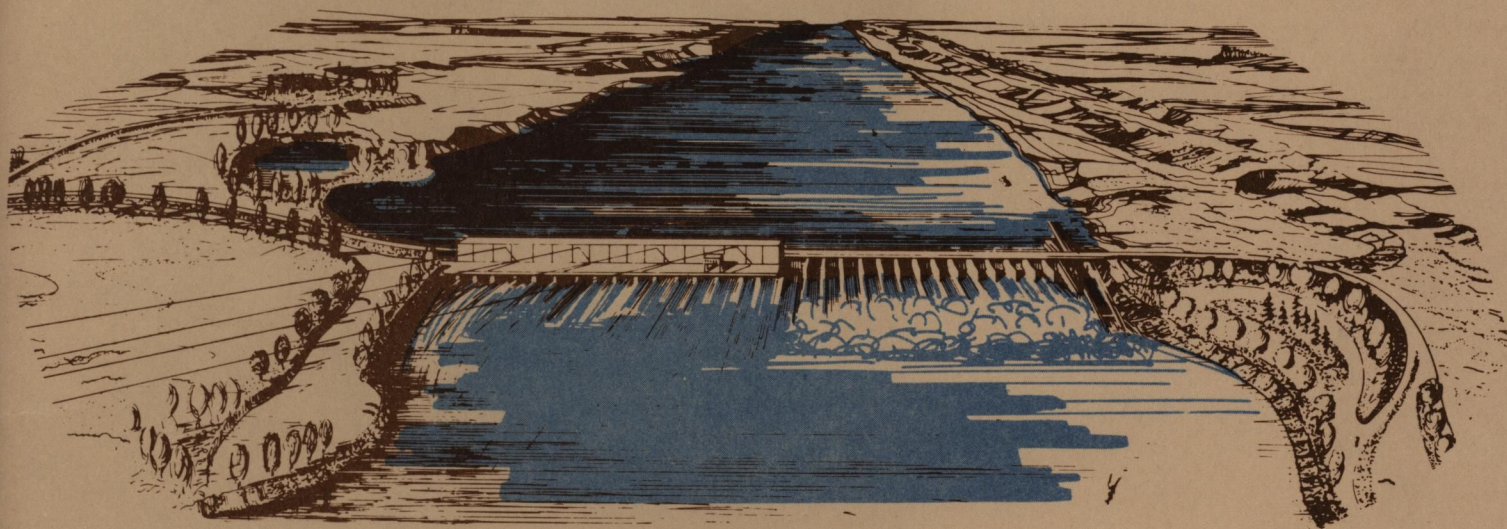


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JUNE 11, 1968

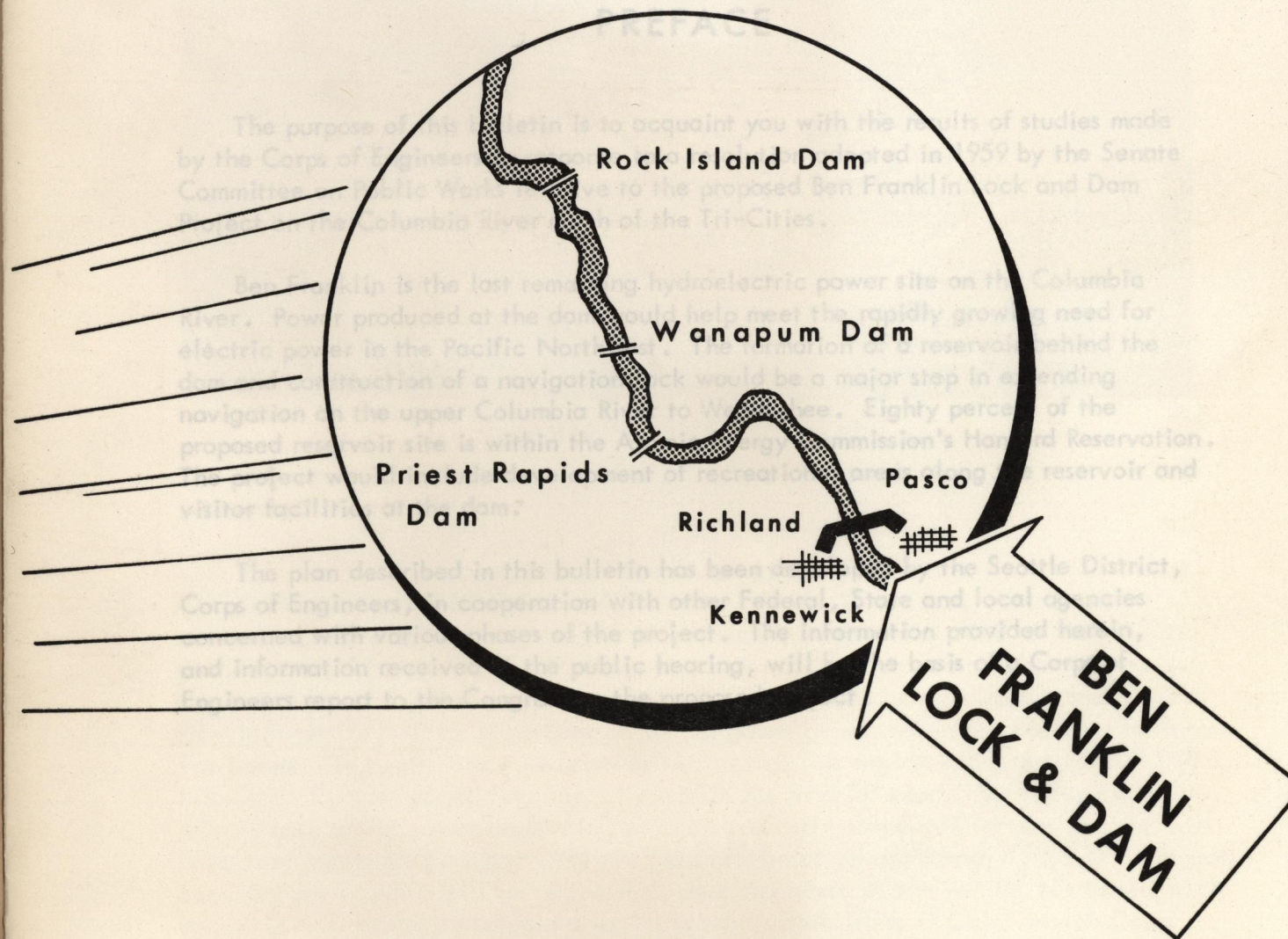


BEN FRANKLIN

LOCK AND DAM

COLUMBIA RIVER, WASHINGTON

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SEATTLE-CORPS OF ENGINEERS



NEEDS

PREFACE

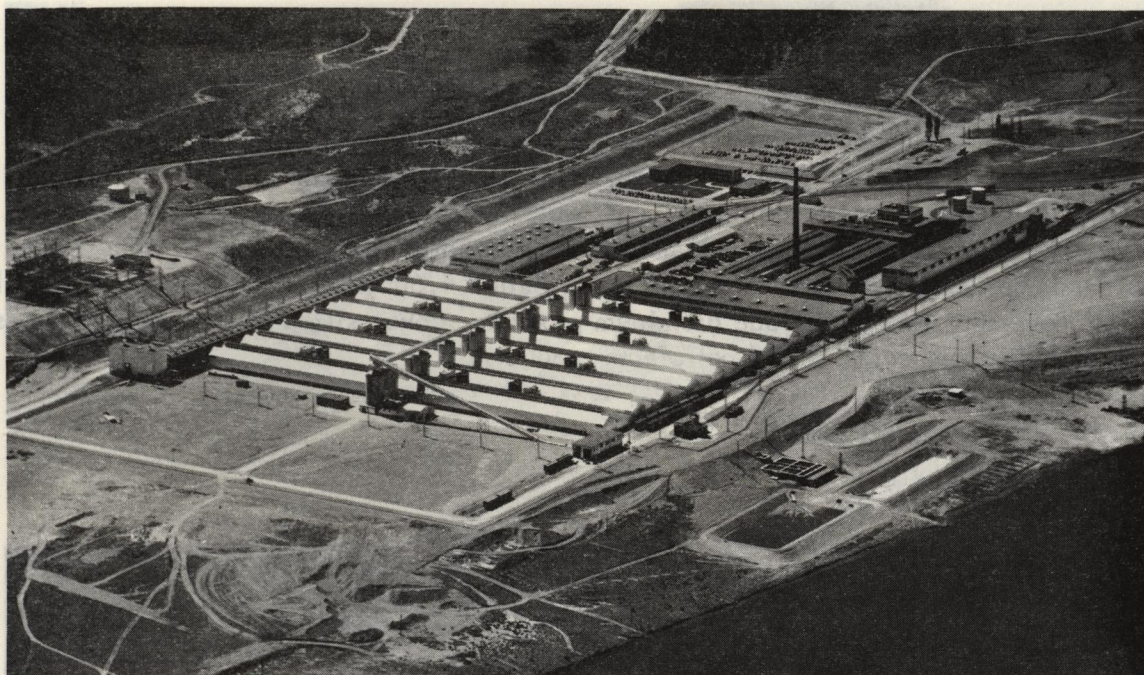
The purpose of this bulletin is to acquaint you with the results of studies made by the Corps of Engineers in response to a resolution adopted in 1959 by the Senate Committee on Public Works relative to the proposed Ben Franklin Lock and Dam Project on the Columbia River north of the Tri-Cities.

Ben Franklin is the last remaining hydroelectric power site on the Columbia River. Power produced at the dam would help meet the rapidly growing need for electric power in the Pacific Northwest. The formation of a reservoir behind the dam and construction of a navigation lock would be a major step in extending navigation on the upper Columbia River to Wenatchee. Eighty percent of the proposed reservoir site is within the Atomic Energy Commission's Hanford Reservation. The project would include development of recreational areas along the reservoir and visitor facilities at the dam.

The plan described in this bulletin has been developed by the Seattle District, Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with other Federal, State and local agencies concerned with various phases of the project. The information provided herein, and information received at the public hearing, will be the basis of a Corps of Engineers report to the Congress on the proposed project.

The aluminum industry grew from nothing in 1940 to 34 percent of all the power generated in the Pacific Northwest. The Bonneville Power Administration estimates that this region will need 16,000,000 kilowatts of power generating capacity within the next 20 years. By 1974, all of the private and public power generating projects presently scheduled for construction will have been completed. After 1974 the construction of an additional 1,000,000 kilowatt capacity power plant will be required to meet the needs of the Pacific Northwest each year. This is roughly equivalent to the present capabilities of Chief Joseph Dam.

NEEDS



ALUMINUM REDUCTION PLANT

POWER GENERATION

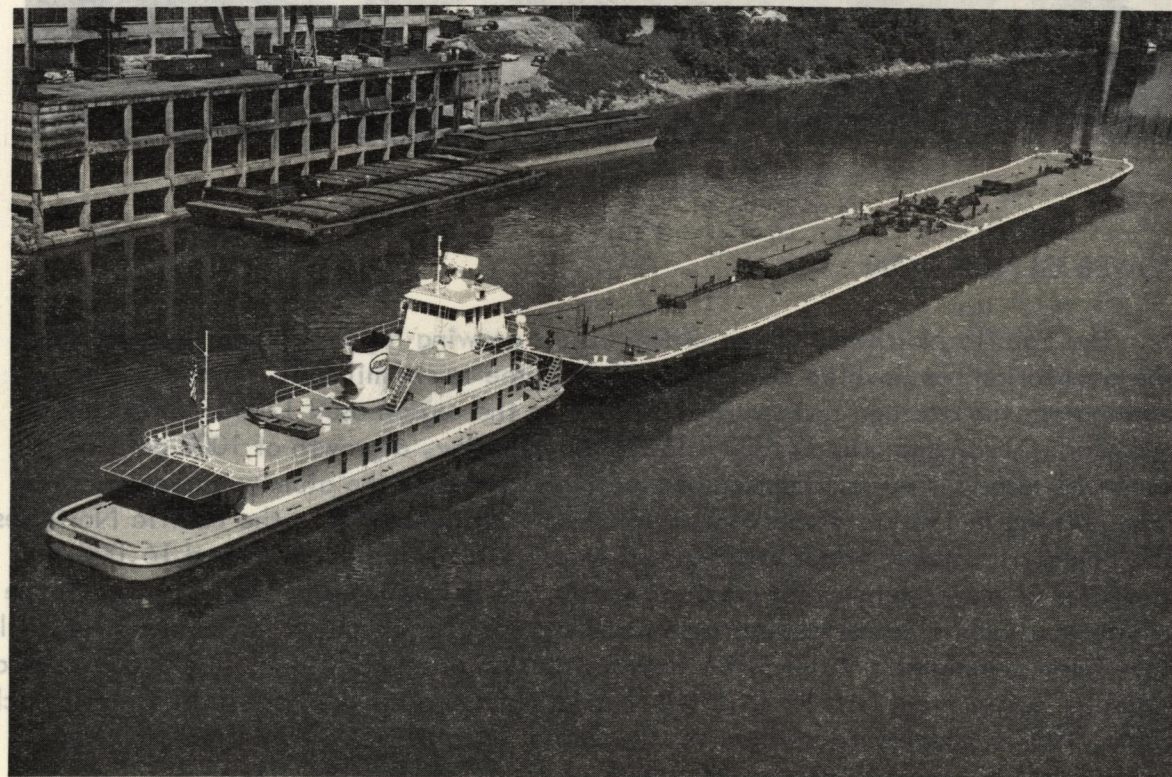
The Pacific Northwest is one of the fastest growing regions in the United States. The population has doubled since 1937, from three to six million. From a power standpoint, the average residential consumer in the region used 1200 kilowatt hours per year in 1937 and uses 12,000 kilowatt hours today, a growth of 1000 percent in domestic usage. The consumption of electrical power by the aluminum industry grew from nothing in 1940 to 34 percent of all the power generated in the Pacific Northwest. The Bonneville Power Administration estimates that this region will need 16,000,000 kilowatts of power generating capacity within the next 20 years. By 1974, all of the private and public power generating projects presently scheduled for construction will have been completed. After 1974 the construction of an additional 1,000,000 kilowatt capacity power plant will be required to meet the needs of the Pacific Northwest each year. This is roughly equivalent to the present capabilities of Chief Joseph Dam.

the reservoir and visitor facilities at the dam would help meet this demand.

TYPICAL RIVER BARGE AND TUG

NAVIGATION

The Columbia River is unnavigable from Richland to Wenatchee. A navigable waterway to Central Washington, a 24,000-square-mile area covering about 11 counties, would enhance economic growth and the development of natural resources and basic industries by providing low cost water transportation. In a separate navigation study of the Upper Columbia River, potential river commerce was estimated at 3,000,000 tons annually by 1980 and 4,600,000 tons by 2020. Typical barge movements would include aluminum products, coke, silica sand, wheat, apples, animal feed, lumber, logs and petroleum products.



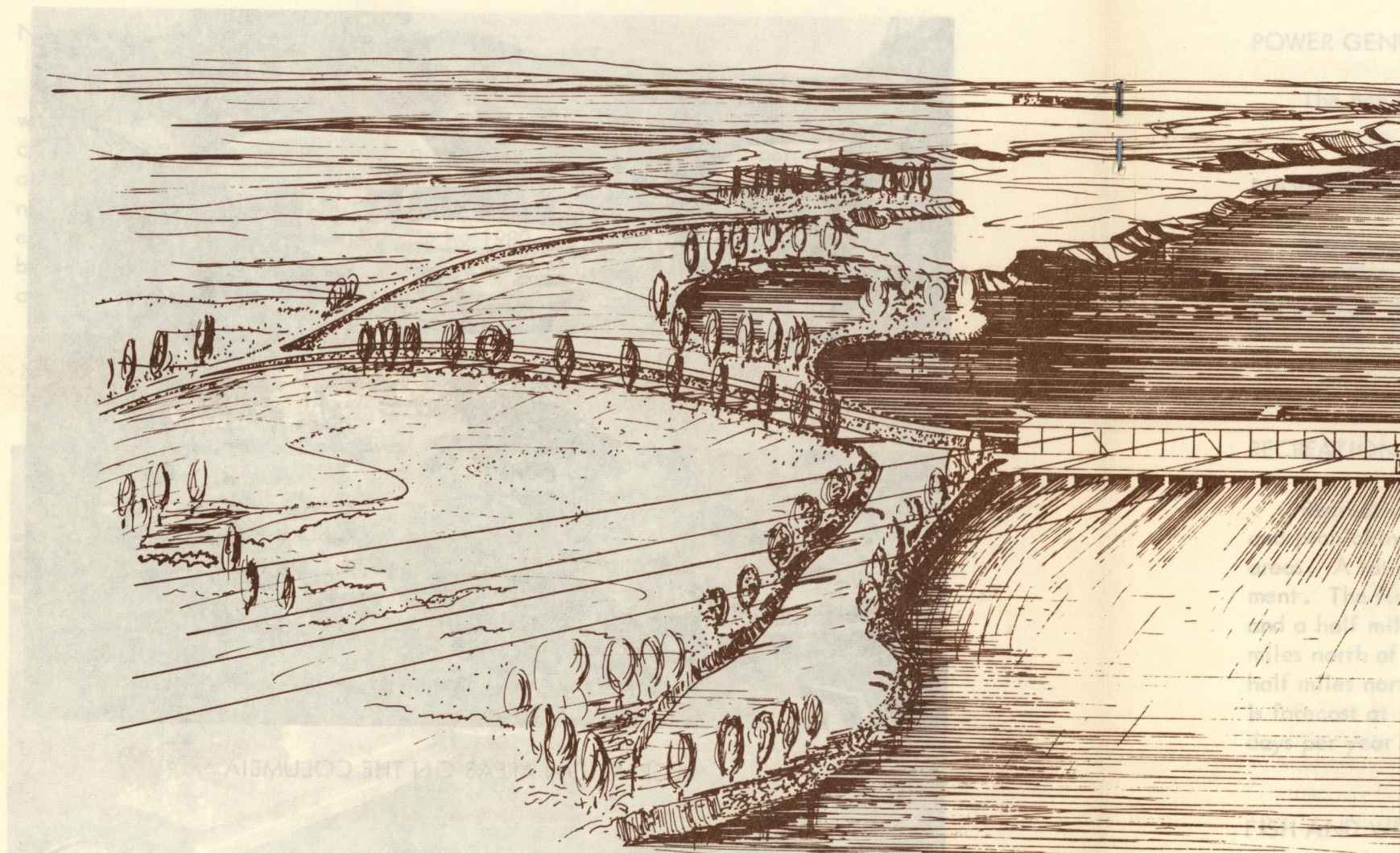
TYPICAL RIVER BARGE AND TUG



RECREATION AREAS ON THE COLUMBIA

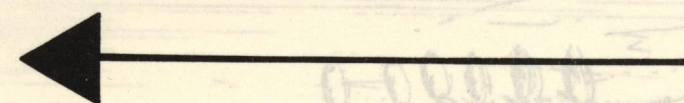
RECREATION

Because of the hot, dry summers and the proximity of the Columbia River, the Tri-Cities area attracts many recreationists. A growing mobile population, with more leisure time, will demand additional recreational facilities in this area. Boat launching ramps, camping facilities and recreational sites along the reservoir and visitor facilities at the dam would help meet this demand.



PROJECT PLAN

Ben Franklin Lock and Dam, a proposed multiple-purpose project, would be about 10 miles north of Richland, Washington. The project would be a run-of-river dam similar to McNary and Priest Rapids Dams. As shown on the artist's sketch, the project would include a powerhouse with 16 generators, a spillway with 15 bays, a navigation lock 86 feet wide by 675 feet long, earthfill abutments on the east and west banks of the river, and visitor facilities. Fish ladders are not shown on the sketch, but would be provided at each end of the dam. The estimated cost of the project is \$281,000,000.



Fish ladder
300,000 salmon
with a capacity
estimated cost
Reservoir
main

BEN

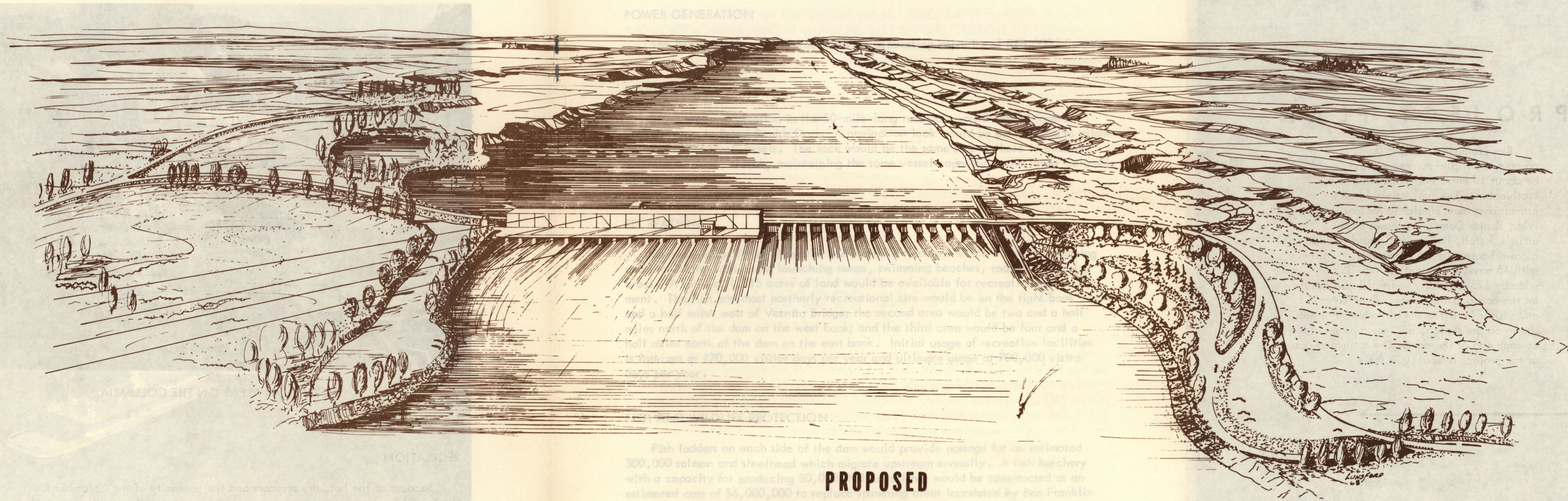
PROPOSED

FRANKLIN LOCK AND DAM

ARTIST'S RENDITION - 1968

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

POWER GENERATION



Fish ladders on each side of the dam would provide passage for an estimated 300,000 salmon and steelhead which migrate upstream annually. A fish hatchery with a capacity for producing 80,000 fish annually would be constructed at an estimated cost of \$4,000,000 to replace spawning areas inundated by Ben Franklin Dam. The dam would also provide a large area for recreation and a reservoir for water storage. The dam would be a major accomplishment of the project.

PROPOSED BEN FRANKLIN LOCK AND DAM ARTIST'S RENDITION - 1968

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

POWER GENERATION

The Ben Franklin project would have a generating capacity of 848,000 kilowatts.

NAVIGATION

Slack water navigation in the 50-mile-long reservoir would extend from Ben Franklin Dam to Priest Rapids Dam. A navigation lock would be constructed to allow the passage of river vessels. The lock would be the same size as those in existing downstream dams, thereby maintaining the same vessel capacity as the lower Columbia River.

RECREATION

Recreation facilities along the Ben Franklin reservoir would consist of camping and picnicking sites, boat launching ramps, swimming beaches, roads and parking areas. A total of 1,315 acres of land would be available for recreational development. The first and most northerly recreational site would be on the right bank one and a half miles west of Vernita Bridge; the second area would be two and a half miles north of the dam on the west bank; and the third area would be four and a half miles north of the dam on the east bank. Initial usage of recreation facilities is forecast at 170,000 visitor days per year and ultimate usage at 700,000 visitor days per year.

FISH AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION

Fish ladders on each side of the dam would provide passage for an estimated 300,000 salmon and steelhead which migrate upstream annually. A fish hatchery with a capacity for producing 80,000,000 fingerlings would be constructed at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000 to replace spawning areas inundated by Ben Franklin Reservoir. Geese habitats would be provided along the reservoir, as required, to maintain the present game population.

FEASIBILITY

Studies precedent to this public hearing indicate that the project is technically and economically feasible. Thus the 1963 preliminary feasibility study of the project has been confirmed. This study showed that the power, recreation and navigation benefits far outweighed the costs of construction, mitigation, operation and maintenance.

NON FEDERAL COOPERATION

The development of outdoor recreation facilities would be an integral part of the Ben Franklin Lock and Dam Project. Sponsorship of recreational development by a non-Federal public body is required by the Federal Water Projects Recreation Act of 1965. Under this statute, the Federal Government shares up to 50 percent of the cost of the recreational facilities. Benton and Franklin Counties have agreed to sponsor recreational development of this project.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

During the planning process the Corps of Engineers worked closely with the following interested Federal, State and local agencies concerned with various aspects associated with the Ben Franklin Lock and Dam.

Federal

U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
U. S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
U. S. National Park Service
Atomic Energy Commission
Federal Power Commission
Bonneville Power Administration
Federal Water Pollution Control Agency

State

Washington State Department of Fisheries
Washington State Department of Game
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Washington State Water Pollution Control Commission

Local

Benton County
Franklin County