



Prospectus of Proposed Project Opportunity

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Opportunity Title

East Fork Grande Ronde and Upper Fly Small Streams Restoration Project

Opportunity Lead

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Landowners

Contacted: Yes

Supportive: Yes

Contribution: Trees, NEPA, design.

River

Name: E Fk Grande Ronde (E), Little Fly (F) & Lookout Creeks (L)

Mile: E0-2,F1-5,L1-4

Tributary: E Fk Grande Ronde - Grande Ronde R.; Little Fly Ck - Lookout Ck; Lookout Ck - Fly Ck.

Restoration Atlas

BSR: UGR20
Tier: Tier 1
Initial Score: 86
Proposed Score: 30

Restoration Activities

- 3. Pool Development
- 9. Restoration of Floodplain Topography and Vegetation
- 10. Floodplain Construction
- 11. Perennial Side Channel
- 12. Secondary (non-perennial) Channel
- 15. Hyporheic Off-Channel Habitat (Groundwater)
- 27. LWD Placement

Species Affected

Focal: Snake River Spring Chinook Salmon, Snake River Summer Steelhead, Bull trout
Other: Redband trout

Description

The East Fork Grande Ronde and Upper Fly Small Stream Restoration Project involves 7.25 stream miles on the following streams (please refer to map). All of these streams are located within the Upper Grande Ronde River Watershed (1706010401). These streams are all primarily steelhead and redband trout streams. However, the East Fork Grande Ronde River contains rearing habitat for spring/summer chinook salmon and Lookout Creek contains bull trout habitat.

- East Fork Grande Ronde River (1.5 miles), Tanner Gulch - Grande Ronde River Subwatershed (170601040101) - T 6S, R36E, S 10, 11, & 12.
- Little Fly Creek (3.25 miles), Little Fly Subwatershed (170601040106), T 5S, R 35 E, S 4 & T 6S, R 35E, S 3, 4, 9).
- Lookout Creek (2.5 miles), Little Fly Subwatershed (170601040106), T 5S, R 35 E, S 25, 26, 34, 35.

Wood placement: The project will involve placing wood into a channel spanning log jam configuration into the above streams. The project would prioritize LWD placement (channel spanning log jams, whole trees and small wood material) to add roughness, increase floodplain interaction and habitat complexity, and promote out of channel flooding. It is expected that the project will promote longer periods of hydrologic production, decreased stream temperatures, and increased riparian deciduous vegetation.

All of the wood for these streams would be obtained within 200 feet on each side of the streams. All of the wood and racking material would be felled or pushed over (1-2 trees per structure will be pushed over with rootwads

intact) and brought to the stream with the use of two mini excavators. Small debris jams will be placed in the streams and will average 30 - 40 debris jams per mile. Each debris jam will consist of 5 logs (9" - 12" in diameter and 20' long) with branches intact and racking material (consist of tree tops, branches and small trees less than 8" in diameter). An additional 50 whole trees (10" - 12" in diameter) with small wood will be spaced in between sites per mile. An average of 250 trees (9" - 12" in diameter) will be placed per mile. It is estimated that each log jam will consist of 5 yards of racking material. All disturbed areas will be seeded with a native seed mix.

Objectives

The objective is to improve spring/summer chinook, summer steelhead, and bull trout habitat, through the following goals.

1: Physical - Restore Hydrologic Function

The project will increase hydration of laterally confined channel to improve groundwater retention. Use Large Woody Debris (LWD) to restore stream grade, reduce hydraulic efficiencies, and increase floodplain meadow inundation time. LWD structures will be placed in locations to increase roughness and back up water. Restoring hydraulic form and function will facilitate an increase in floodplain water storage, flow attenuation, and spring and seep connection. Longer periods of floodplain inundation will moderate extreme high and low seasonal temperatures. Instream LWD structure types designed to meet these goals include channel spanning structures and floodplain wood.

2: Biological - Improve Fish Habitat

These structures will enhance scour pool habitat, cover, and floodplain connection. The structures will increase hydraulic complexity and zero velocity refugia on active channel margins. This will facilitate water retention, gravel deposition and sorting, and LWD recruitment.

Major Risks

Cultural Resources.

Permits and Consultation

ESA Section 7 USFWS: Applicable
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COE or DSL Permit: Applicable
Cultural Resources Section 106: Applicable
DEQ 401 Water Quality Permit:

Project Schedule

Year: 2021

Monitoring: (1) Drone: Drone imaging will be collected, yearly, for five years by GRMW.

(2) Structure construction: Monitoring of structures would involve photo points of before and after operations occur. Follow up photo points would occur at year 1 - 3 after project completion. This monitoring will be completed by the USFS.

(3) Noxious weeds: Noxious weeds would be monitored, yearly, for three years after project operations. This monitoring will be completed by the USFS.

Project Relations

Multi-phase Effort: No

Preliminary Cost Estimate

Total: \$195,000

BPA Funding: \$65,000

OWEB Funding:

Design Funding

Design Funds Requested: No