

Enclosures Removed,
Garrison Dam Project

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
GARRISON DISTRICT
RIVERDALE, NORTH DAKOTA

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
DISTRICT ENGINEER
GARRISON DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
RIVERDALE, NORTH DAKOTA

REFER TO FILE NO.

MRGRP

31 December 1954

Click Relander, City Editor
The Yakima Daily Republic
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

Your letter of 7 December sent to the Information Division, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colorado requesting pictures and information on Garrison Dam, Montana, has been forwarded to this office for reply.

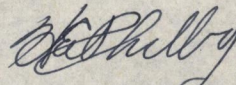
The Corps of Engineers built the Ft. Peck dam on the Missouri River in Montana, and among others in the Pick-Sloan Plan to control the Missouri River, we now have under construction Garrison Dam, located in central North Dakota. Garrison Dam is currently 81 percent complete.

Inclosed herewith are requested pictures, with cutlines attached, and informational pamphlets.

Please advise this office if we can be of further assistance.

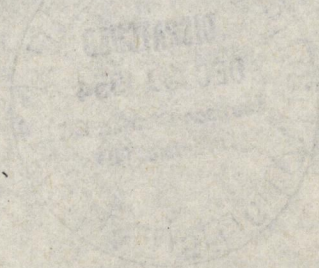
FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

Very truly yours,



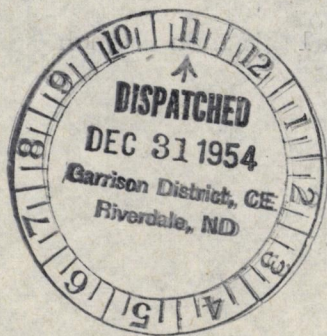
H. E. PHILBY
Chief, Technical Liaison Branch

- 3 Incl
1. Photos
2. Pamphlet
3. Mimeographed material



CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
GARRISON DISTRICT
RIVERDALE, NORTH DAKOTA

RECEIVED
DISTRICT ENGINEER
GARRISON DISTRICT
RIVERDALE, NORTH DAKOTA
DEC 31 1954



ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DIVISION ENGINEER
(NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)

NPDVI

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION
500 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

REFER TO FILE

NO.

NPD 821.2(Priest Rapids)Seattle-2C

April 16, 1951

Mr. Click Relander
City Desk
Yakima Morning Herald
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

Mr. Hu Blonk, Regional Information Officer of the Bureau of Reclamation in Boise, by copy of letter answering your request of April 7, 1951, has requested this office to send you a photo and descriptive data on Priest Rapids Dam which the Corps of Engineers has been authorized to construct on the Columbia River in the State of Washington.

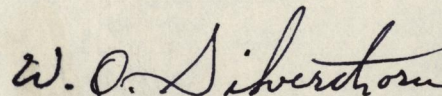
The project was authorized in the 1950 Flood Control Act, although no funds have yet been appropriated either for planning or construction. The site of the project is at Beverly, Washington, and the work will be carried out under jurisdiction of the Seattle District Engineer.

There are inclosed an artist's conception drawing of Priest Rapids Dam, a map of the Columbia River Basin on which the project's location is shown, and a pamphlet entitled, "The Corps of Engineers in Washington," which on page 26 contains a short description of the project.

If more detailed information is required, it is suggested that you contact Mr. J. A. Mace, Chief, Technical Information Branch, Seattle District, 4735 E. Marginal Way, Seattle 4, Washington.

FOR THE DIVISION ENGINEER:

Very truly yours,



W. O. SILVERTHORN
Chief, Technical Information Branch

3 Incls:

- 1 - Drawing, P.R. Dam
- 2 - Col. Riv. Basin Map
- 3 - Info. Pamphlet

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DIVISION ENGINEER
(NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION
500 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

NPDVI

May 31, 1952

REFER TO FILE

NO.

Mr. Click Relander
Route 3, Box 149
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

With reference to your interesting letter of May 21, 1952, inclosed herewith are artists' conception drawings of Ice Harbor Dam, authorized for construction on the lower Snake River; McNary Dam, under construction on the Columbia River near Umatilla, Oregon; and The Dalles Dam, construction on which was started in March of this year.

Also inclosed are two recent photographs of construction work under way at McNary Dam, including a view of a portion of the powerhouse section, looking east, and a view of the remaining spillway section, looking west. We are inclosing, in addition, an information pamphlet containing pertinent data on McNary Dam.

We have no construction pictures of The Dalles Dam as this project is not yet far enough along to afford interesting photographic material.

In regard to your statement on Priest Rapids dam, since this project is in the Seattle District we are referring a copy of your letter to the Seattle District office with the request that you be given any information available that might be of assistance to you, both for the purpose of your contemplated publication and in keeping the Indians informed as to progress of plans.

We are also referring a copy of your letter to Mr. E. Morgan Pryse, Area Director, Office of Indian Affairs, Portland Area Office, Swan Island, Portland 18, Oregon. It is believed this office, being concerned with Indian welfare matters, should be in position to assure proper recognition and just treatment for these Indians in connection with any project that might affect them.

If this office can be of further assistance, please feel free to call upon us at any time.

FOR THE DIVISION ENGINEER:

Very truly yours,

W. O. Silverthorn
W. O. SILVERTHORN

Chief, Technical Information Branch

Incls
4 Photos
1 Pamphlet

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DIVISION ENGINEER
(NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION
500 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

NPDVI

REFER TO FILE

June 4, 1952

NO.

Mr. Click Relander
Route 3, P. O. Box 149
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 31, 1952, which crossed in the mail a letter from this office of same date in reply to your earlier communication.

Your concern for the Wanapums or Priest Rapids Indians, and the discovery and removal of artifacts through archeological exploration is understandable. Should the federal government construct the Priest Rapids project, proper archeological exploration would be undertaken in compliance with the law. On the other hand, in the event the project is undertaken by other agencies, it could only be done under license from the Federal Power Commission after the filing of an application with that body.

In this connection, it is believed the Federal Power Commission would be interested in the matters you discuss in your letters. It is suggested that you communicate with the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Your proffer of ethnological assistance is appreciated. We wish to assure you that if and when construction of Priest Rapids Dam is undertaken by the Corps of Engineers your help will be sought in matters concerning the Priest Rapids Indians.

FOR THE DIVISION ENGINEER:

Very truly yours,

W. O. Silverthorn

W. O. SILVERTHORN
Chief, Technical Information Branch

[Columbia - Dams]

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DIVISION ENGINEER
(NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION
500 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

NPDVI

June 12, 1953

REFER TO FILE

NO.

Mr. Click Relander
City Editor
The Yakima Daily Republic
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

With reference to your letter of June 8, inclosed herewith are photographs of Chief Joseph, McNary and The Dalles dams, in accordance with your request. Also inclosed is an artist's conception drawing of Ice Harbor Dam authorized for construction on the lower Snake River.

Three brochures, Water Resources Development by the Corps of Engineers in Oregon - Washington - Idaho, are also inclosed as information sources. The pamphlets contain pertinent data on all projects of the Corps of Engineers, including those constructed, those under construction, and others in the planning or survey stage.

We do not have any pictures of the proposed Hells Canyon Dam. This is a Bureau of Reclamation project and information pertaining to it may be obtained from the Bureau's regional office in Boise. The address is: U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior, Region 1, P. O. Box 937, Boise, Idaho.

If this office can be of further service please feel free to call upon us at any time.

Very truly yours,

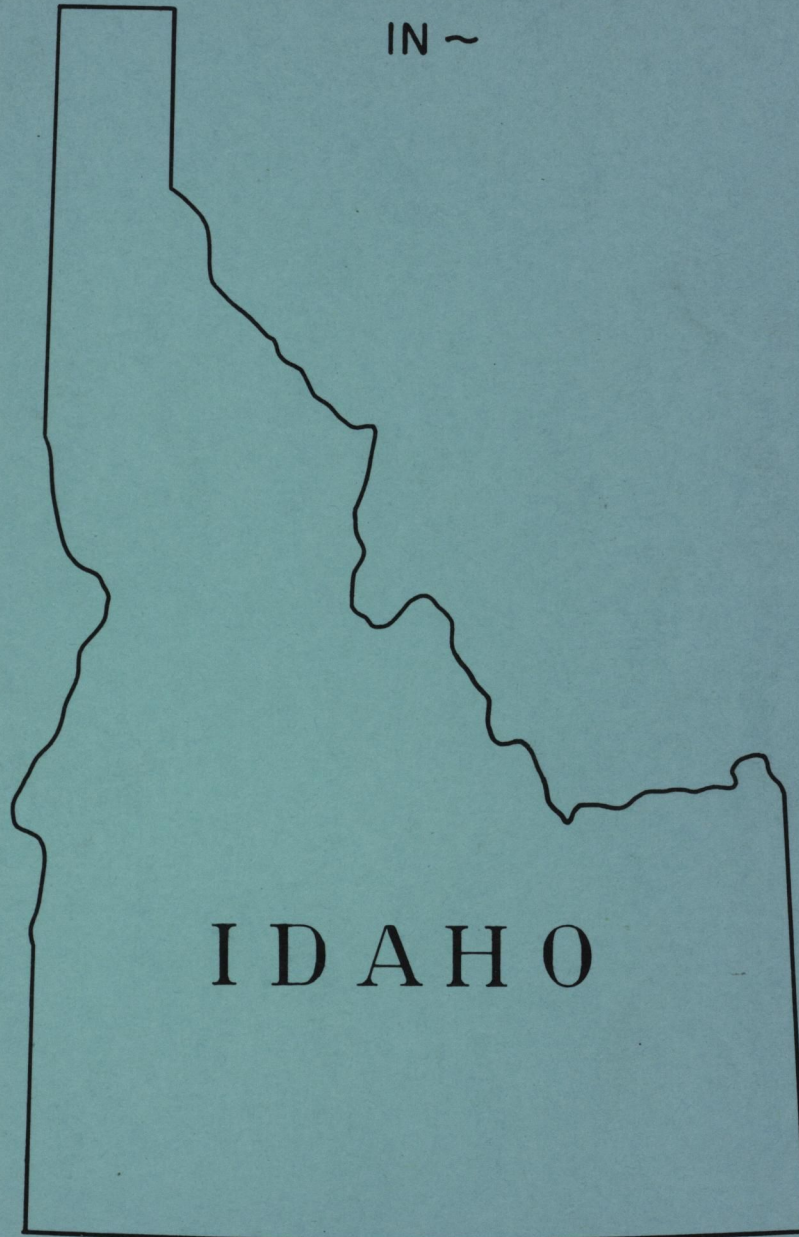
W. O. Silverthorn

2 Incl
Photographs (6)
Brochures (3)

W. O. SILVERTHORN
Chief, Technical
Liaison Branch

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS

IN ~



OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION
PORTLAND, OREGON
1 JANUARY 1953



WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS

IN

IDAHO

1 January 1953

PREPARED BY: NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION

IN COOPERATION WITH:

WALLA WALLA DISTRICT
Bldg. 602, City-County Airport
Walla Walla, Washington

SEATTLE DISTRICT
4735 East Marginal Way
Seattle 4, Washington

Inquiries regarding Civil Works Projects of the Corps of Engineers in Idaho should be directed to the District office, listed above, having jurisdiction over the work in the area as indicated on the map at the back of this pamphlet.

INTRODUCTION AND SYLLABUS

The Corps of Engineers, United States Army, under assignment by Congress, is charged with the public civil works program to control, regulate and improve river and harbor resources, to administer the laws pertaining to the preservation of navigable waters, and to plan, construct and operate flood control works. In the State of Idaho, the Corps of Engineers is engaged largely in flood control activities, although some navigation work is maintained on the Snake and Kootenai rivers. The northern part of the state is under the jurisdiction of the Seattle District, while all of the Snake River Basin is under the jurisdiction of the Walla Walla District.

The Corps of Engineers is responsible for surveys and studies of flood control and navigation problems, reports on improvements of this nature leading up to Congressional authorization, and construction and operation of the projects involved. Close coordination of Engineer projects with other water uses is a requisite of all planning. In addition, the Corps of Engineers is responsible for flood fighting in the event flood emergencies get beyond the control of local agencies, and for issuance of permits for the erection of structures in or over navigable waterways.

Along the fertile Snake River plain in southern Idaho, the Corps has conducted flood control investigations with the result that many sections of levee and channel improvement have been constructed, and more are authorized. The Corps' Lucky Peak Reservoir on Boise River provides flood protection to the lower Boise Valley and the Corps has been instrumental in securing flood storage allocations in other reservoirs in the Snake River Basin. Levee projects are closely coordinated with storage projects to obtain maximum benefits and eventual complete control of floods in this area is in prospect.

In northern Idaho, the Corps' Albeni Falls Project, now in operation, will provide local flood control benefits, and by storage regulation increase the power supply of the Pacific Northwest Region by a substantial amount.

Elsewhere in Idaho, as on the Kootenai and Clearwater Rivers, steps have been taken to alleviate flood problems and facilitate navigation.

In general, the Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with local, state and other Federal agencies, is engaged in the conservation and development of the water resources of the State of Idaho to their maximum value considering flood control, navigation, power, irrigation, and other incidental uses.

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NAVIGATION PROJECTS COMPLETED

Snake River between Lewiston and Johnson Bar, Idaho

Under the River and Harbor Act of 13 June 1902, Congress assigned the Corps of Engineers responsibility for improving navigable waterways, including the Columbia River system which at that time was the most desirable communication route to the Inland Empire.

Work of the Corps of Engineers on the ninety-two mile reach of Snake River between Lewiston and Johnson Bar Landing was first authorized by Congress in 1902, and again in 1910 and 1935. The removal of boulders and other obstructions from the channel has permitted navigation of this reach of river. In 1949 two short wing dams were constructed from the bank into the stream to provide greater depth over rapids at two points below Johnson Bar. Absence of commercial shipping on the river at this time makes further maintenance unnecessary.

Traffic on this reach of the Snake River from Lewiston to Johnson Bar has averaged 500 tons per year for the past 5 years, accomplished by high-powered launches. Commodities moved consist of feed and general merchandise upstream, and wool downstream. In addition, an average of about 1700 passengers, mostly sportsmen, are transported annually.

See page 10 for description of proposed improvement of Lower Snake River below Lewiston, under Authorized Projects.

Kootenai River, Idaho and Montana

One of the earliest navigation projects undertaken in Idaho was that of removing obstructions in a 47-mile reach of the Kootenai River between Bonners Ferry and the Canadian border, mostly consisting of snags, and removing dangerous rocks in the canyon five miles above Jennings, Montana. The project was completed in 1899. Maintenance snagging below Bonners Ferry was done in 1931 and 1932. Investments include \$9,254 for new work performed and \$5,643 for maintenance, making a total of \$14,897. Absence of commercial shipping on the Kootenai River at the present time makes further maintenance unnecessary.

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS COMPLETED

Heise-Roberts Area, Snake River, Idaho

The completed project consists of channel clearing, alignment changes, levee construction and bank protection work along a 22-mile reach of Snake River between Heise and Roberts in eastern Idaho. The flood control project confines river discharges of 30,000 c.f.s. with a freeboard of 3 feet. When construction of Palisades Dam is completed the existing flood control project will be coordinated with Palisades, and the levees will then confine floods in excess of the greatest of record and maintain a freeboard of 3 feet. Palisades Dam and Reservoir, with existing and proposed supplementary channel improvements, will provide protection to the Heise-Roberts area against the greatest flood of record. Palisades Dam is under construction by the Bureau of Reclamation at a point on Snake River approximately 100 miles upstream from Idaho Falls. It is a multiple-purpose project which will serve the primary purposes of irrigation and flood control. The present project confines the floods of Snake River within the specified limitations to the established channel, and prevents flooding and damage by erosion to lands which otherwise would suffer flood damage almost annually. Practically all of the area protected is devoted to irrigated farming.

In the event of a recurrence of a flood similar to that of 1943, the existing project alone would prevent flood damages amounting to approximately \$450,000. Average annual damages prevented are estimated at approximately \$98,000. The project was completed in 1951 at a Federal cost of approximately \$1,483,000.

See page 13, Conditionally Authorized Projects, for information on proposed additional work in Heise-Roberts area.



Area from Heise to Roberts, Idaho, along upper Snake River, showing completed works.

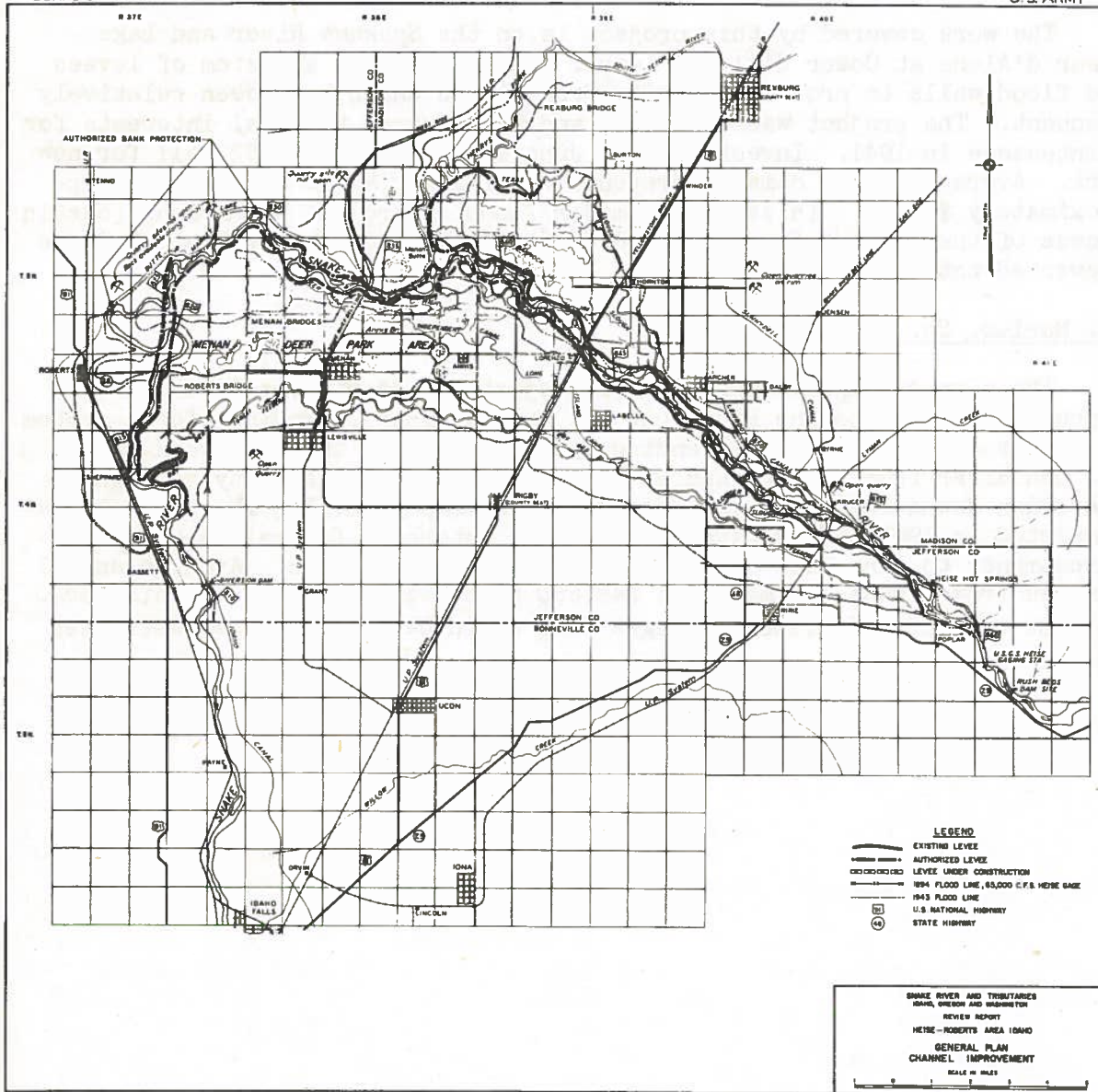
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS COMPLETED

Coeur d'Alene, Spokane River, Idaho

The work covered by this project is on the Spokane River and Lake Coeur d'Alene at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. It consists of a system of levees and flood walls to protect the city from floods which have been relatively frequent. The project was completed and transferred to local interests for maintenance in 1941. Investments to June 1952 total \$152,872, all for new work. Average annual damages prevented by this work are estimated at approximately \$8,000. In case of a major flood of project dimensions (one in excess of the highest flood on record) the estimated damages that would be prevented total \$800,000.

St. Maries, St. Joe River, Idaho

The plan of improvement of this project on the St. Joe River, a tributary of the Spokane River, at St. Maries, Idaho, provides for a system of levees and flood walls extending downstream along the left bank of the St. Joe River from high ground at the easterly end of the city to high elevation downstream from the Rogers Lumber Company mill. The project was completed in 1942 and transferred to local interests for maintenance. Investments to June 1952 total \$357,697, all for new work. Average annual damages from floods estimated at \$48,650 have been prevented by this work. In case of a project flood, damages that would be prevented are estimated at \$1,200,000.



FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS UNDER WAY

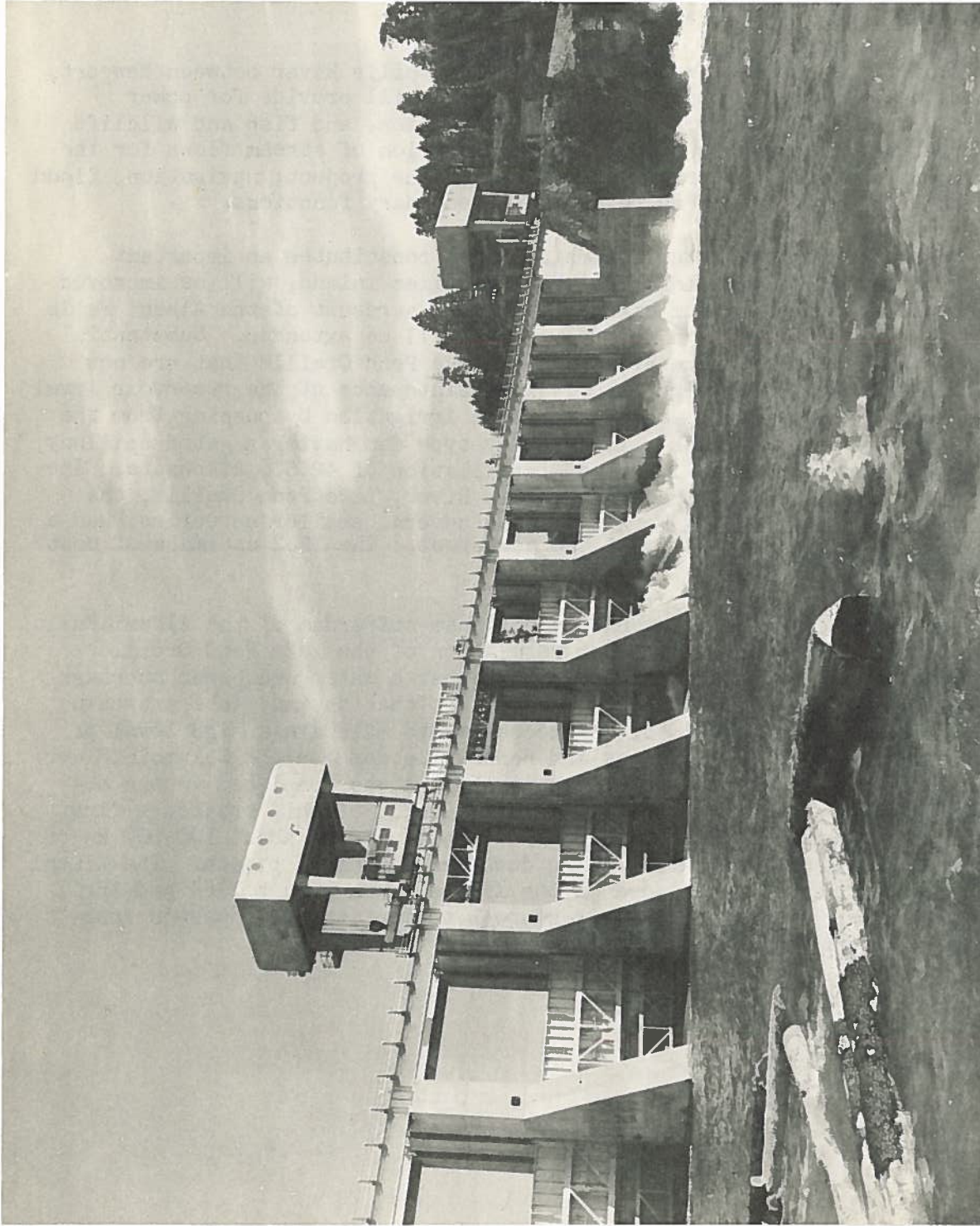
Albeni Falls Dam, Pend Oreille River, Idaho

A multiple-purpose project on the Pend Oreille River between Newport, Washington, and Priest River, Idaho. The dam will provide for power generation, navigation, flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife conservation. Generation of power and regulation of stream flows for the dams downstream are the primary functions of the project; navigation, flood control, conservation and recreation are secondary functions.

Navigation in the lower Columbia, which constitutes an important artery of commerce extending more than 300 miles inland, will be improved by increases in the minimum channel depths as a result of the Albeni Falls project. The opportunities for recreation will be extended. Substantial benefits will accrue to the areas around Lake Pend Oreille that are now periodically damaged by high water. The maintenance of the reservoir level throughout the growing season may increase irrigation by pumping from the lake. The project includes a low gravity-type dam having a gated spillway, and a powerhouse which will have an installation of 42,600 kilowatts. The reservoir, consisting of the Pend Oreille River, Lake Pend Oreille, the lower reaches of the Clark Fork River and several smaller estuaries, has a usable storage capacity of 1,153,000 acre-feet. The 1952 estimate of cost is \$31,070,000.

The spillway and the powerhouse upstream cofferdam of the Albeni Falls project were completed in time for regulation of the Lake Pend Oreille reservoir to begin in June 1952. By September a water and power shortage in the Northwest had developed to such extent that an immediate drawdown of the Albeni Falls Dam's pool was necessary to maintain a high level of power generation at Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams on the Columbia River. Release of the reservoir's total usable storage was completed in the abnormally short period of about 10 weeks. Benefit of this project's first season of reservoir operation had the effect of adding about 100,000 kw of average continuous power at existing downstream Federal plants. The Albeni Falls generators will be placed on the line between August 1954 and April 1955, providing additional power resources to meet the Northwest's long-standing demand for more electrical energy.

ALBENI FALLS DAM, PEND OREILLE RIVER



Albeni Falls Dam, Pend Oreille River

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS UNDER WAY

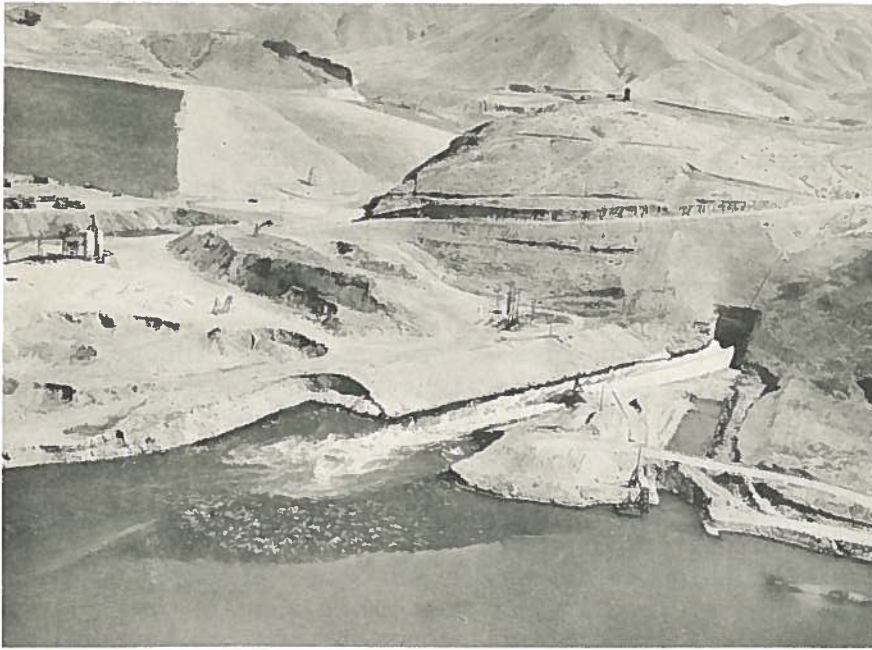
Lucky Peak Dam and Reservoir, Boise River, Idaho

Construction of Lucky Peak Dam and Reservoir, located 10 miles above Boise, Idaho on the Boise River, was initiated in November 1949 and is scheduled for completion in 1955. The project was authorized for construction in 1946 for flood control, irrigation and other water uses. The estimated Federal cost of the project is \$19,300,000.

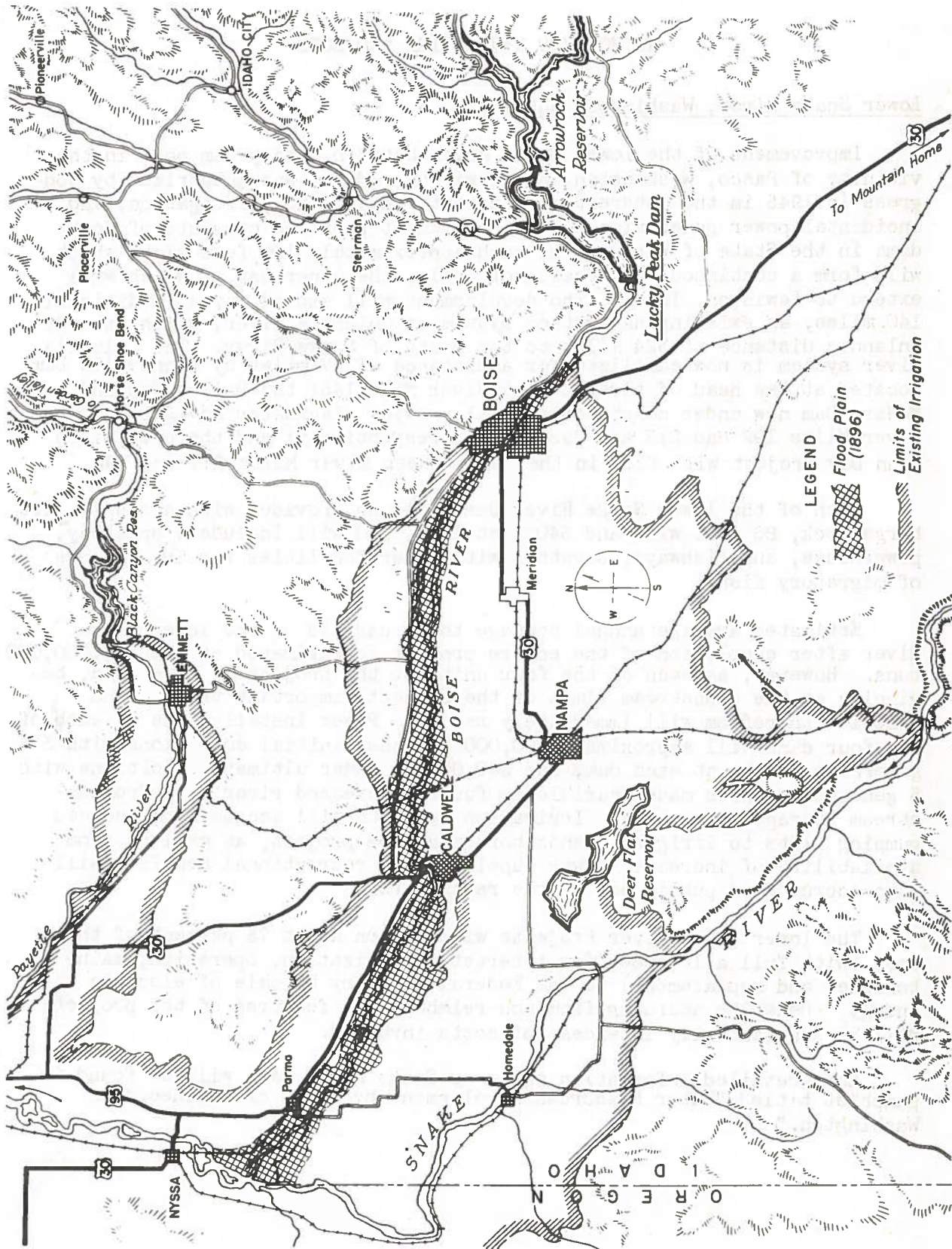
The Lucky Peak Project is a storage reservoir installation, primarily for control of destructive floods along the main stem of the Boise River, from above Boise to the mouth of the river, an approximate distance of 60 miles. The project is a key flood control reservoir which will also permit more effective use of flood control space in Anderson Ranch and Arrowrock Reservoirs, constructed upstream of this project by the Bureau of Reclamation in the principal interest of irrigation. Lucky Peak Reservoir will also provide recreational facilities and some irrigation storage during low runoff years, when storage in Anderson Ranch and Arrowrock Reservoirs would not be sufficient. A coordinated operation plan has been worked out, so that the 3-reservoir system can be operated for their several uses on a basis of forecasts or runoff; the forecasts being made from data on snow cover, precipitation, temperatures, etc. Under this operation plan, a total storage space of 983,000 acre-feet in the three reservoirs can be made available for control of floods without jeopardizing irrigation needs. Negotiations in connection with this plan are being carried on with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Boise River Board of Control.

The project consists of a rolled, earth-filled dam 340 feet high, 1700 feet long, with an outlet tunnel 23 feet in diameter and 1319 feet long, and a 600 foot ungated spillway. A map showing the location of the project is included in this report as on page No. 9.

Average annual flood damage to be prevented by Lucky Peak Dam and Reservoir amount to \$908,000. In the case of a project flood, the project would prevent damages totaling \$17,048,000 in urban and rural areas in Boise Valley.



Lucky Peak Dam Flood Control Project located on Boise River approximately 12 miles above Boise, Idaho.



BOISE VALLEY SHOWING LOCATION OF LUCKY PEAK DAM AND RESERVOIR

AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Lower Snake River, Washington and Idaho

Improvement of the lower Snake River between McNary Dam pool in the vicinity of Pasco, Washington, and Lewiston, Idaho, was authorized by Congress in 1945 in the interest of slackwater navigation, irrigation, and incidental power generation. The improvement proposed consists of four dams in the State of Washington, each approximately 100 feet high, which will form a continuous succession of pools, the uppermost of which will extend to Lewiston, Idaho. The development will expand, by an additional 140 miles, an existing navigation system on Columbia River, which extends inland a distance of 324 miles to the mouth of Snake River. The Columbia River system is now canalized for a distance of 47 miles by Bonneville Dam located at the head of tidewater at River Mile 145; the Dalles Dam and McNary Dam now under construction will provide slackwater navigation between River Miles 192 and 217 and 292 and 351 respectively; and the authorized John Day project will fill in the gap between River Miles 217 and 292.

Each of the lower Snake River Dams will be provided with a single lift barge lock, 86 feet wide and 540 feet long, and will include a spillway, powerhouse, and fishways, together with other facilities for the passage of migratory fish.

Estimated average annual tonnage to be carried on the lower Snake River after completion of the entire project is estimated at about 2,500,000 tons. However, as each of the four units of the project is developed, beginning at the downstream limit of the project, important traffic and benefits therefrom will immediately result. Power installations at each of the four dams will approximate 200,000 kw under initial conditions with 3 generating units at each dam, and 300,000 kw under ultimate conditions with 5 generating units made feasible by future increased river flow from upstream storage reservoirs. Irrigation benefits will accrue from reduced pumping lifts to irrigable lands bordering the project, as well as from availability of increased power supplies, and recreational benefits will also accrue from public use of the reservoirs.

The lower Snake River Projects will return about 75 percent of their cost (with full allowances for interest, amortization, operation, maintenance, and replacement) to the Federal Treasury by sale of electric energy. Benefits accruing from non-reimbursable features of the project will be substantially in excess of costs involved.

More detailed information on Lower Snake River Dams will be found in pamphlet titled "Water Resources Development by Corps of Engineers in Washington."

AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Lewiston-Clarkston Levees, Idaho and Washington

In order that Lower Granite Dam, the upper unit of the authorized lower Snake River project, can provide adequate harbor depth at Lewiston, Idaho, and Clarkston, Washington, a pool level in excess of normal river level is required, and greater than normal water levels will consequently exist during floods. To protect valuable property from these effects, a levee system in the Lewiston-Clarkston area is justified and authorized as a part of the lower Snake River navigation project. These levees, however, would furnish immediate benefits from the standpoint of flood control alone, disregarding future backwater effects, and could be constructed so as to be incorporated into the future navigation plan.

This project would afford flood protection to Lewiston, Idaho, from both the Snake and Clearwater Rivers; to North Lewiston from the Clearwater River; and to a low-lying area in Clarkston, Washington, from the Snake River. Total length of levees proposed is about 7 miles and estimated cost is about \$3,500,000. The project would prevent damages estimated at \$1,600,000 which would otherwise be suffered under existing conditions with a recurrence of the maximum flood of record, and average annual damages estimated at \$77,000 would also be prevented.

CONDITIONALLY AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Local flood control projects in the State of Idaho as listed in this section were authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1950 on the basis of preliminary data subject to showing of economic feasibility before appropriation of construction funds, and subject to an overall limitation of \$15,000,000 for projects of this type in the entire Columbia River Basin. Further work on these projects is contingent on the availability of funds for justification reports, approval of which by Office, Chief of Engineers, must precede appropriations of construction funds.

Lightning Creek Levees, Idaho

This project provides for a barrier levee, easterly of the existing channel of Lightning Creek, a tributary of the Clark Fork River, to confine its waters within the existing leveed channel maintained by the State Highway Department and the railway to protect the town of Clark Fork. Plans call for extending the levee from a point of junction with the existing levee near the highway bridge upstream to a protruding point in the easterly valley wall. Average annual damages to be prevented are estimated at \$4,240. Damages to be prevented in case of a flood of project dimensions are estimated to be \$500,000.

Portneuf River and Marsh Creek, Idaho

This project would provide for channel rectification and stabilization, and reconstruction of bridges and other structures along three critical reaches of Portneuf River, including the city of Pocatello. Length of improvement along Portneuf River would total 16 miles and work along the entire length of Marsh Creek would also be included.

In Pocatello, during the annual spring snowmelt period, the potentiality exists for a flood disaster involving loss of life, destruction of urban improvements, disruption of business activities and interruption of transportation and communication facilities. The proposed project would provide protection to this city and to approximately 4,000 acres of agricultural lands and developments in the valley upstream.

Average annual damages estimated at \$60,800 would be prevented by the project.

CONDITIONALLY AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Heise-Roberts Extension, Snake River, Idaho

The proposed project would provide for the protection of the area between Heise and Roberts, Idaho, downstream from the mouth of Henrys Fork, including the area along the left bank of Henrys Fork from its mouth upstream to Texas Slough, and the area along the lower 2 miles of the left bank of Texas Slough. The proposed work would be an extension of the upstream flood control construction already completed. Improvements would consist of channel clearing, rectification, levees and bank protection where necessary and the installation of 2 pumping plants and related drainage facilities.

This project would provide protection against flood damage to an area which is becoming increasingly important from a food producing standpoint. The land concerned is highly productive row crop and general farming area and is almost entirely under irrigation. A major damage threat exists from the possibility that a large flood could cause a channel change of Snake River, with flow over its left bank and across highly improved areas downstream.

The project would prevent flood damages estimated to average \$261,820 annually.

Boise Valley, Boise River, Idaho

This project would consist of a system of levees and channel improvement along the reach of Boise River extending from its mouth to just below Diversion Dam and includes flood control works along the lower 3 miles of Dry Creek.

The project would, in coordination with the flood control operation of Lucky Peak Dam, provide needed protection against damages to important diversified farm lands, industrial installations, municipalities, urban and suburban properties and transportation routes resulting from major floods.

Average annual flood damages prevented would amount to \$40,000.

CONDITIONALLY AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Blackfoot Area, Snake River, Idaho

This project would provide for construction of bank protection works at a critical location along the left bank of Snake River about 7 miles southwest of Blackfoot, Idaho. Work would consist of bank sloping and revetting with dumped stone. The project would prevent a potential break-through of Snake River across irrigated farm lands and into Blackfoot River with consequent severe damage and destruction of highly productive irrigated farm lands, and isolation of other considerable areas.

Average annual flood damages that would be prevented by the project are approximately \$3,000.

Blackfoot River, Idaho

This project would provide protection against flood damage to areas adjoining the reach of Blackfoot River extending from above the town of Blackfoot to Snake River. The project would consist of channel rectification, construction of levees reinforced with dumped stone revetment, and replacement of inadequate and restrictive irrigation and bridge structures. The area subject to flooding includes an important portion of the city of Blackfoot and highly productive irrigated agricultural lands.

Average annual benefits are estimated at \$16,000.

Shelley Area, Snake River, Idaho

This project would prevent bank erosion at a critical location along the left bank of Snake River about 4 miles downstream from Shelley. The improvement would consist of bank sloping and reinforcement with dumped stone revetment. The project would provide protection against a potential break-through by Snake River into the very important feeder canal of the Blackfoot Irrigation District, and consequent damage to the canal and surrounding agricultural area.

Average annual benefits are estimated at \$2,200.

CONDITIONALLY AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Little Wood River, Idaho

This project would provide protection against flood damages along the reach of Little Wood River through Carey, Idaho. The project would consist of channel rectification and enlargement, and construction of revetted levees.

A serious annual snowmelt flood problem now exists in the village of Carey, Idaho, and adjacent areas. Flood damages have been quite extensive and flood fight operations have been necessitated in all recent years.

Average annual benefits are estimated at \$2,700.

Kendrick, Potlatch River, Idaho

This project provides for construction of a revetted levee along the right bank of Potlatch River through the town of Kendrick, Idaho. The proposed improvement would provide protection against overbank flow of flood waters from Potlatch River and inundation of the business district and other sections of the town of Kendrick where past floods have caused extensive damage, including loss of human life.

Average annual benefits are estimated at \$5,000.

Payette Valley, Payette River, Idaho

This authorization is for a channel improvement and flood protection program at 17 separate locations along the reach of Payette River extending downstream from the town of Emmett to Snake River. The project would consist of channel clearing, levee construction and bank protection throughout the critical sections and it would provide protection against flood damages by overbank flow and flood erosion to very valuable and highly productive irrigated general farming and dairy land.

Average annual damages that would be prevented by the project are estimated at \$64,000.

CONDITIONALLY AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Teton River, Idaho

This project would provide for a program of levee construction, bank protection and channel rectification along the lower 10 mile reach of Teton River to prevent severe damage which occurs almost annually from flooding and from loss of land due to lateral movement of the channel resulting from bank erosion. The flood problem area is situated in a highly productive agricultural region and contains the city of Rexburg, with a population of approximately 4,000, and several smaller communities of local importance. The rural areas are devoted principally to high types of irrigated farming. Production from this area is severely restricted on account of the duration of the annual flood period and because of its occurrence during a critical period of crop development. Residential and business properties are damaged in the urban areas and important transportation routes are inundated.

Average annual damages that would be prevented by the project are estimated at \$45,000.

South Fork, Clearwater River, Idaho

This project would provide for intermittent levees, channel rectification, and bank reinforcement along the lower 14 mile reach of South Fork, Clearwater River. The improvement would furnish protection from flood and erosion damage to valley agriculture lands, the villages of Kooskia and Stites, a branch railroad line used jointly by the Union Pacific Railroad and the Northern Pacific Railway, the locally essential highway up the South Fork Clearwater River, several saw mills, small communities and farmsteads. The flood plain areas are the only feasible sites for commercial, industrial, residential and transportation development in an extensive mountainous region which produces large quantities of forest and agricultural products.

Average annual damages that would be prevented by the project are estimated at \$9,000.

CONDITIONALLY AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Mud Lake Area, Idaho

This project would provide for the raising, strengthening and extending of approximately 10 miles of existing levees lying along the south side of Mud Lake in eastern Idaho, and construction of an outlet works adequate to control flood discharges. The proposed improvement would prevent potential flood damages to approximately 6,000 acres of highly productive reclaimed farm land. The existing levee has been weakened by high water levels in Mud Lake and by erosion from wave action.

Average annual damages that would be prevented by the project are estimated at \$27,000.

Weiser River, Idaho

This project would provide for the construction of flood protection works along the lower 35 mile reach of Weiser River, along the lower portion of Little Weiser River, and along the lower reach of Mann Creek. Work would consist of channel rectification, bank protection by dumped stone revetment, and construction of levees, and would be performed at intermittent critical locations. The project would prevent flood and/or erosion damages through the villages of Midvale and Cambridge and in a section of the city of Weiser. It would also protect several irrigated agricultural areas. Municipal improvements, urban home and business establishments, a branch line of the Union Pacific Railroad, U. S. Highway No. 95, several local highways, and a number of farmsteads and irrigation facilities are subject to overflow damage. Considerable irrigated farm land and irrigation facilities are subject to damage by bank erosion.

Average annual damages that would be prevented by the project are estimated at \$66,000.

CONDITIONALLY AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Whitebird Creek, Idaho

This project would provide for the control of floods of Whitebird Creek by construction of levees, channel rectification and enlargement, and bank protection by dumped stone revetment. It would extend throughout the lower valley reach and through the village of Whitebird. The proposed improvement would afford protection to the village of Whitebird which is the distributing point for a large area in which many small mines, lumber processing plants, and farming areas are situated. The village of Whitebird lies in a narrow canyon through which U. S. Highway No. 95, the only main transportation route of the area, is located. Severance of the highway and destruction of the public facilities of the town would constitute a severe economic blow to the region. A threat of loss of life exists annually during the snowmelt flood period.

Average annual damages that would be prevented by the project are estimated at \$8,000.

Camas Creek, Big Wood River, Idaho

This project would provide for control of floods of Camas Creek by means of intermittent levees, bank revetment and channel rectification at critical locations along the 20-mile reach extending upstream from Magic Reservoir. The proposed improvement would provide protection from annual spring floods to the large sub-irrigated farming area known as Camas Prairie which, to a major extent, lies in the flood plain of Camas Creek and its principal tributaries. Practically every spring at the time of snowmelt in Camas Creek Valley all of the bottom lands are inundated for considerable periods. Highways are also frequently inundated and out of service, and are damaged by flood and erosion; farming operations are delayed or made impossible; agricultural production is reduced; and many areas are kept at a low state of cultivation. Approximately 30,000 acres of land are held at a low production status because of the annual floods.

Average annual flood damages that would be prevented by the project are estimated at \$27,000.

EMERGENCY FLOOD CONTROL WORK

Emergency Repairs, Bank Protection and Clearing and Snagging Projects

Since enactment of the first emergency flood control legislation in 1937, the Corps of Engineers has conducted, limited by the funds made available by Congress, a program of emergency repairs, restoration and rehabilitation of existing flood control structures that have been damaged or threatened with destruction by floods. The basic legislation has been modified from time to time by amendments and additions in order that the handling of emergency flood problems could be as expeditious as possible.

As of 31 December 1952, the Corps of Engineers had accomplished emergency flood control construction at 117 different locations in the State of Idaho. Of this total, 61 have been constructed along Boise River; 11 along Payette River; 4 along Clearwater River; 36 along Snake River, mainly in the Heise-Roberts Area; and 5 have been constructed at other widely separated locations, one each on Whitebird Creek, Slate Creek, Salmon River, Little Wood River and Portneuf River. The cost of this work in Idaho to date amounts to approximately \$2,290,000. All of this work was economically justified; has prevented substantial damages since construction; and for the most part has been so planned and designed that it can be incorporated in any overall permanent flood control project that might be authorized for any of the areas concerned.

The work at Pocatello, Idaho, on the Portneuf River is the only clearing and snagging project. All other work consisted of emergency bank repairs, of which bank protection is usually a part of the work accomplished.

Kootenai Flats Area, Kootenai River, Idaho

The Kootenai Flats include the lowlands from a point four miles upstream from Bonners Ferry, Idaho, extending to the international boundary of Canada. A continuous system of dikes protects this area from devastating floods which occur on an average of one in five years. Floods are of long duration and notable for great volume rather than extreme height. Beginning in 1947, the Corps of Engineers each year has assisted local interests in flood fighting and in repair of levee systems damaged or destroyed by floods. With funds provided by Congress in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948, the Corps began a program for repairing the breaks in the levees, restoring damaged levees and drainage structures, stabilizing critical areas having sloughing banks, and rehabilitating damaged or destroy pumping plants. Between 1947 and 1952, the Corps invested approximately \$275,000 for flood fighting, and \$1,750,000 for emergency repairs to the levees and appurtenances. This being an emergency flood-fighting project, no estimate of the damages has been made.

EMERGENCY FLOOD CONTROL WORK

Section 212 Projects

In connection with emergency flood control construction, the 80th Congress, 2nd Session, provided special legislation under Public Law 858 to make possible the accomplishment of small flood control projects that are urgently needed, fully justified, and non-controversial, without going through the normal procedure of formal investigation, review authorization by Congress, and specific appropriations of funds by Congress; when, in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers, such work is advisable. The law as amended by Section 212 sets a limitation on expenditures to \$150,000 in any one locality in a specific Fiscal Year, and limits the application of this authority to a small number of projects each year for the entire United States.

Several locations in Idaho where flood emergency conditions exist have been reported on under this legislation, and one has been approved for construction at Shoshone, Idaho, along the Little Wood River.

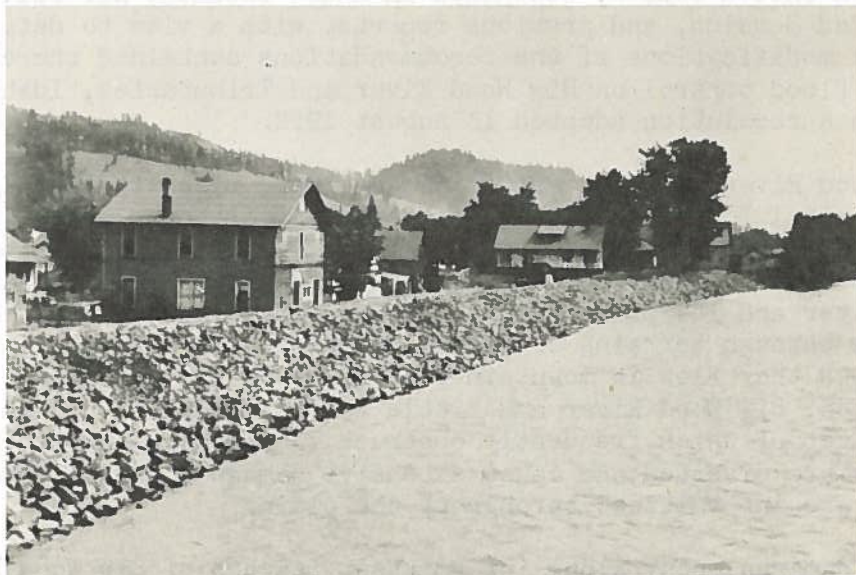
The project approved along Little Wood River is to protect Gooding and Shoshone, Idaho, and will provide protection against flood damages caused by channel icing conditions which occur during the winter and early spring months. The project plans include a deflection dike at a critical location on Big Wood River to prevent overbank flood discharges from flowing across intervening low terrain into Little Wood River, resulting in aggravated flood conditions on that stream. The work would consist of the construction of electrically heated control gates set in reinforced concrete diversion structures, excavation of a by-pass channel, construction of an impervious channel block, channel rectification, and levee construction. The project was so planned that it could be integrated into and made a part of any overall permanent flood control plan for Big and Little Wood Rivers that might be developed in the future.

The estimated total cost of the project is \$173,100; of which \$42,300 would be contributed by local interests. The project would earn average annual benefits estimated at \$18,110.

Other reports being prepared by this office for approval by higher authority where flood emergency conditions exist are: Bancroft, Idaho located in the Portneuf River Basin; Potlatch, Idaho on Deep Creek, which is a tributary of Palouse River; at Ahsahka, Idaho on the Clearwater River; and at Salmon, Idaho on the Salmon River.



Area along South Fork of Clearwater River at Kooskia, Idaho, where improvements were annually threatened by spring snow melt floods and ice blocks. (February 26, 1949)



Same area as above after completion of emergency flood control project. Represents typical example of similar work along many other streams in Idaho. (May 20, 1949)

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS UNDERWAY
(PLANNING)

Work undertaken by the Corps of Engineers is accomplished only by specific authority from Congress. A project investigation is initiated by request from responsible local interests to their congressional representatives. If sponsored by a Senate or House Committee, the investigation is referred through the Office, Chief of Engineers to the appropriate Corps of Engineers district where its accomplishment is contingent upon appropriation of preliminary investigation and survey funds. For new areas a preliminary investigation is usually made to establish reasonable certainty that the project desired is feasible. If findings in the preliminary report are favorable, it is usually followed by a report of survey scope in which a thorough study of the flood problem is made, economic and engineering feasibility established, and report of findings submitted. It is on the basis of such survey reports that project authorizations are made by Congress.

Big Wood River and Tributaries, Idaho

The Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate requested a review of the report on the Snake River and tributaries, published as House Document No. 190, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session, and subsequent reports, with a view to determining the feasibility of providing flood protection on Big Wood River and tributaries in Blaine County, Idaho, in a resolution adopted 20 April 1948. The Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate requested a review of the reports on Columbia River and tributaries, Northwestern United States, contained in House Document No. 531, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, and previous reports, with a view to determining whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein with respect to flood control on Big Wood River and Tributaries, Idaho, are advisable, in a resolution adopted 16 August 1952.

Big Wood River, a tributary of Snake River, rises in the high mountains of south central Idaho and flows in a tortuous, although generally, southerly direction to join Snake River approximately 20 miles southwest of Gooding, Idaho. The total area of the Big Wood River Basin is 3,070 square miles. Big Wood River and its principal tributaries, Little Wood River and Camas Creek, flow through terrains of widely different characters. In their upper reaches they flow in mountain canyons or mountain valleys. In their lower reaches, Big Wood River and Little Wood River flow through lava plains, ridges of which frequently obstruct flow to such an extent that flood flows are diverted and cause extensive damage in the loessal soil areas that are intermittent throughout the plain.

Flood damages occur along intermittent reaches of Big Wood River, Little Wood River and Camas Creek. Practically all of the floods occur at the time of the spring snowmelt, or during sudden thaws which occur in late winter, when channel capacity is drastically reduced by ice jams. The principal areas damaged in recent years are the upper Big Wood River Valley

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS UNDER WAY

area in the vicinity of Hailey and Ketchum, areas along Big Wood River from the vicinity of Shoshone to below Gooding, areas in the Carey Valley on Little Wood River and Silver Creek, lands in the vicinity of Shoshone on the Little Wood River, and land in the Camas Valley on Camas Creek. Flood damages to smaller areas occur at many other locations on these streams and their minor tributaries.

An emergency project consisting of channel rectification and construction of levees and revetments is now being accomplished on Little Wood River in the vicinity of Carey to alleviate the most serious features of the threat to the Carey area. Local protection works are authorized in Public Law 516 of the 81st Congress in the Camas Valley on Camas Creek and on Little Wood River in the vicinity of Carey. A local protection project is authorized for construction to afford protection to the cities of Shoshone and Gooding. It is expected that the project will be accomplished during the summer of 1953. Damage by recent floods indicate that the flood control works authorized will furnish only a small portion of the protection needed against flood threats in the Big Wood River Basin.

Flood control improvements now considered would retain flood waters for multiple-purpose use on Little Wood River and on Big Wood River. Flood protection that would be provided by storage control could be supplemented by channel rectification and by construction of levees and revetments. It is believed that channel improvements and construction of levees and revetments would be the principal features of flood protection works on Camas Creek.

Work on this report has not progressed to such a stage that an estimate can now be presented of the cost of the works required or the economic justification therefore.

Kootenai Flats, Idaho

A study of the Kootenai Flats project was authorized by a Senate Public Works Committee Resolution dated February 26, 1952. The improvement along the Kootenai River would consist of raising, strengthening, and where necessary, realining existing levees in the vicinity of and downstream from Bonners Ferry. No work has been done on this study.

Owyhee River and Tributaries, Oregon, Idaho and Nevada

The Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate requested a review of the reports on Columbia River and Tributaries, Northwestern United States, contained in House Document No. 531, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, and previous reports, with a view to determining whether any modification of the recommendations contained therein with respect to flood control in the Owyhee River Basin is advisable, in a resolution adopted 4 June 1952.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS UNDER WAY

Owyhee River, a tributary of Snake River, rises in mountainous and high plateau regions in northern Nevada, southwestern Idaho, and southeastern Oregon and flows in a generally northerly direction to Snake River where it enters from the left in eastern Oregon at the boundary between Oregon and Idaho. The major portion of the Owyhee River Basin is upland grazing areas or semi-arid mountain valleys which are devoted to the production of hay by irrigation. The lower Owyhee River Valley, from where it leaves a mountain canyon to Snake River, is an alluvial plain up to approximately one mile in width. No important population centers are in the Owyhee Basin. The cities of Nyssa and Ontario, Oregon, and Payette and Weiser, Idaho, are in portions of the Snake River flood plain that are importantly affected by major floods of Owyhee River.

The principal flood damage areas in the Owyhee Basin are the lower basin and the adjacent sections of the Snake River flood plain. Flood damages are known to occur in several of the upper valleys of Owyhee River and in Jordan Valley on Jordan Creek, one of the principal tributaries of Owyhee River. Flood damages have been reported in many other sections of the basin but little is known as to their severity and importance.

Damages caused by the 1952 flood on Owyhee River indicates that the existing storage reservoir on Owyhee River, which is operated solely for irrigation purposes, provides for little, if any, flood control.

In this report, consideration will be given to modification of existing storage facilities and their outlet works to see if they can be operated in the interest of flood control to protect downstream areas. Consideration will also be given to the feasibility of supplementing the protection afforded by reservoir regulation with channel improvement works consisting principally of levees and revetments to confine the regulated releases in a permanent and stabilized channel. Consideration will also be given to the feasibility of providing flood protection in all areas of the basin. As work on this report is in the initial stages, no information can be presented as to the cost or scope of the work required, or of economic justification for the work.

Payette River and Tributaries, Idaho

Preliminary examination and survey of Payette River and tributaries, with a view to control of floods and other purposes, was authorized by Congress in the 1938 Flood Control Act, in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1936.

Payette River, a major tributary of Snake River, enters the latter stream near the city of Payette on the west boundary of Idaho. The Payette River Basin, with an area of 3300 square miles, lies in the mountainous region of western Idaho. The lower 40-mile reach of the river flows through a relatively broad flood plain.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS UNDER WAY

Flood damages frequently occur along the lower Payette River. Damages also occur in the mountain valleys of the South Fork of Payette River, North Fork of Payette River and Squaw Creek. Present lack of knowledge of the flood problems precludes making a determination of the extent of work required or of the economic justification.

Flood damage has occurred to flood protection works constructed by local interests during recent years. The Corps of Engineers has constructed levees and revetments at the most critical of these damage locations to restore and insure continuation of the protection formerly provided by these works. All of these emergency installations have been so constructed that they can be incorporated without loss in a comprehensive flood control project for the stream.

A limited amount of channel improvement work along the lower reaches of Payette River is conditionally authorized in Public Law 516 of the 81st Congress. However, the works authorized, although they will provide substantial protection to important areas, must be supplemented by storage and by further channel improvements to accomplish the full degree of protection believed justified.

Improvements now considered would provide for the retention of flood waters for multiple-purpose use, and would be supplemented by channel rectification and by constructing revetted levees. Work on the survey report has not progressed to the point where an estimate can be made of the cost of the improvements required or of its economic justification.

Palouse River and Tributaries, Washington and Idaho

Authority for a report on the Palouse River, Washington and Idaho, with a view to determining the present needs for flood control, is given in a resolution of the Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate adopted 15 April 1949.

Palouse River, a tributary of Snake River, rises in northwestern Idaho and flows southwesterly to Snake River in eastern Washington. The Palouse River Basin has an area of approximately 3,000 square miles. Considerable portions of the basin lie in very hilly or mountainous terrain, and a major portion of the basin lies in the hilly Palouse farming areas of eastern Washington. The western portion of the basin lies in semi-arid areas of the Columbia Basin scab lands.

Flood damages occur on the main Palouse River, on its principal tributary South Fork of Palouse River, on Pine and Rock Creeks, and on several smaller tributaries. Most of these floods occur at the time of spring snowmelt but they also frequently occur during heavy rains in early fall and winter. Based on limited information, it appears that flood protection in the Palouse Basin can best be provided by channel improvement

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS UNDER WAY

works. However, further consideration must be given to the possibilities for control by storage on the main stream and on some of its principal tributaries. Levees, revetments, flood walls and channel improvements are authorized for construction at several of the problem areas in the basin, at the cities of Pullman and Colfax.

Weiser River, Idaho

Preliminary examination and survey of Weiser River, with a view to control of its floods and for other purposes, was authorized by Congress in the Flood Control Act of 1937.

Weiser River rises in the mountainous regions of Western Idaho and flows southwesterly to join Snake River on the western boundary of the state at the city of Weiser. The basin, which has an area of about 1200 square miles, is located in Idaho.

Flood damages occur along Weiser River and its principal tributaries from surface and bank erosion, and by inundation. The villages of Cambridge and Midvale and several smaller communities are in the damage areas. Local flood protection works are conditionally authorized in Public Law 516 of the 81st Congress at several critical locations. Although these works would provide a measure of protection to the more important areas, they would need to be extended before complete protection in the basin would be realized. The work would also have to be supplemented by reservoir storage if the water resources of Weiser River are to be fully developed.

In this report, consideration will be given to providing flood protection by retention of flood waters in multiple-purpose reservoirs, and by supplementary channel rectification and levees. Work on this report has not progressed to the point where an estimate can be made of the cost of the required work or of the economic justification.

Willow Creek-Sand Creek-Blackfoot River Area, Idaho

The Committee on Public Works of the United States Senate requested review of the report on the Columbia River and Tributaries printed in House Document No. 537, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, with a view to determining whether any modification of the recommendations contained therein would be advisable with particular reference to flood control on Willow Creek, Sand Creek and Blackfoot River, Idaho, in a resolution adopted 4 March 1952.

Blackfoot River and Willow Creek rise in the mountainous area of southeastern Idaho and flow in generally westerly directions to join Snake River in the vicinities of the city of Idaho Falls, and Ferry Butte, respectively. Willow Creek emerges from a mountain canyon onto the Snake River plain about 20 miles east of Idaho Falls. In its course across the plain, Willow Creek divides into several channels which dissipate their

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS UNDER WAY

flows into the gravelly soils of the plain, or they enter Snake River between the mouth of Willow Creek and the mouth of Blackfoot River. Sand Creek is the principal channel formed by Willow Creek.

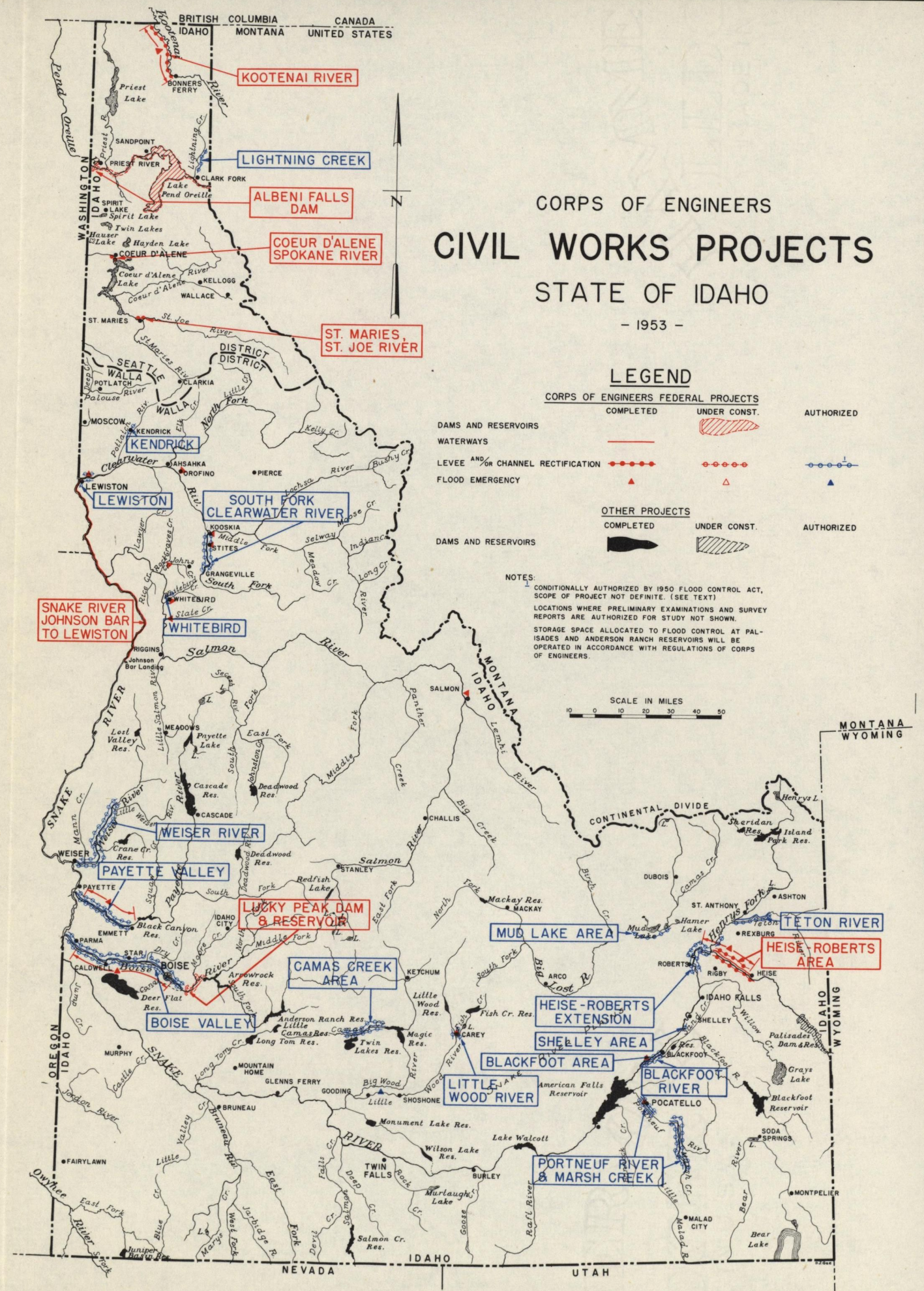
Flood damages occur almost annually along the east side of the flood plain between a point where Willow Creek leaves its mountain canyon and the mouth of Blackfoot River. In this area, Willow Creek, Sand Creek and Blackfoot River overflow causing damage to crops, lands and improvements, and to a portion of the city of Blackfoot. The damage by these streams is augmented by discharges of their several minor tributaries which debouch on the Snake River flood plain in the problem area. Local protection works along the lower reach of Blackfoot River are conditionally authorized in Public Law 516 of the 81st Congress. However, these works will provide protection to only a small portion of the problem area.

In this report, consideration will be given to effecting a solution by retaining flood waters in a reservoir whose major purpose would be that of flood control, and through enlargement and rectification of the channels of the 3 streams.

Work on this report has not progressed to the point where an estimate can be made of the scope or cost of the works required to provide protection or their economic justification.

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[#6]
[Enclosure removed]

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DIVISION ENGINEER
(NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION
500 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

NPDVI

30 April 1954

REFER TO FILE

NO.

Mr. Click Relander
1212 N. 32nd Avenue
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

With reference to your letter of 21 April 1954, inclosed herewith are two maps of the Columbia River Basin, each in duplicate, showing projects constructed, under construction, and planned for future construction in the basin area.

Also inclosed is a selection of 8 X 10 glossy photographs of McNary Dam, Chief Joseph Dam, Albeni Falls Dam, Bonneville Dam, Detroit Dam, Dorena Dam and Fern Ridge Dam and Reservoir. In addition there are inclosed individual information folders on these projects for handy reference.

Additional pictures will be furnished, including The Dalles Dam and later pictures on Chief Joseph as soon as they become available.

Very truly yours,

Incl
as shown

W. O. Silverthorn
W. O. SILVERTHORN
Chief, Technical
Liaison Branch

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DIVISION ENGINEER
(NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DIVISION ENGINEER
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION
500 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

NPDVI

14 May 1954

REFER TO FILE

NO.

Mr. Click Relander
1212 N. 32nd Avenue
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

With reference to your letter of 21 April and reply from this office of 30 April, inclosed herewith are 8 X 10 glossy photographs of The Dalles Dam on the Columbia River, near The Dalles, Oregon, and Chief Joseph Dam on the Columbia River near Bridgeport, Washington.

These pictures are being sent to you, in accordance with your request, supplementing those which we inclosed with our letter of 30 April.

Very truly yours,

W. O. Silverthorn

W. O. SILVERTHORN
Chief, Technical
Liaison Branch

3 Incl
Photographs

[Enclosure 11 May 54]

WPDVI

14 May 1954

Mr. Click Relander
1212 N. 32nd Avenue
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

With reference to your letter of 21 April and reply from this office of 30 April, inclosed herewith are 8 X 10 glossy photographs of The Dalles Dam on the Columbia River, near The Dalles, Oregon, and Chief Joseph Dam on the Columbia River near Bridgeport, Washington.

These pictures are being sent to you, in accordance with your request, supplementing those which we inclosed with our letter of 30 April.

Very truly yours,

3 Incl
Photographs

W. O. SILVERTHORN
Chief, Technical
Liaison Branch

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
(NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)

NPPVN-2

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
PORTLAND, OREGON DISTRICT
628 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

2 July 1954

REFER TO FILE

NO.

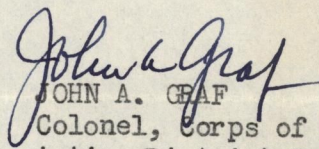
Mr. Click Relander
The Yakima Daily Republic
Yakima, Washington

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of June 30 concerning
Celilo Indian Fishing Village.

Mr. Othus and Mr. Elliott who are familiar with this sub-
ject expect to be in Toppenish, Washington, Tuesday afternoon,
July 6, at which time they can fully discuss this problem with
you. You can reach them through Superintendent Skarra's office.

Very truly yours,


JOHN A. GRAF
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Acting District Engineer

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
(NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)

NPPVN-2

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
PORTLAND, OREGON DISTRICT
628 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

August 10, 1954

REFER TO FILE

NO.

Mr. Click Relander
1212 N. 32nd Avenue
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

Thank you for your letter of July 27, 1954 inclosing clippings of historical pieces relating to Priest Rapids Band, and also photographs of uncompleted sculpture of Chief Tommy Thompson and of Chief Johnny Buck. We also received subsequent clippings including the report on the action of the Yakima Tribal Council in turning down our settlement offer of over \$13,000,000 to cover the fishery losses due to the construction of The Dalles Dam.

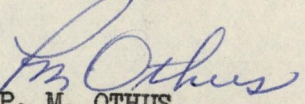
While I am a little late in answering your letter, I nonetheless appreciate your courtesy in sending me these clippings, and I will be most grateful if you will be so kind as to send other clippings as they occur in your paper. They are not only useful to this office, but are included in our file of newspaper clippings concerning this Indian problem.

I had a short visit last week with Chief Tommy Thompson and he smiled very politely when I told him that you had sent me a copy of the uncompleted sculpture work. The Chief seemed to be in pretty good health and had just returned from a small ~~fair~~ festival held up at Celilo and participated in by a few of the local Indians.

Mr. Elliott and I expect to be over in Toppenish within the next week or two and we may have an opportunity to visit with you again. In the event you have any occasion to come to Portland, we hope you will call us at the office and we can discuss these problems or, better yet, we might go to lunch together.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

Very truly yours,


P. M. OTHUS
Special Assistant to
the District Engineer

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
(NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)

NPPVN

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
PORTLAND, OREGON DISTRICT
628 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

November 16, 1954

REFER TO FILE

NO.

Mr. Click Relander
1212 N. 32nd Avenue
Yakima, Washington

Dear Sir:

I have delayed answering your letters of October 30 and October 25, with which you inclosed clippings of articles relating to the Priest Rapids problems, expecting that I would have an opportunity to visit with you concerning these matters. I find, however, that I will not be in Yakima for sometime and therefore thought it best to write you.

While we are very much interested in the Priest River Indians, this office has nothing whatsoever to do with the Priest River Project. The work on that project comes under the jurisdiction of the District Engineer of the Seattle, Washington District. His address is 4735 East Marginal Way, Seattle, 4, Washington. Any problems concerning the Priest River Dam and Indians affected by it, should be taken up with that office. I am sure they will be glad to receive copies of any articles you publish on this subject.

I am sending copies of these letters of October 30 and October 25 together with the clippings inclosed with them to the Seattle District Engineer, so that he will be acquainted with your efforts thus far.

Sincerely yours,

Percy M. Othus
PERCY M. OTHUS
Special Assistant to the
District Engineer

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
(NOT TO INDIVIDUALS)

NPPVN-2

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
PORTLAND, OREGON DISTRICT
628 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

June 20, 1955

REFER TO FILE

NO.

Mr. Click Relander
1212 N. 32nd Ave
Yakima, Washington

Dear Sir:

I was glad to receive your letter of June 10 as well as the clippings which were, of course, interesting to me and to Mrs. Othus. We both enjoyed our conversation with you and hope that we will have opportunities to renew our acquaintance at a later date.

Also received the booklet "The Yakimas - 1855". I had already received a copy of it from Joe Meninick but we can use both of them.

I note with interest your forthcoming book "Drummers and Dreamers". I am going to be very interested in this book and when the proper time comes, I will appreciate your sending along a ^{date} prepaid "circular" and we will send in the order promptly.

I note that you give us the name of Mr. C. Marc Miller as one who has knowledge of the Nez Perce Tribe and while we were considering the matter, it now appears doubtful that we will approach him on the subject of preparing a paper on this subject.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Percy M. Othus
PERCY M. OTHUS
Special Assistant to
the District Engineer

[1955]

10/12/54

2434 NE 8th

Zone 12 Patlana

Dear Clark:

I am expecting to spend
Monday & Tuesday each week,
for a few weeks, at The Dalls -
Will be in the Project Engineer,
(Mr Bob White's) office at Big Eddy -
If you could come over some
Monday afternoon noon we could
go over the construction project
at night and you could
go on back home after that

Think it over and let
me know if you are
interested

Yours,
Percy Ostens

Amo
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
PORTLAND DISTRICT
628 PITTOCK BLOCK
PORTLAND 5, OREGON
OFFICIAL BUSINESS



PENALTY FOR PRIVATE
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE



Mr. Chick Relander
1512 N. 32nd Ave
Yakima Wn

9-16-56

Dear Clark,

We noted in yesterday's news dispatches of the death of Chief Johnny Buck. While we did not know him personally, we felt we knew him through your description of him and his people - I feel that another prominent character who has been of great help to society has passed on and I would like you to accept my sympathy on behalf of yourself and his people.

Things are going so so with us, not too busy, but several troublesome problems.

Let us know of your plans to visit Portland and we can have an Indian gift fest.

Sincerely,

Percy Othman