PROJECT: 22-1013 REST, CUMMINS CREEK DELTA CHANNEL COMPLEXITY

Sponsor: Nez Perce Tribe Program: Salmon State Projects Status: Preapplication

Parties to the Agreement

PRIMARY SPONSOR

Nez Perce Tribe
Address PO Box 365
City Lapwai **State** ID **Zip** 83540
Org Type Native American Tribe
Vendor # SWV0069955-01
UBI
Date Org created
Org Notes

link to Organization profile
☐ Org data updated

SECONDARY SPONSORS

No records to display

LEAD ENTITY

Snake River Salmon Rec Bd LE

QUESTIONS

#1: List project partners and their role and contribution to the project.

External Systems

SPONSOR ASSIGNED INFO

Sponsor-Assigned Project Number

Sponsor-Assigned Regions

EXTERNAL SYSTEM REFERENCE

Source	Project Number	Submitter
HWS	22-1013	AFitzgerald

Project Contacts

Contact Name Primary Org	Project Role	Work Phone	Work Email
Alice Rubin Rec. and Conserv. Office	Project Manager	(360) 867-8584	alice.rubin@rco.wa.gov
Elizabeth Eastman	Project Contact	(208) 816-8805	elizabethe@nezperce.org
Kathryn Frenyea	Alt Project Contact	(541) 432-2506	kathrynf@nezperce.org
Montana Pagano Nez Perce Tribe	Alt Project Contact	(541) 432-2507	montanap@nezperce.org
Ali Fitzgerald Snake River Salmon Rec Bd LE	Lead Entity Contact	(509) 382-4115	ali@snakeriverboard.org
Arleen Henry Nez Perce Tribe	Billing	(208) 621-3833	arleenh@nezperce.org
Wilhemina Stevens Nez Perce Tribe	Billing	(208) 621-3842	willas@nezperce.org

Worksites & Properties

#	Worksite Name
#1	Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity

Restoration	Property Name
✓	Wooten Wildlife Area WDFW

Worksite Map & Description

Worksite #1: Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity

WORKSITE ADDRESS

Street Address Tucannon Road
City, State, Zip Pomeroy WA 99347

Worksite Details

Worksite #1: Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity

SITE ACCESS DIRECTIONS

From US-12, head south on Tucannon Road, Cummings Creek is located at RM 34.5. The project will be from the mouth of Cummings Creek to 1 mile upstream.

TARGETED ESU SPECIES

Species by ESU	Egg Present	Juvenile Present	Adult Present	Population Trend
Steelhead-Snake River, Tucannon River, Threatened	✓	✓	✓	Unknown

Reference or source used

Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington

TARGETED NON-ESU SPECIES

Species by Non-ESU	Notes
Rainbow	

Questions

#1: Give street address or road name and mile post for this worksite if available.

Approximately MP 21, Tucannon Road, Pomeroy, WA 99347, Columbia County

Project Location

RELATED PROJECTS

Projects in PRISM

PRISM Number	Project Name	Current Status	Relationship Type	Notes
No related project selected				

Related Project Notes

Questions

#1: Project location. Describe the geographic location, water bodies, and the location of the project in the watershed, i.e. nearshore, tributary, main-stem, off-channel, etc.

Cummins Creek is a tributary to the Tucannon River and flows into the mainstem Tucannon at approximately RM 34.5 in Columbia County, WA. Cummins Creek is located within WRIA 35.The downstream extent of the project will be at the mouth of Cummins Creek (46.3324707, -117.6749339) to an upstream extent of approximately one mile upstream (46.3313451, -117.6533401).

#2: How does this project fit within your regional recovery plan and/or local lead entity's strategy to restore or protect salmonid habitat? Cite section and page number.

Cummins Creek is located within the Tucannon River watershed, a major spawning area (MaSA) for ESA-listed Snake River steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss) and is listed as a priority restoration reach in the Snake River Salmon Recovery 3-5 Year Provisional Work Plan (Page 11,16).

#3: Is this project part of a larger overall project?

No

#4: Is the project on State Owned Aquatic Lands? Please contact the Washington State Department of Natural Resources to make a determination. **Aquatic Districts and Managers**

No

Property Details

Property: Wooten Wildlife Area WDFW (Worksite #1: Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity)

✓ **Restoration**

LANDOWNER

Name	Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)
Address	PO Box 43135
City	Olympia
State	WA Zip 98504-3135
Type	State

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type	Landowner Agreement
Timing	Proposed
Term Length	Fixed # of years
# Yrs	10
Expiration Date	
Note	

Project Proposal

Project Description

The Nez Perce Tribe seeks funding for support of Cummins Creek channel complexity project. The funds we request will be for a conceptual low-tech process based restoration design and project implementatio to improve in-stream habitat, floodplain connectivity and riparian function. Cummins Creek is a direct tributary to the Tucannon River in Southeast Washington; located within the Tucannon River watershed, a major spawning area for ESA-listed Snake River steelhead and listed as a priority restoration reach in the Snake River Salmon Recovery 3-5 Year Provisional Work Plan. There will be one worksite location on Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife property, from the mouth of Cummins Creek to approximately one mile upstream.
The goal of this project is to promote self-sustaining, natural stream processes that improve and maintain spawning and rearing habitat for Snake River steelhead in addition to improving the function of Cummings Creek confluence with the Tucannon River. Funding will be used for a field-based low-tech process-based restoration design and implementation for installation of up to 70 new structures which include beaver dam analogs (BDA) and post assisted log structures (PALS). Individual structures will be designed to achieve local objectives such as pool creation, sediment sorting, or overbank flow. Multiple structures will work together as a complex to achieve incision recovery, floodplain access, retention and and in-stream complexity.

Project Questions

#1: Problem statement. What are the problems your project seeks to address? Include the source and scale of each problem. Describe the site, reach, and watershed conditions. Describe how those conditions impact salmon populations. Include current and historic factors important to understand the problems.

The Tucannon River is located in southeast Washington where it flows north out of the Blue Mountains into the Snake River. The Tucannon River forms the ancestral boundary between the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) and the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT). In 1996 summer steelhead were listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Historically, the Tucannon River was converted from an anabranching channel form in a narrow forested valley bottom (Hecht, 1982) to a single thread channel form through timber harvest, and channel straightening to support land use and management activities. During the 1960's, following a number of flooding events which progressively led to a significant loss of property and infrastructure (Johnson 1995), the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) supported land managers in straightening and confining large sections of the river, increasing the conveyance capacity (stream power), and confining the river to a single channel. It has been estimated that between 1937 and 1978, the perennial channels sinuosity had been reduced by as much as 50% through channelization and confinement (Hecht, 1982). Once the Tucannon River was straightened, velocities led to further channel incision causing the majority of habitat limiting factors that remain today. Limiting factors in the proposed assessment reach include degraded riparian, channel confinement, lack of channel complexity, lack of LWD, lack of pools and increased stream temperature. Channel incision, confinement, and disconnection between the channel and floodplain contribute to secondary impairments in the physical and ecological functioning of rivers including spatial and structural simplification of the channel and floodplain, lowering of the water table, increased stream velocities, impairment of riparian forest communities, and a reduction in overall aquatic habitat.

The degradation of physical and ecological processes in the Tucannon River caused three very common problems for salmonids associated with confined, incised channels: (1) diminished velocity refuge, (2) minimal food production and availability, and (3) redd scour (Cluer, 2019). Stage 3 rivers with a high conveyance capacity undergo a decrease in velocity refuge when discharge increases, limiting food production and requiring high energy expenditure for foraging salmonids (Facey and Grossman, 1990; Sommer et al., 2001a; Kemp et al., 2006; Jeffres et al., 2008; Katz et al, 2017). These ecological impacts suppress spawning and rearing primarily for ESA summer steelhead.

#2: Describe the limiting factors, and/or ecological concerns, and limiting life stages (by fish species) that your project expects to address.

Five Year Implementation Plan Reporting document for the Tucannon River Programmatic lists the limiting factors for the Cummins Creek delta project as floodplain connectivity, channel complexity, excessive stream power and pools. The limiting life stages are adult holding, spawning and summer/winter rearing. In addition, the recovery plan outlines habitat factors and objectives to be addressed in the upper Tucannon as: improving riparian LWD, reducing channel confinement and lower summer high temperatures. The causes of these impaired processes include but are not limited to: channel incision from reduced in-channel structure, past removal of wood from the channel, loss of in-channel structure increasing transport and bed incision and geomorphic impediments. This leads to limiting habitat factors for fish species which can include: low diversity of in-channel habitats, lack of deep pools for holding or rearing, lack of cover, reduced quality of spawning gravel, limited quantity of off-channel habitats, reduced groundwater recharge and discharge, high water temperatures.

Restoring ecological processes through the implementation of PALS and BDAs in Cummins Creek, we expect improvements to degraded habitat conditions for all life stages of steelhead. For steelhead egg-fry and fry-smolt we expect to increase complexity at low-winter flows and during spring winter peaks, reconnect abandoned floodplains, increase retention and storage of bed load gravel. This will lead to increased flow complexity, increased available floodplain connection and increased pool area. Providing improved habitat conditions for summer and fall juvenile rearing and winter refugia, improved extreme event refugia, riparian growth, wood material availability and bed load material availability for juvenile rearing. For adult steelhead, improving quantity and quality of pools will lead to improved holding and cover. Beaver dams can also help mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing water temperature fluctuations, reducing peak flows, and increasing base flows within the project reach (Bouwes et al .2016, Weber et al. 2017).

#3: What are the project goals? The goal of the project should be to solve identified problems by addressing the root causes. Then clearly state the desired future condition. Include which species and life stages will benefit from the outcome, and the time of year the benefits will be realized. **Example Goals and Objectives**

The goal of this project is to promote self-sustaining, natural stream processes that improve and maintain spawning and rearing habitat for Snake River steelhead in addition to improving the function of Cummins Creek confluence with the Tucannon River through installation of complexes and structures which include beaver dam analogs (BDA) and post assisted log structures (PALS). All life stages of summer steelhead will benefit from this project.

Structure Goals:
Diversify hydraulics, structurally force geomorphic processes, force overbank flow

Complex Goals:
Increase lateral and vertical connectivity, incision recovery, habitat complexity, beaver dam activity

Overall Project Goals & Objectives:
Increase system resilience e.g. species abundance, diversity, riparian expansion, increased temporary water storage, flood attenuation

Specific Life Stages Goals:
Increase instream habitat complexity through large woody debris placement to create improved habitat conditions for juvenile steelhead rearing and refugia

Improve channel processes and increase complexity through PALS and BDA structure installation to improve quantity and quality of pools for improved adult steelhead holding and cover

Reconnect abandoned floodplain through strategic placement of multiple structures to create a complex that improves key habitat and riparian function for all life stages of steelhead

#4: What are the project objectives? Objectives support and refine biological goals, breaking them down into smaller steps. Objectives are specific, quantifiable actions the project will complete to achieve the stated goal. Each objective should be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound). **Example Goals and Objectives**

Construct up to 10 BDAs and 60 PALS to improve self-sustaining in-stream habitat complexity over 1.0 mile of stream within the first 2 years of the project, depending on flows.

Reconnect the estimated 15 acres of available existing low floodplain at annual high flow and improve riparian conditions by impounding streamflow through initial BDA/PALS construction and ongoing natural stream processes within 2 years of project completion.

Establish favorable in-stream conditions and initiate riparian habitat reestablishment through large wood placement to create more sustainable habitat for steelhead within 2 years of project completion.

Increase and extend summer base flows through seasonal floodplain inundation and temporary water storage resulting in groundwater recharge, moderating stream temperatures for rearing steelhead within 2 years.

Create greater than 10 self-sustaining pools, providing immediate habitat for adult and juvenile steelhead within 2 years.

#5: Scope of work and deliverables. Provide a detailed description of each project task/element. With each task/element, identify who will be responsible for each, what the deliverables will be, and the schedule for completion.

Project and Grant Administration – Nez Perce Tribe (September 2022-December 2023)

Site Prep - Nez Perce Tribe, Contractor Hired (September 2022- July2022

Task 1.1 Gather and stage materials

Final design and site layout

Implementation - Nez Perce Tribe, Contractor Hired (August 2023- September 2023)

Task 2.1 Construct PALS (60)

Task 2.2 Construct BDAs (10)

Task 2.3 Site cleanup and implementation monitoring

Implementation Report - Nez Perce Tribe, Contractor Hired (October- December 2023)

Summarize Data

Reporting

Tasks will be a collaborative effort between the Nez Perce Tribe, WDFW and the agency selected to complete low-tech designs and installation of structures.

#6: What are the assumptions and physical constraints that could impact whether you achieve your objectives? Assumptions and constrains are external conditions that are not under the direct control of the project, but directly impact the outcome of the project. These may include ecological and geomorphic factors, land use constraints, public acceptance of the project, delays, or other factors. How will you address these issues if they arise?

Landowner acceptance and willingness to authorize channel work is the greatest challenge. Early communication with the landowner has been implemented to help reduce the risk, in addition to answering any questions that may arise. The landowner acknowledge form has been submitted to the landowner and questions have already been received and answered, maintaining a good working relationship will be of high priority to minimize the risk. Physical constraints will be getting materials and equipment needed to locations for structure installation as dense vegetation and high banks could pose a challenge at times. These issues will be addressed through site prep, development and planning.

#7: How have lessons learned from completed projects or monitoring studies informed this project?

Lessons learned from other agencies building these type of structures in nearby streams, mainly learning from the Intensively Monitored Watershed (IMW) in Asotin Creek, Washington.

Lessons learned include: Implement project in phases in order to apply adaptive management strategies and repair/add onto existing structures. Building in high densities allows structures to work with each other and helps to accumulate any lost structures on existing ones. Structure complexes should be built with a variety of structure types that may have different design purposes (split flows, connect side channels, recruit sediment, collect sediment). Ensure the stream has an appropriately low gradient to be a good fit for BDA, PALS.

#8: Describe the alternatives considered and why the preferred was chosen.

Provided the physical characteristics, existing condition, and fish use within Cummins Creek, we chose a method of low tech process based restoration to establish processes that create and maintain healthy riverscapes. This method of restoration has a low-cost, simple and lets the system do the work. The overarching goal of low-tech restoration is to improve the health of as many miles of riverscapes as possible and to promote and maintain the full range of self-sustaining riverscape processes.

#9: How were stakeholders consulted in the development of this project? Identify the stakeholders, their concerns or feedback, and how those concerns were addressed.

All stakeholders were invited to a site visit to discuss conceptual project ideas in the Fall of 2021, not all individuals were able to attend. The landowner WDFW has been in contact for more details on the project to discuss with their team of individuals who review projects proposed on WDFW land. All answers and additional information has been provided through phone and email conversations in addition to the landowner acknowledgment for that is currently being processed.

#10: Does your project address or accommodate the anticipated effects of climate change?

Yes

#10a: How will your project be climate resilient given future conditions?

The processes the structures and complexes promote will help this project to be resilient to climate change and future conditions. The structures mimic wood accumulation and/or beaver dam activity initially, later promote the same processes (in high flows), and eventually those processes can continue to reshape and maintain habitat in perpetuity. Letting the system do this work with its stream power, harnesses energy beyond the energy to build low-tech structures. Moreover, if beaver like what they see, they continue the process. Natural beaver dams and BDAs have been documented to reduce hydrology peaks (Bouwes et al. 2016A, Law et al 2016), increase floodplain water storage (Davee, et al. 2019, Munirand and Westbrook 2020, Pollock et al, 2016), protect riparian areas from wildfire (Fairfax and Whittle 2020). Designing with low-tech restoration structures rely on the force of water to create changes rather than creating specific geomorphic forms. It is about making educated predictio

#10b: How will your project increase habitat and species adaptability?

Increased floodplain connectivity is associated with increases in habitat diversity in fluvial environments which has been shown to increase life history diversity within salmonid populations (Waples et al. 2009). Salmonid populations with greater life history diversity are more resilient to variability and/or change in their environment (Greene et al., 2010; Schindler et al., 2010). Researchers have attributed wood volume and/or frequency as influential in processes operating at the channel reach, valley bottom, and landscape scales. Many studies indicate that most pools in moderate-gradient, cobble- and gravel-bed forest streams are either formed, or strongly influenced, by wood (Robison and Beschta 1990; Abbe and Montgomery 1996). Large woody materials have been identified to influence local riparian forest succession while also being a significant factor in habitat quantity and quality within low-order streams (Abbe and Montgomery 1996). The proposed LTPBR will maximize floodplain

#11: Describe the sponsor's experience managing this type of project. Describe other projects where the sponsor has successfully used a similar approach.

The Nez Perce Tribe has managed many stream restoration projects since 1997. Over the last 3 years project areas within 3 different watershed have successfully used a phased approach to install over 40 structures in various locations. Monitoring through visual and aerial observation and photo point monitoring has shown project objectives are being met and adaptive management has been continued in project areas to to improve process and function of the structures and complexes.

#12: Will veterans (including the veterans conservation corps) be involved in the project? If yes, please describe.

No

Restoration Supplemental

#1: What level of design (per Appendix D) have you completed? Please attach.

None

#1a: What level of design will be produced prior to construction?

Final

#2: Will (or did) a licensed professional engineer design the project?

No

#2a: Describe the qualifications of the design team.

The design team will be experienced in all aspects of designing low-tech process based restoration projects and building BDAs and PALS. Design experience comes from multiple projects in the region, including Intensively Monitored Watersheds (IMW).

#3: Does the project include measures to stabilize an eroding stream bank?

No

#4: Is the primary activity of the project invasive species removal?

No

#5: Is the primary activity of the project riparian planting?

No

#6: Describe the steps you will take to minimize the introduction of invasive species during construction and restoration. Consider how you will use un-infested materials and clean equipment entering and leaving the project area.

All wood posts used will be untreated, other materials needed will be locally sourced.
All equipment used for the project will be cleaned prior to being used at the site. Due to the use of only small equipment and hand tools necessary for project implementation, no significant ground disturbance is anticipated.

#7: Describe the long-term stewardship and maintenance obligations for the project.

There are no expected maintenance responsibilities for the landowner. The structures are designed to be dynamic and work as a group, stimulating natural stream processes over time, therefore no maintenance should be required.

Restoration Metrics

Worksite: Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity (#1)

Miles of Stream and/or Shoreline Treated or Protected (C.0.b)	1.00
Project Identified In a Plan or Watershed Assessment (C.0.c)	Northwest Marine Fisheries Service. 2017. ESA Recovery Plan for Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) & Snake River Basin Steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss). Portland, OR.
Priority in Recovery Plan	Cummins Creek is located within the Tucannon River watershed, a major spawning area (MaSA) for ESA-listed Snake River steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss) and is listed as a priority restoration reach in the Snake River Salmon Recovery 3-5 Year Provisional

	Work Plan (Page 11,16).
Type Of Monitoring (C.0.d.1)	None
Monitoring Location (C.0.d.2)	No monitoring completed

INSTREAM HABITAT PROJECT

Total Miles Of Instream Habitat Treated (C.4.b)	1.00

Channel structure placement (C.4.d.1)

Total cost for Channel structure placement	$75,028
Material Used For Channel Structure (C.4.d.2)	Other Engineered Structures
Miles of Stream Treated for channel structure placement (C.4.d.3)	1.00
Pools Created through channel structure placement (C.4.d.5)	10
Number of structures placed in channel (C.4.d.7)	70

PERMITS

Obtain permits

Total cost to Obtain permits	$3,090
Number of permits required for implementation of project	

ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING

Architectural & Engineering (A&E)

Total cost for Architectural & Engineering (A&E)	

Overall Project Metrics

COMPLETION DATE

Projected date of completion	09/1/2025

Restoration Cost Estimates

Worksite #1: Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity

Category	Work Type	Estimated Cost	Note
Instream Habitat Project	Channel structure placement (C.4.d.1)	$75,028	
Permits	Obtain permits	$3,090	
	Subtotal:	$78,118	
Admin, Architecture, and Engineering		$0	
	Total Estimate For Worksite:	$78,118	

Summary

Total Estimated Costs Without AA&E:	$78,118
Total Estimated AA&E:	$0
Total Estimated Restoration Costs:	$78,118

Project Application Report - 22-1013

Cost Summary

	Estimated Cost	Project %	Admin/AA&E %
Restoration Costs			
Restoration	$78,118		
Admin, Architecture, and Engineering	$0		0 %
SUBTOTAL	$78,118	100.00 %	
Total Cost Estimate	$78,118 !	100.00 %	

Funding Request and Match

FUNDING PROGRAM

Salmon State Projects	$110,530	100.00 %

SPONSOR MATCH

Other Monetary Funding	Grant - Federal
Amount	
Funding Organization	
Grant Program	

Match Total:	$0		
Total Funding Request (Funding + Match):	$110,530 !	100.00 %	! Difference from Total Cost Estimate: ($32,412)

Questions

#1: Explain how you determined the cost estimates

Cultural Resources

Worksite #1: Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity

#1: Provide a description of the project actions at this worksite (acquisition, development and/or restoration activities that will occur as a part of this project)

#2: Describe all ground disturbing activities (length, width and depth of disturbance and equipment utilized) that will take place in the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Include the location of any construction staging or access roads associated with your project that will involve ground disturbance.

#3: Describe any planned ground disturbing pre-construction/restoration work. This includes geo-technical investigation, fencing, demolition, decommissioning roads, etc.

#4: Describe the existing project area conditions. The description should include existing conditions, current and historic land uses and previous excavation/fill (if depths and extent is known, please describe).

#5: Will a federal permit be required to complete the scope of work on the project areas located within this worksite?

#6: Are you utilizing Federal Funding to complete the scope of work? This includes funds that are being shown as match or not.

#7: Do you have knowledge of any previous cultural resource review within the project boundaries during the past 10 years?

#8: Is the worksite located within an existing park, wildlife refuge, natural area preserve, or other recreation or habitat site?

#9: Are there any structures over 45 years of age within this worksite? This includes structures such as buildings, tidegates, dikes, residential structures, bridges, rail grades, park infrastructure, etc.

Project Permits

Permits and Reviews	Issuing Organization	Applied Date	Received Date	Expiration Date	Permit #

No permit data available.

Permit Questions

#1: Are you planning on using the federal permit streamlining process? **Limit 8**

Attachments

Required Attachments	3 out of 6 done
Applicant Resolution/Authorizations	
Cost Estimate	✓
Landowner acknowledgement form	
Map: Restoration Worksite	✓
Photo	✓
RCO Fiscal Data Collection Sheet	

PHOTOS (JPG, GIF)

Photos (JPG, GIF)


499582


499583


499584


499586


499587

PROJECT DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS

Project Documents and Photos

File Type	Attach Date	Attachment Type	Title	Person	File Name, Number Associations	Shared
	02/07/2022	Photo	Cummins Photo 5	ElizabethE	shpimg_10566.jpg, 499587	✓
	02/07/2022	Photo	Cummins Creek Photo 4	ElizabethE	shpimg_10573.jpg, 499586	✓
	02/07/2022	Photo	Cummins Creek Photo 3	ElizabethE	shpimg_10598.jpg, 499584	✓
	02/07/2022	Photo	Cummins Creek Photo 2	ElizabethE	shpimg_10606.jpg, 499583	✓
	02/07/2022	Photo	Cummins Creek Photo 1	ElizabethE	shpimg_10608.jpg, 499582	✓
	02/07/2022	Map: Area of Potential Effect (APE)	APE.pdf	ElizabethE	APE.pdf, 499578	✓
	02/03/2022	Map: Restoration Worksite	ProjectAreaMap.pdf	ElizabethE	ProjectAreaMap.pdf, 499413	✓
	02/03/2022	Cost Estimate	CumminsBuget_PartialDraft.xlsx	ElizabethE	CumminsBuget_PartialDraft.xlsx, 499344	✓

Application Status

Application Due Date: 06/27/2022

Status Name	Status Date	Submitted By	Submission Notes
Preapplication	01/03/2022		

I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the information in this application is true and correct. Further, all application requirements due on the application due date have been fully completed to the best of my ability. I understand that if this application is found to be incomplete, it will be rejected by RCO. I understand that I may be required to submit additional documents before evaluation or approval of this project and I agree to provide them.

Date of last change: 02/03/2022

Nez Perce Tribe; Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity (#22-1013)

Attachment #499584, Cummins Creek Photo 3

Nez Perce Tribe; Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity (#22-1013)

Attachment #499583, Cummins Creek Photo 2

Nez Perce Tribe; Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity (#22-1013)

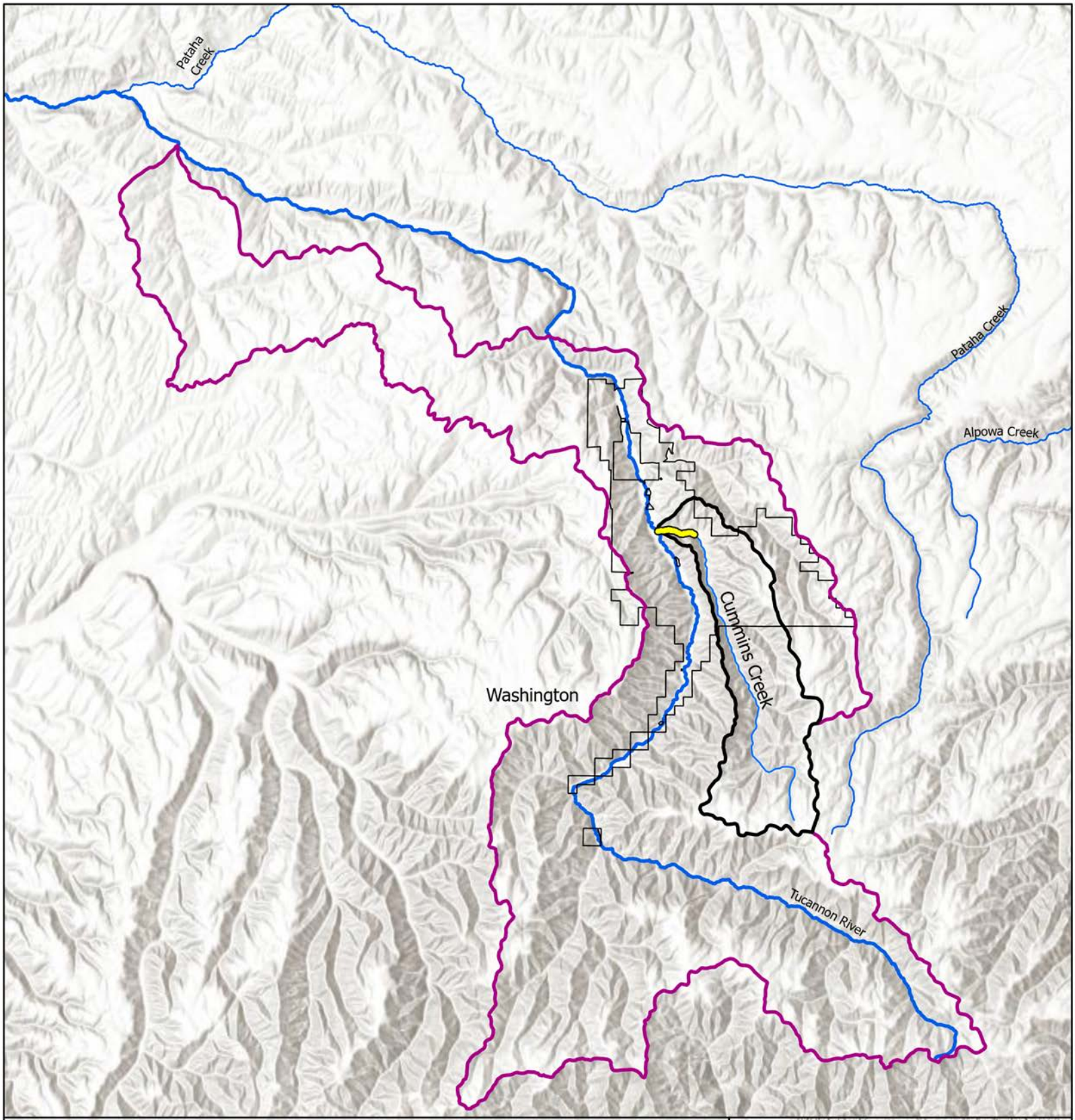
Attachment #499582, Cummins Creek Photo 1

Nez Perce Tribe; Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity (#22-1013)

Attachment #499587, Cummins Photo 5

Nez Perce Tribe; Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity (#22-1013)

Attachment #499586, Cummins Creek Photo 4



Cummins Creek Delta Channel Complexity
Project: 22-1013, Rest

Cummins Creek Watershed

Project Area

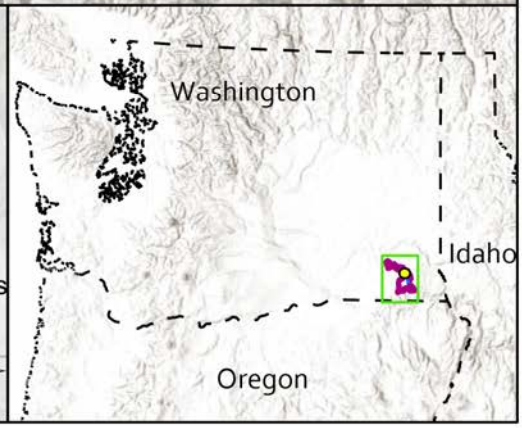
Tucannon River Watershed

Streams

Wooten Wildlife Area

0 2 4 8 Miles

N



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Project Sponsor: Nez Perce Tribe

RESTORATION

See SRFB Manual 5 for additional information regarding allowable costs.

				OVERALL PROJECT	GRANT REQUEST	MATCH			
				Budget must account for all costs to complete the project	*Enter only the amount of the grant request*	*The Grant Request and Match should equal the total project cost and Budget Check cell should be 0. Sponsors must account for all sources and types of match need to complete the project.*			
				Amount	Amount	Match in PRISM	Funding not reported in PRISM	Source (Grant, Cash, Materials, Labor, Volunteers, etc)	Match Type (federal, state, local)
Construction									
Category (choose one)	**Task Description**	**Qty**	**Rate**						
Construction labor	*Gather and stage materials/site layout 5 person crew (Qty=days)*	4.00	$ 4,011.00	$ 16,044	$ 16,044	$ -	$ -		
Construction labor	*Crew of 5 Construct BDA, PALs(Qty=days)*	12.00	$ 4,338.00	$ 52,056	$ 52,056	$ -	$ -		
Materials	*Non-treated wood post*	800.00	$ 6.05	$ 4,840	$ 4,840	$ -	$ -		
Other	*TERO Fees (3.5%)*	1.00	$ 2,359.28	$ 2,359	$ 2,359	$ -	$ -		
Surveys	*Site Survey and Field -Based Design 2 person crew (Qty=days)*	4.00	$ 2,384.00	$ 9,536	$ 9,536	$ -	$ -		
Permits	*Permitting (Qty = days)*	2.00	$ 1,550.00	$ 3,100	$ 3,100	$ -	$ -		
						$ -	$ -		
Construction supervision	*Construction Oversight(Qty=days)*	8.00	$ 450.00	$ 3,600	$ -	$ 3,600	$ -	Labor	Federal (BPA) - NPT
Permits	*Cultural Resources*	1.00	$ 7,500.00	$ 7,500	$ 7,500		$ -		
Construction labor	*Gather and Stage materials(Qty - days)*	3.00	$ 450.00	$ 1,350	$ -	$ 1,350	$ -	Labor	Fedearl (BPA) - NPT
Materials	*LWD, Weaving materials*	1.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000	$ -	$ 15,000	$ -	Materials	Federal, State
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			STotal	**$ 115,385**	**$ 95,435**	**$ 19,950**	**$ -**		
Administrative, Architechtural & Engineering									
Category	**Task Description**	**Qty**	**Rate**						
Assessments (geologic, hydraulic, etc.)	*GIS Data Prep (Qty=days)*	1.00	$ 1,037.00	$ 1,037.00	$ 1,037	$ -	$ -		
Other	*Travel & Accomodations*	12.00	$ 1,227.00	$ 14,724.00	$ 14,724	$ -	$ -		
Administrative	*Final Design Report (Qty=days)*	7.00	$ 1,220.00	$ 8,540.00	$ 8,540	$ -	$ -		
Administrative	*Implementation Report(Qty=days)*	2.00	$ 1,125.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 2,250	$ -	$ -		
Administrative	*Grant Management*	8.00	$ 450.00	$ 3,600.00	$ -	$ 3,600	$ -	**Labor**	**Federal (BPA) - NPT**
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			STotal	$ 30,151	$ 26,551	$ 3,600	$ -		
Indirect Costs									
	Description	**Approved Rate**	**Total Project Base**						
	Indirect	28.100%	$ 121,986.00	$ 34,278	$ -	$ -	$ -		
	Indirect	0.000%	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			STotal	$ 34,278	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			GTOTAL	**$ 179,814**	**$ 121,986**	**$ 23,550**	**$ -**		

AA&E Budget Check	
A&E maximum allowed in PRISM	*$ 34,615.50*
A&E validation	4,465

PRISM Project Total	$ 145,536

RCO Percentage	**Match Percentage**
83.82%	**16.18%**