon and Stanley Rock. Plantings of trees and shrubs which are attractive to wildlife should be considered at sites with limited vegetation.

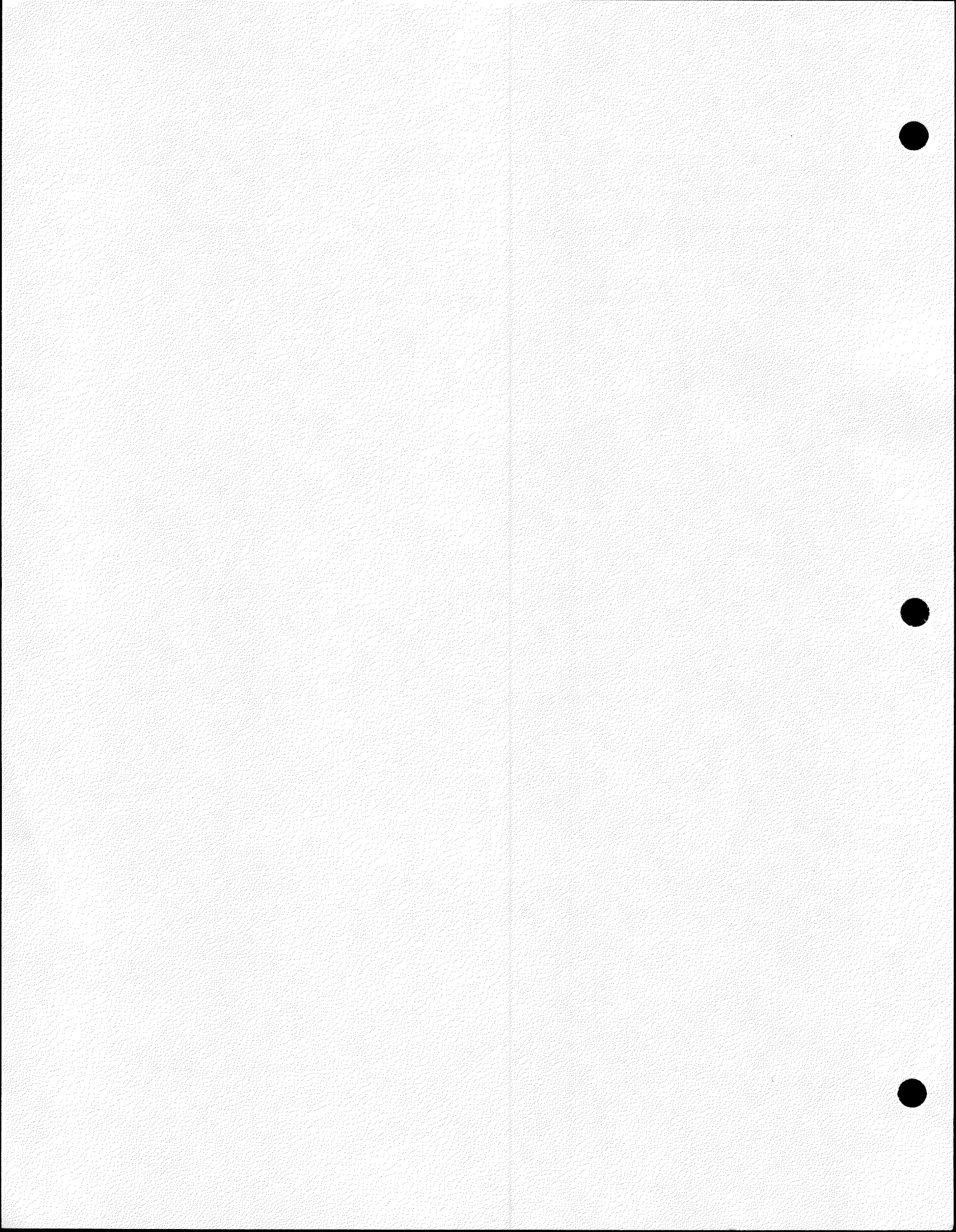
RECOMMENDATIONS

To reduce or prevent adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources associated with the project, it is recommended that:

1. All shoreline development be limited to the construction or on-site replacement of minimally-sized boat ramps, grated docks, or groins. Further, these facilities should be concentrated at each site to minimize the extent of shoreline development and reduce the amount of dredging and/or fill required. Construction should be done in the dry with precast materials.
2. All inwater work correspond to the recommended work periods set by the resource agencies.
3. Any unavoidable losses of shallow water habitat be mitigated.
4. Alternatives to groin construction be considered to protect juvenile fish, particularly at the Lyle site.
5. The boat ramp and dock at the Wind River site be designed to enhance natural flushing and eliminate the need for access and

maintenance dredging. The need to dredge an equipment access channel could be eliminated by alternatives such as the use of shore-based equipment for construction.

6. Upland development include control and treatment of surface water runoff and sewage.
7. Grassy areas be created for grazing geese on uplands in conjunction with other site developments, perhaps at White Salmon and Stanley Rock.
8. Plantings of trees, shrubs, and grass to benefit wildlife be considered for sites with limited vegetation.



ATTACHMENT A

LISTED AND PROPOSED ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES AND CANDIDATE
SPECIES THAT MAY OCCUR IN THE AREA OF THE PROPOSED COLUMBIA RIVER
TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES (RM 154-188), HOOD RIVER COUNTY, OREGON
AND SKAMANIA AND KLUCKITAT COUNTIES, WASHINGTON

1-7-93-TA-142

LISTED SPECIES

Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	(E) (CH in CA)
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	(T)
Sockeye salmon (Snake River)	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	(E)
Summer/spring chinook (Snake River)	<i>O. tshawytscha</i>	(T)
Fall chinook (Snake River)	<i>O. tshawytscha</i>	(T)

CANDIDATEOregon

Barrett's penstemon	<i>Penstemon barrettiae</i>	(2)
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Washington

Columbia cress	<i>Rorippa columbiae</i>	(2)
Lady's slipper	<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	(3C)
Long-bearded sego lily	<i>Calochortus longebarbatus</i>	(2)
Obscure buttercup	<i>Ranunculus reconditus</i>	(2)
Oregon coyote thistle	<i>Eryngium petiolatum</i>	(3C)
Howell's fleabane	<i>Erigeron howelli</i>	(3C)
Oregon's sullivantia	<i>Sullivantia oregana</i>	(2)
Barrett's penstemon	<i>Penstemon barrettiae</i>	(2)
Suksdorf's desert parsley	<i>Lomatium suksdorfii</i>	(2)
Northern wormwood	<i>Artemisia campestris var wormskioldii</i>	(2)

(E) - Endangered (T) - Threatened (CH) - Critical Habitat

(1) - Category 1: Taxa for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has sufficient biological information to support a proposal to list as endangered or threatened.

(2) - Category 2: Taxa for which existing information indicates may warrant listing, but for which substantial biological information to support a proposed rule is lacking.

- ^{1/} *U. S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Jan 1989, Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, 50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12.*
- ^{2/} *Federal Register Vol. 50, No. 181, Sept. 18, 1985 Proposed Rules.*

March 4, 1994

Planning and Engineering Division

Mr. Russell D. Peterson
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Portland Field Office
2600 SE. 98th Avenue, Suite 100
Portland, Oregon 97266

Dear Mr. Peterson:

This letter is in response to recommendations provided in your Supplemental Coordination Act Report for the Columbia River Treaty fishing Access Sites, Bonneville Pool, dated March 1993. This reply was delayed to ensure that we could incorporate your recommendations into the preliminary plans.

Recommendation 1. All shoreline development be limited to the construction or on-site replacement of minimally-sized boat ramps, grated docks, or groins. Further, these facilities should be concentrated at each site to minimize the extent of the shoreline development and reduce the amount of dredging and/or fill required. Construction should be done in the dry with pre-cast materials.

Response: Concur, development is being concentrated to the greatest extent possible. The boat ramps are single lane 14' wide constructed of pre-cast concrete planks. Other structures will use pre-cast materials to the extent possible. Final details of the alternatives will be developed as the project proceeds and these will be provided to your agency for review as they are available.

Recommendation 2. All in-water work correspond to the recommended work periods set by the resource agencies.

Response: Concur.

Recommendation 3. Any unavoidable losses of shallow water habitat be mitigated.

Response: Damages to fish and wildlife resources will be avoided to the extent possible by project design. A mitigation plan that includes mitigation to the extent justified for unavoidable impacts will be developed following final designs of the sites when all the impacts are known. The resource agencies will be involved in the development of this plan.

Recommendation 4. Alternatives to groin construction be considered to protect juvenile fish, particularly at the Lyle site.

Response: Alternatives to groin construction (i.e., floating breakwaters and pile dikes) are being considered and will be developed in detail in the plans and specifications stage of the project. These alternatives will be provided for review as they are developed.

Recommendation 5. The boat ramp and dock at the Wind River site be designed to enhance natural flushing and eliminate the need for access and maintenance dredging. The need to dredge an equipment access channel could be eliminated by alternatives such as the use of shore-based equipment for construction.

Response: Concur, to the extent possible. The site will be designed to enhance flushing and reduce dredging. Shore-based construction equipment will be used to the extent possible.

Recommendation 6. Upland development include control and treatment of surface water runoff and sewage.

Response: Concur.

Recommendation 7. Grassy areas be created for grazing geese on uplands in conjunction with other site developments, perhaps at White Salmon and Stanley Rock.

Response: Grassy areas will be developed to the extent possible. All disturbed undeveloped areas will be seeded following construction. White Salmon and Stanley Rock will be considered in more detail for this type of development.

Recommendation 8. Plantings of trees, shrubs, and grass to benefit wildlife be considered for sites with limited vegetation.

Response: Concur, plantings beneficial to wildlife will be considered for sites that will have vegetation planted as part of the plan.

If you have questions concerning these responses, please contact Mr. Kim W. Larson, of my staff at 326-6483.

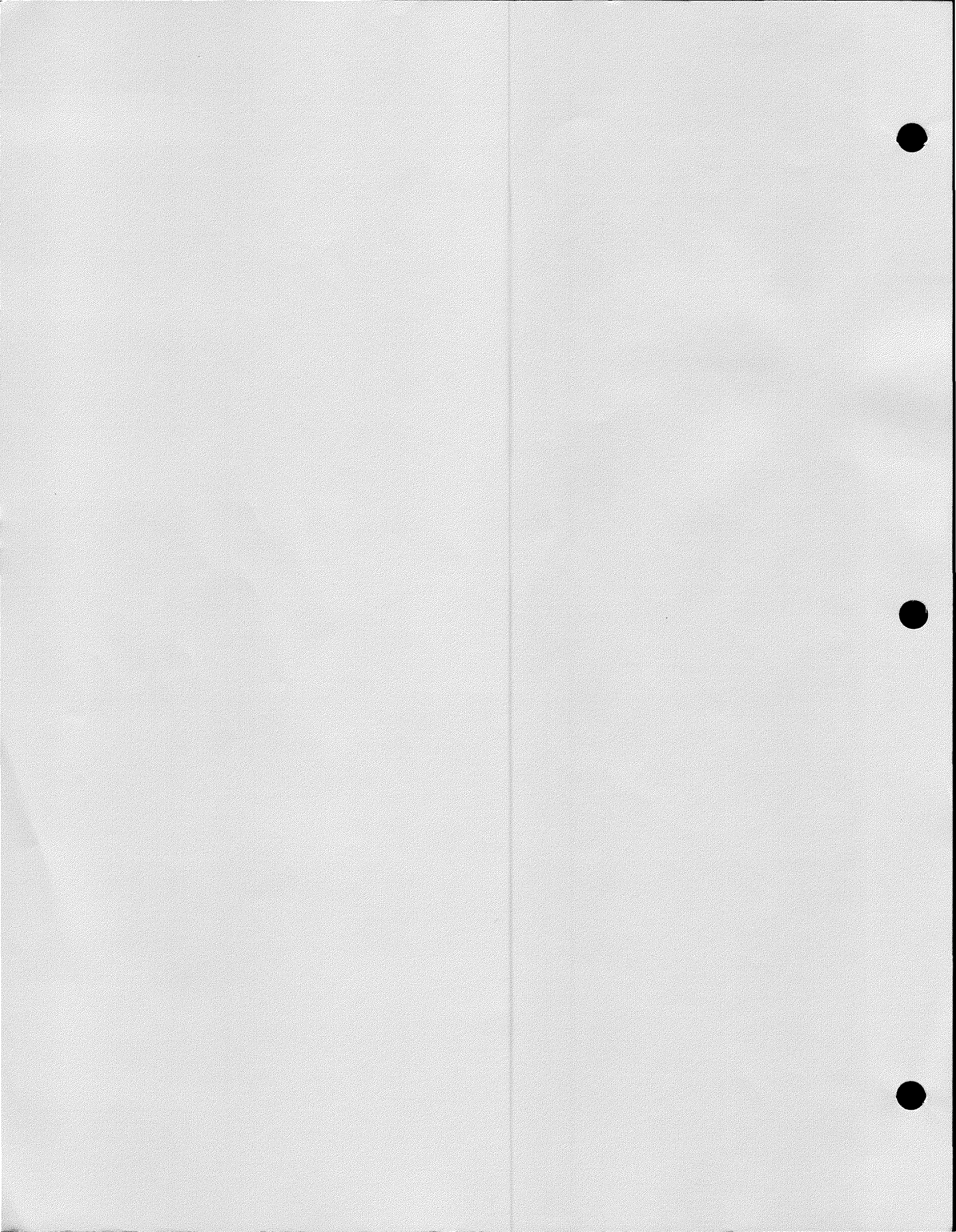
Sincerely,



Robert E. Willis
Chief, Resource Protection and Fish
and Wildlife Section

APPENDIX C

TRIBAL LETTER





GENERAL COUNCIL
and
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Fish & Wildlife
Committee

CONFEDERATED TRIBES
of the
Umatilla Indian Reservation

P.O. Box 638
PENDLETON, OREGON 97801
Area code 503 Phone 276-3165 FAX 276-3095

Mr. Davis Moriuchi
Deputy District Engineer for
Project Manager
Portland District Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 2946
Portland, Oregon 97208-2946

March 17, 1993

Dear Mr. Moriuchi:

This letter serves as formal notice to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) that the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) have made a review of the "Decision Document for Acquisition of Land for Treaty Fishing Access Sites" (Document).

The CTUIR endorse the Document and request that the COE proceed with acquisition activities. If there are any other issues regarding acquisition that the CTUIR may be of assistance, please feel free to contact this office. On a related matter, the CTUIR Tribal Employment Rights Office (TERO) is in the process of seeking support and assistance from the COE regarding Small Business Administration (SBA) contracts and subcontracts. TERO seeks the assistance of the COE to secure SBA 8a status for tribal construction contractors to perform the construction work at all of the In Lieu Sites. Any assistance that your office may provide in this regard, will be most appreciated.

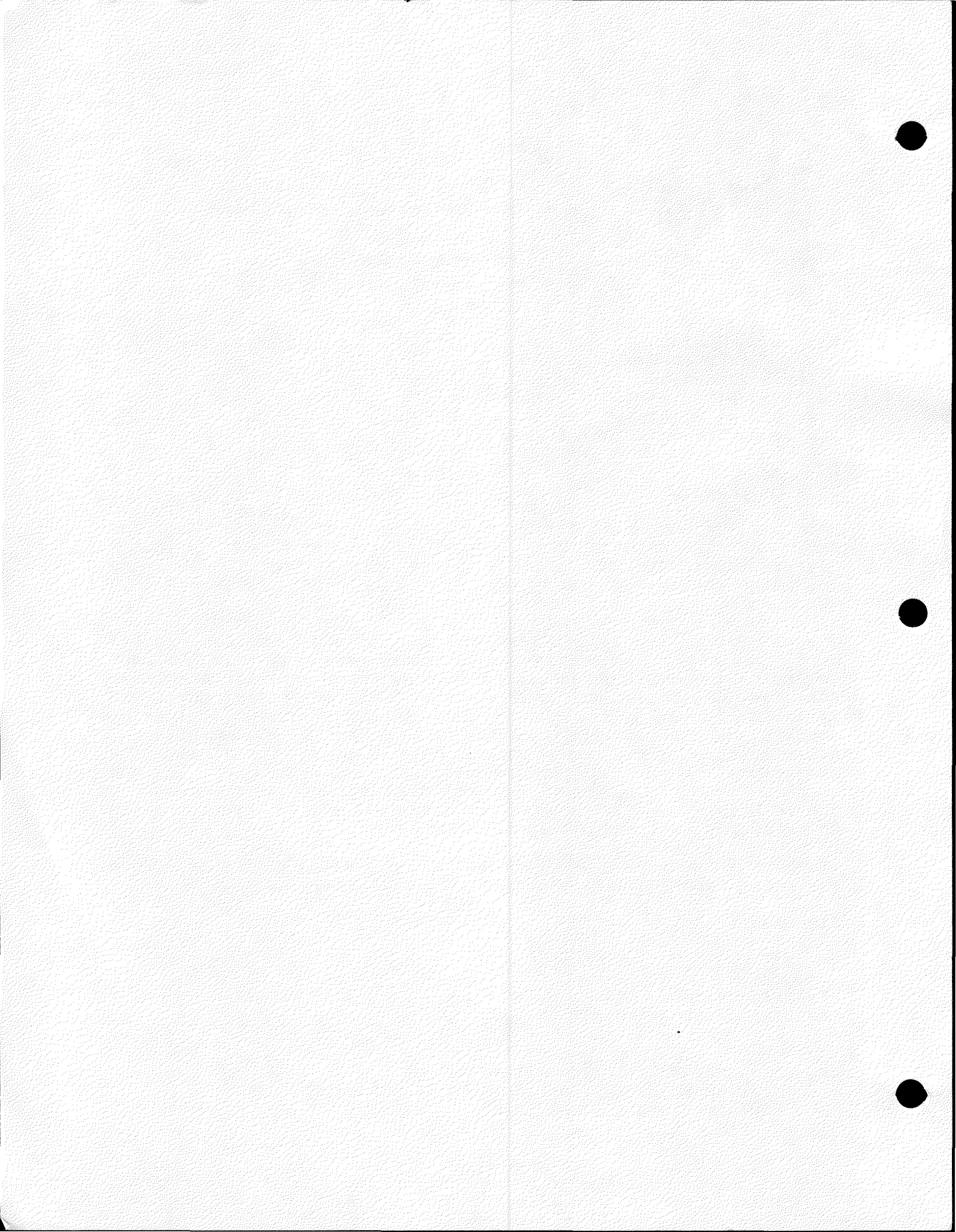
If there are any questions or concerns, please contact this office or staff member Paul Minthorn at (503) 276-3449.

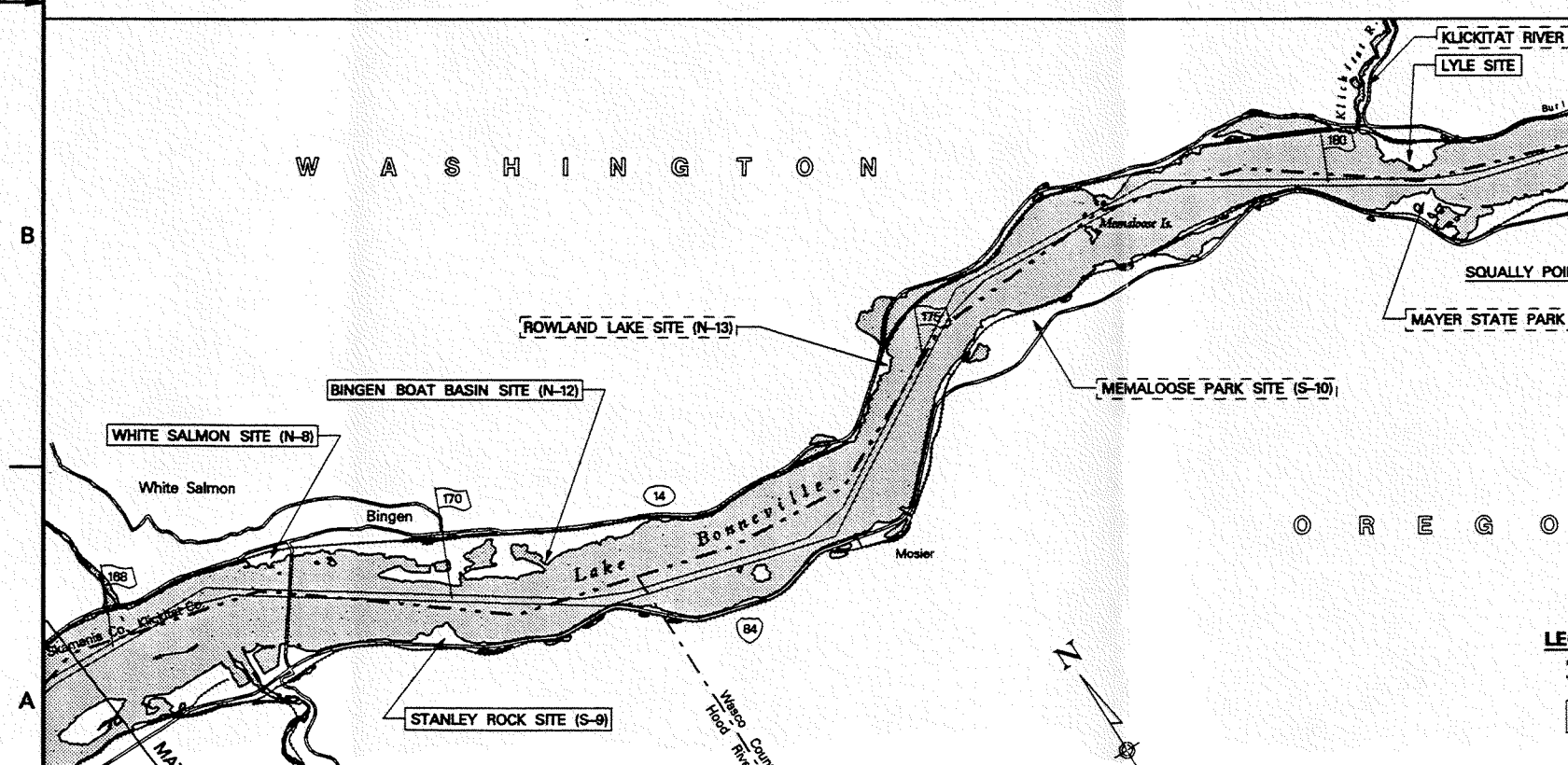
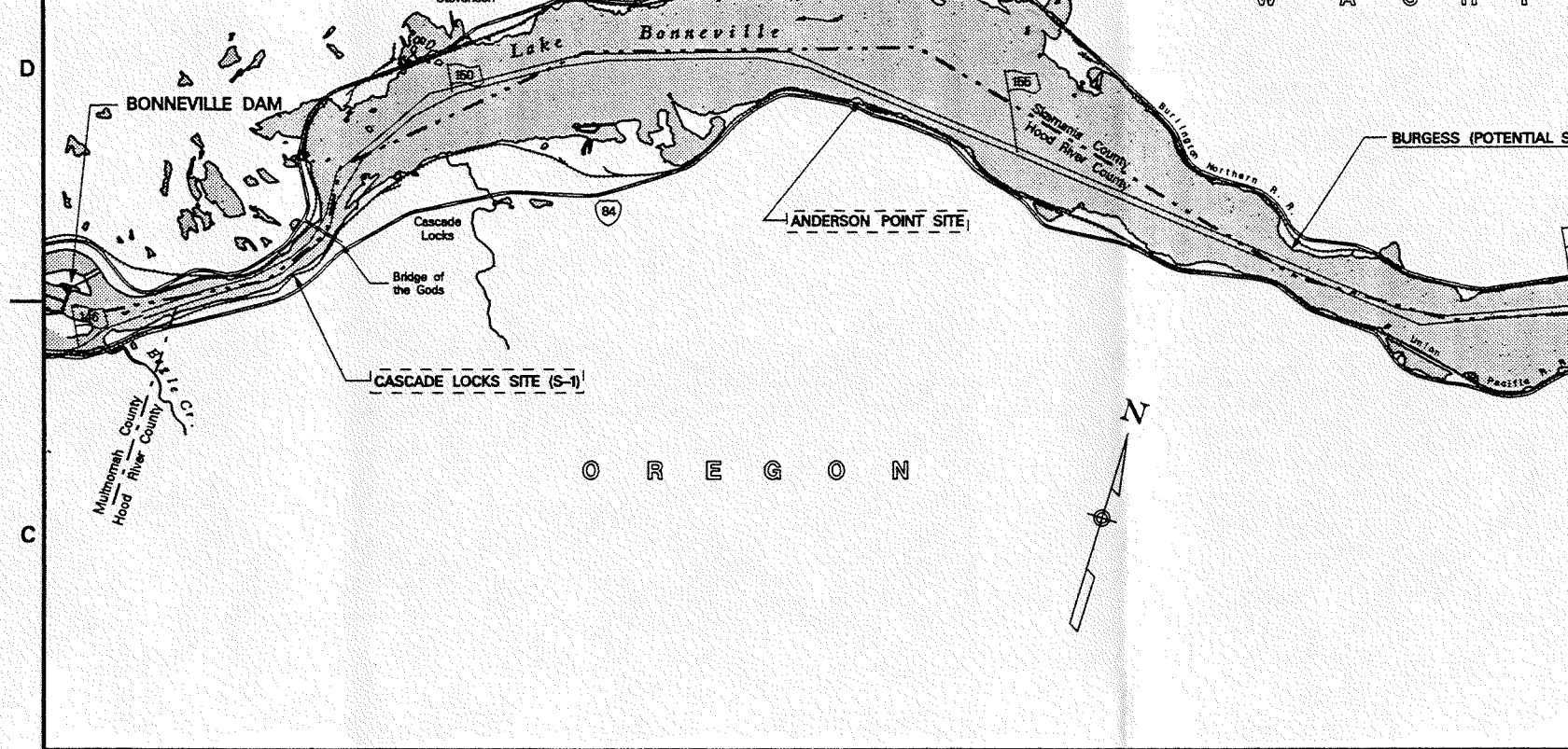
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Alphonse Halfmoon".

Alphonse Halfmoon
Chairman, Fish and Wildlife Committee

cc: Fish and Wildlife Committee
William H. Burke, In Lieu Site Task Force
Paul L. Minthorn, DNR EP/RP





Lyle

Existing R. R. Overpass

New County Road

Lyle Landing Road

Camping Area (Flush Restroom)

Approximate Site Boundary

Parallel Parking

Net Drying

Restrooms

Parallel Parking

Protection Levee (Groyne)

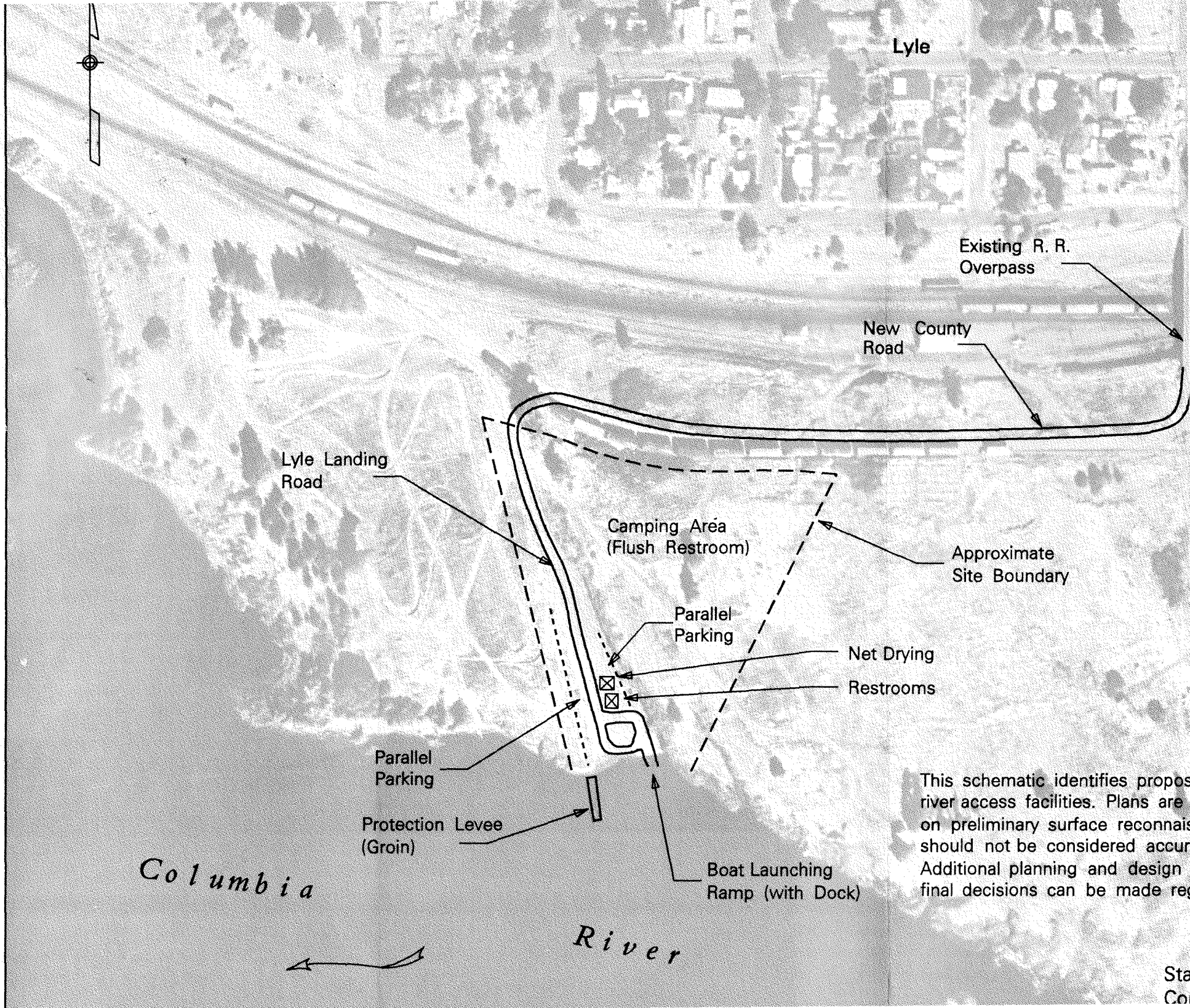
Boat Launching Ramp (with Dock)

Columbia

River

This schematic identifies proposed river access facilities. Plans are on preliminary surface reconnaissance and should not be considered accurate. Additional planning and design final decisions can be made re

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Co



Burlington Northern Railroad

14

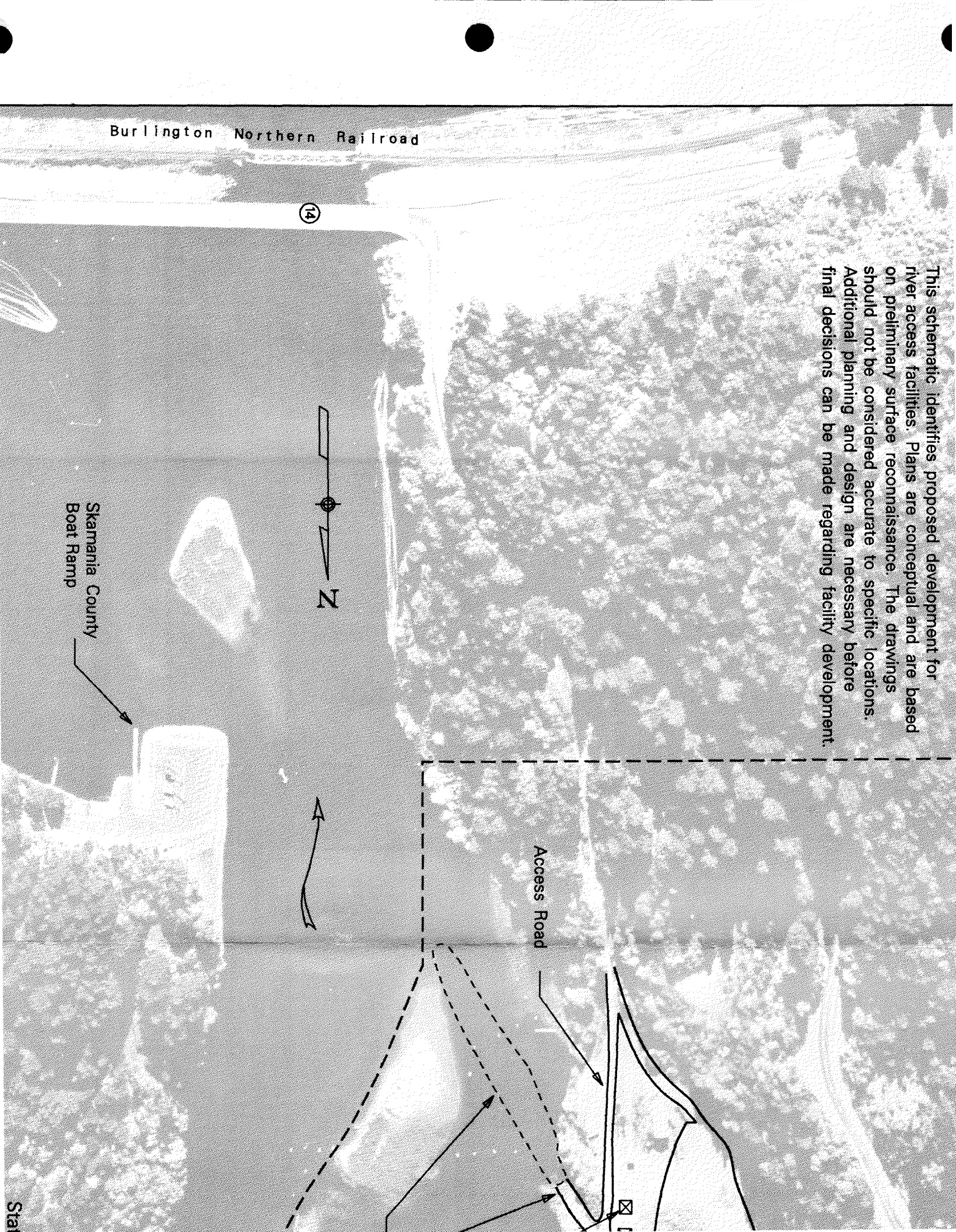
This schematic identifies proposed development for river access facilities. Plans are conceptual and are based on preliminary surface reconnaissance. The drawings should not be considered accurate to specific locations. Additional planning and design are necessary before final decisions can be made regarding facility development.



Skamania County
Boat Ramp

Access Road

Stat



This schematic identifies proposed development for river access facilities. Plans are conceptual and are based on preliminary surface reconnaissance. The drawings should not be considered accurate to specific locations. Additional planning and design are necessary before final decisions can be made regarding facility development.

Burlington Northern Railroad

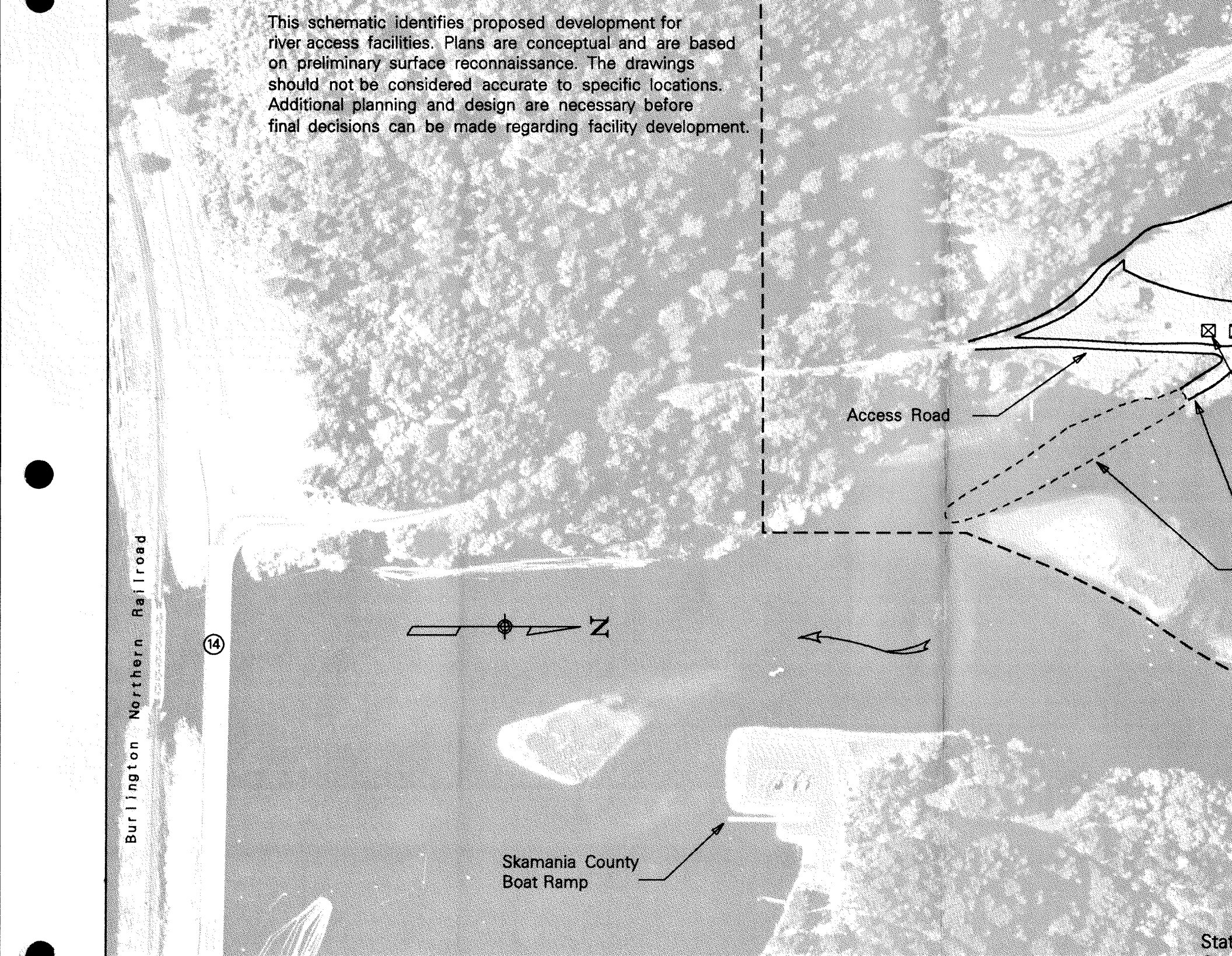
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Access Road

Skamania County
Boat Ramp

Stat

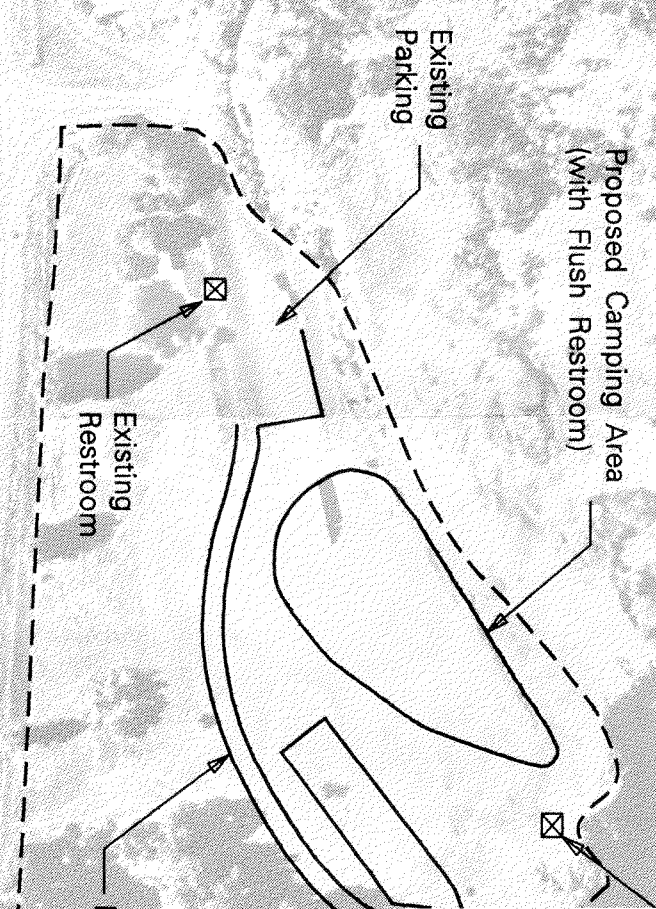


Columbia

River

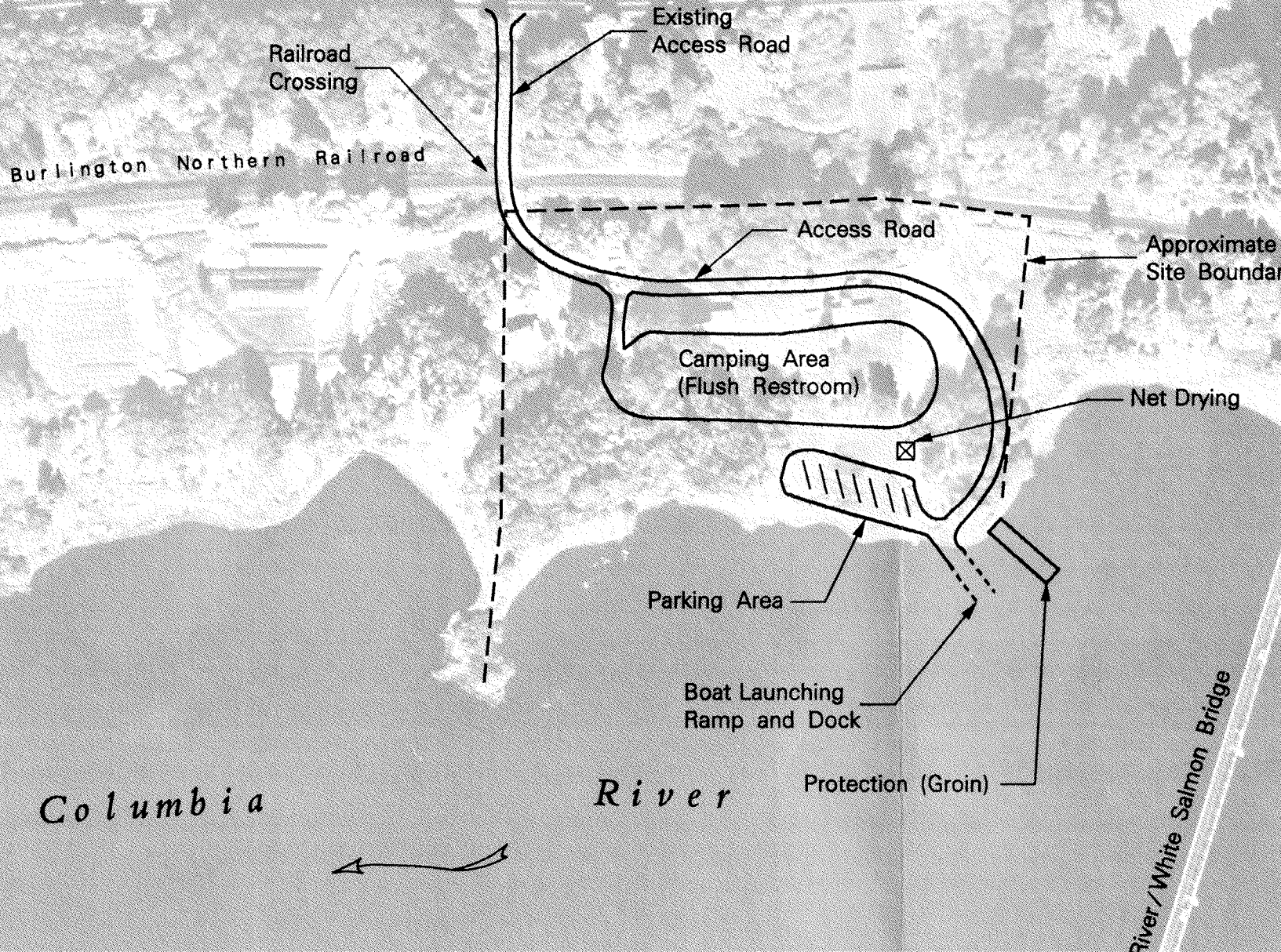
Union Pacific Railroad

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State:
County:
Project:

on preliminary surface recommendations. The drawings should not be considered accurate to specific locations. Additional planning and design are necessary before final decisions can be made regarding facility development.



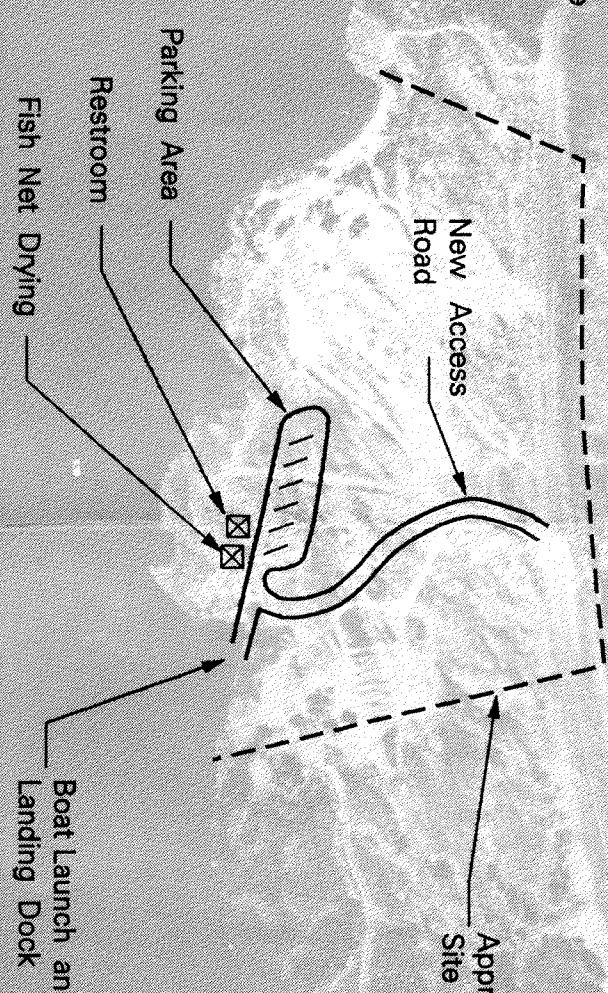
Burlington Northern Railroad

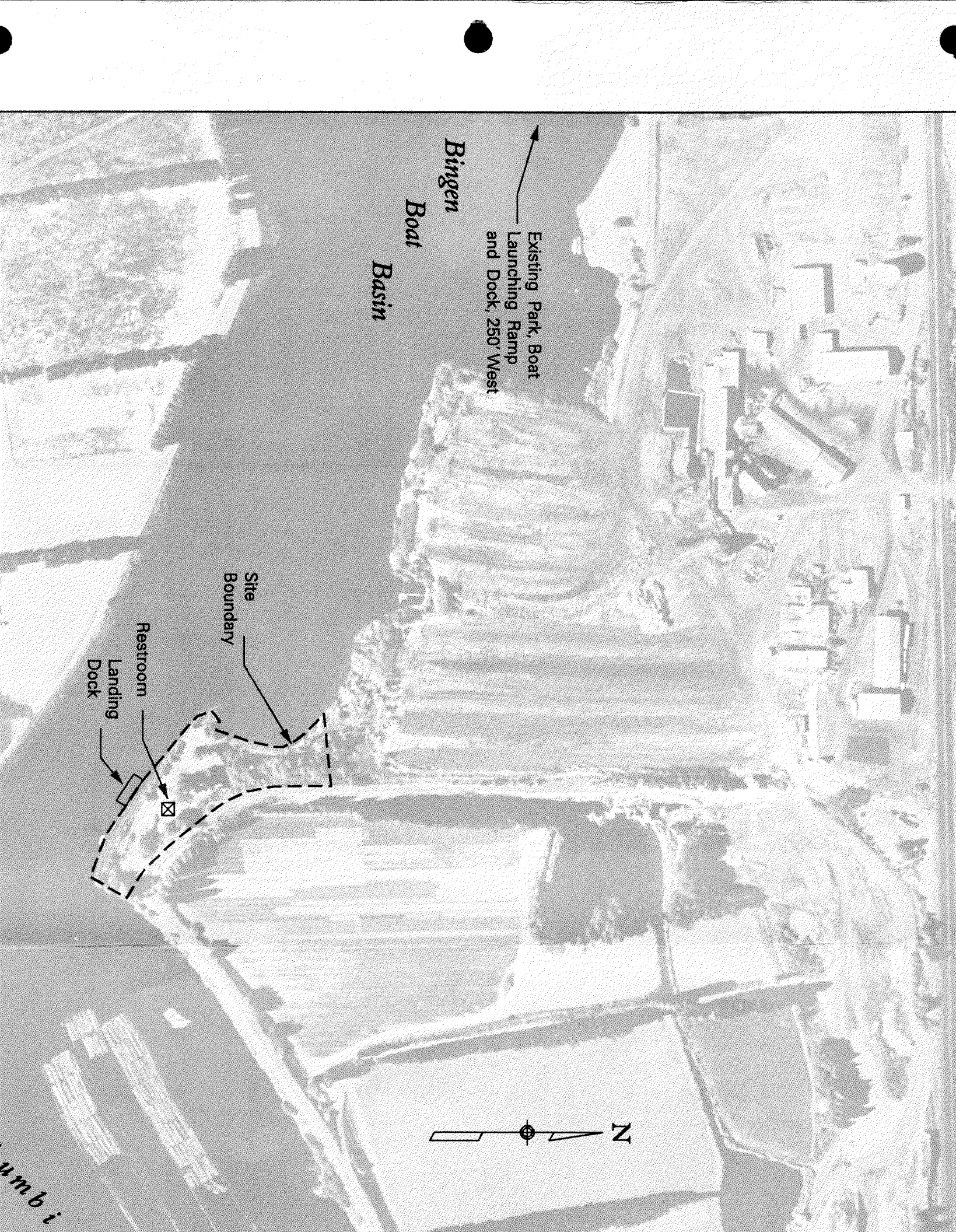
Existing Original Railroad Grade

Columbia



River





Existing Park, Boat
Launching Ramp
and Dock, 250' West

Bingen
Boat
Basin

Site
Boundary

Restroom
Landing
Dock



M m b i