
PROJECT: 22-1021 PLAN, TUCANNON RIVER PROJECT AREA 5-15 ASSESS/DESIGN
Sponsor: Umatilla Confederated Tribes Program: Salmon State Projects Status: Preapplication

Project Application Report - 22-1021

Parties to the Agreement

PRIMARY SPONSOR

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Address 46411 Timine Way

City Pendleton **State** OR **Zip** 97801-9467

Org Type Native American Tribe

Vendor # SWV0015803-01

UBI

Date Org created

Org Notes

[link to Organization profile](#)

Org data updated

SECONDARY SPONSORS

Department of Fish and Wildlife

Address PO Box 43135

City Olympia **State** WA **Zip** 98504-3135

Org Type State Agency

Vendor # SWV0007529-00

UBI

Date Org created

Org Notes

[link to Organization profile](#)

Org data updated

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

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	22-1021	AFitzgerald

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Project Contacts

Contact Name Primary Org	Project Role	Work Phone	Work Email
<u>Alice Rubin</u> Rec. and Conserv. Office	Project Manager	(360) 867-8584	alice.rubin@rco.wa.gov
<u>Kris Fischer</u> Umatilla Confederated Tribes	Project Contact	(541) 429-7547	krisfischer@ctuir.org
<u>Elizabeth Eastman</u>	Alt Project Contact	(208) 816-8805	elizabeth@nezperce.org
<u>Zach Seilo</u>	Alt Project Contact	(541) 429-7539	ZachSeilo@CTUIR.org
<u>Ali Fitzgerald</u> Snake River Salmon Rec Bd LE	Lead Entity Contact	(509) 382-4115	ali@snakeriverboard.org
<u>John Foltz</u> Snake River Salmon Recovery Bd	Regional Contact	(509) 382-4115	john@snakeriverboard.org
<u>Thomas Schirm</u> Broughton Land Company	Secondary Sponsor Contact	(509) 382-1266	thomas.schirm@dfw.wa.gov

Worksites & Properties

- # **Worksite Name**
#1 WDFW - WT Wooten Wildlife Area

Planning

Property Name

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Worksite Map & Description

Worksite #1: WDFW - WT Wooten Wildlife Area

WORKSITE ADDRESS

Street Address 2134 Tucannon Road
City, State, Zip Pomeroy WA 99347

Worksite Details

Worksite #1: WDFW - WT Wooten Wildlife Area

SITE ACCESS DIRECTIONS

TARGETED ESU SPECIES

Species by ESU	Egg Present	Juvenile Present	Adult Present	Population Trend
Chinook-Snake River Spring/Summer, Tucannon River, Threatened	✓	✓	✓	Declining
Steelhead-Snake River, Tucannon River, Threatened	✓	✓	✓	Declining

Reference or source used

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board. 2011. Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for SE WA. Snake River Salmon Recovery Board, Prepared for the Washington Governor's Salmon Recovery Office 2011 Version. Dayton WA 99328. <https://snakeriverboard.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Full-Version-SE-WA-recovery-plan-121211.pdf>

TARGETED NON-ESU SPECIES

Species by Non-ESU	Notes
Bull Trout	

Questions

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

3134 Tucannon Road

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Project Location

RELATED PROJECTS

Projects in PRISM

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

Related Project Notes

Part of the planning and restoration work described in the 2012/2021 Tucannon Geomorphic Assessment. Projects have been completed both upstream and downstream of this project reach.

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.

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 1992, spring and fall Chinook were listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), followed by summer steelhead in 1996, and bull trout in 1999. The Tucannon watershed has been prioritized for restoration, because it supports the only remaining spawning population of spring Chinook in the lower Snake River major population group (MPG).

#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.

The Tucannon Sub-basin Plan (2004) and the Salmon Recovery Plan for S.E. WA (2011), estimated the Tucannon once supported as many as 12,000 adult Chinook and 26,000 adult steelhead annually. Regrettably, by the 1950's the abundance of spring Chinook in the Tucannon River declined to approximately 5,000 spawners, and since 1985 escapement has remained below the delisting threshold of 750, and the restoration goal of 2,400-3,400 individuals (SRSRB, 2011; Crawford et al, 2019).

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

Yes

#3a: How does this project fit into the sequencing of the larger project?

This project assesses a large area of the Tucannon and helps to sequence how WDFW works through the Tucannon Lakes maintenance projects. The assessment will develop into conceptual designs that can later be constructed as part of a 14 mile reach of the Tucannon.

#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](#)

Yes

WT Wooten Wildlife Area

Property Details

Properties for this program and project type are optional.

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Project Proposal

Project Description

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR), and its co-managers, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT), are co-sponsoring the Tucannon River PA 5-15 Assessment and Design Study. Grant funds will be used to hire an engineering firm to assist with the completion of an assessment and conceptual design for the Tucannon River and its floodplain on the W.T. Wooten Wildlife Area in Columbia County, in southeast Washington. The study will identify the effects of infrastructure encroachment on the Tucannon River and its floodplain by focusing on the reach below Camp Wooten Environmental Learning Center (PA-5) downstream to PA-15, to help co-managers identify and prioritize multiple use management alternatives for each lake site. Alternatives analysis will include the possibility of lake modification, lake relocation, or lake removal. These actions are necessary in light of the current management concerns and the need for reevaluation of floodplain habitat to support declining ESA-listed Snake River spring Chinook, summer steelhead populations and bull trout. Tucannon River's floodplain function has been reduced by infrastructure encroachment, large wood removal, reduction in riparian vegetation, channel straightening, dike building and devastating floods and fires. The study will produce conceptual designs to identify priority restoration actions within this 14-mile reach of the Tucannon River.

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.

Snake River Chinook, steelhead, and bull trout are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), with spring Chinook returns averaging 166 fish and steelhead averaging around 175 fish. The Tucannon watershed is prioritized for restoration, because it supports the only remaining spawning population of spring Chinook in the lower 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). ESA-listed salmonids in the Tucannon River are culturally important First Foods for CTUIR and NPT. Roughly 16% of the Tucannon River (river mile 36.3-46.75) flows through the proposed study reach on WDFW-owned, public property (Wooten Wildlife Area), the reach provides critical spawning and rearing habitat for ESA-listed chinook, steelhead, and bull trout. There is significant potential to increase habitat quantity and quality for ESA-listed salmonids within the proposed study reach.

The Co-Managers (WDFW, NPT & CTUIR) have agreed to develop a floodplain assessment from PA 5-15, which covers much of the WT Wooten Wildlife Area. The reach includes significant infrastructure, including the Tucannon Road, Columbia REA powerline, Tucannon Lakes and their water intakes, WDFW adult trap, USFS Tucannon Campground and USFWS Curl Lake acclamation pond. Floodplain function within the study reach has been reduced by infrastructure encroachment which has led to large wood removal, reduction in riparian vegetation, channel straightening, and dike building. The lack of floodplain function causes increased stream power, channel incision, and lack of channel complexity which leads directly to redd scour, egg to fry mortality and poor over-winter juvenile survival for ESA listed species. As part of the WT Wooten Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) (WDFW, 2012), WDFW is eager to make long term decisions about 5 of the Tucannon Lakes that no longer meet dam safety requirements. Unfortunately, this reach was largely left out of the Tucannon Basin Geomorphic Assessment & Restoration Prioritization (2021 Plan) (Anchor QEA 2021), because the Wooten Floodplain Management planning efforts were underway with WDFW.

The first efforts at design and construction under the Wooten Floodplain Management plan included Rainbow Lake which was completed in 2020, during this effort tribal co-managers expressed concerns about cumulative impacts of the remaining lakes on the river's floodplain function throughout the proposed reach. This assessment was born from the co-managers working together in floodplain management planning, with the proposed assessment guiding multi-use prioritization in the proposed reach based on co-manager scoring and prioritization, leading to the development of a conceptual restoration design based on the preferred alternative. The assessment will use the currently available 2020 Tucannon red/green Lidar data, the 2021 Tucannon Plan, 2021 WDFW Strategic Plan and the 2012 FMP as guiding documents. The focus of this assessment will be identifying additional floodplain reconnection opportunities in this reach and include those opportunities in a conceptual restoration design, with the hopes of providing a major uplift in high-quality habitat for ESA listed species in this reach of the Tucannon River.

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

Hecht (1982) estimated that between 1937 and 1978, the perennial channel and its sinuosity had been reduced by as much as 50% through channelization and confinement. 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 study reach include: (1) channel confinement – reduced floodplain connectivity and increased stream power, (2) degraded riparian condition, (3) lack of channel complexity, (4) lack of large wood, (5) lack of pools, and (6) increased stream temperature. Three species of ESA-listed salmonids occur within the proposed assessment reach including: (1) spring Chinook, (2) steelhead, and (3) bull trout. Life stages of the ESA-listed salmonids in the study reach include: egg to fry, over-winter rearing, and adult holding/spawning life stages.

The current condition and configuration of the lakes and associated infrastructure within the reach are an ecological detriment to the Tucannon River and floodplain (WDFW 2012). The degradation of physical and ecological processes caused by infrastructure in the study reach has resulted in three common problems for salmonid habitat in confined, incised channels: (1) diminished velocity refuge, (2) minimal food production and availability, and (3) redd scour (Cluer, 2019). Confined and incised rivers with high stream power have decreased velocity refuge as flows increase, affecting primary and secondary food production and requiring high energy expenditure for foraging salmonids (Katz et al, 2017 and others).

The Tucannon Basin Geomorphic Assessment & Restoration Prioritization (2021 Plan) (Anchor QEA 2021) focused on developing physical habitat objectives which protect the best habitats and improve floodplain connectivity and channel complexity for broad base recovery and resilience. The proposed assessment and associated conceptual designs continue the work initiated by the 2021 plan, by seeking specific remedies to key limiting factors by addressing the ways in which existing land management strategies may be impairing the underlying physical processes within the Wooten Wildlife Area. Restoration actions focusing on ecosystem function will not only benefit ESA listed salmonids, but are also intended to reduce maintenance costs associated with maintaining infrastructure in the Tucannon floodplain.

#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 project goals are to (1) assess the Tucannon River floodplain in PA 5-15 and (2) to create a conceptual design for the project reach based on the preferred alternative. The assessment will analyze the impacts of infrastructure on the floodplain in this reach and develop alternatives that prioritize solutions to minimize or eliminate these impacts.

The conceptual design will focus on improving habitat for listed species by identifying solutions that best address the underlying impairments to river and floodplain processes focusing on:

- Increase floodplain connectivity, promote lateral migration, increase wetland area – reducing stream power and recruit gravel for spawning
- Increase channel complexity. Less confinement and incision, more pools and wood increasing prime rearing habitat and refuge areas for juveniles and returning adults during high stream flow events
- Reducing temperatures contributed by lake outflows during the summer months

The desired future condition includes a properly functioning stream system which promotes free migration with an accessible and functioning floodplain. All aquatic species would benefit, with emphasis on ESA listed species like Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout benefitting all life stages, but focusing on egg to fry, juvenile rearing and returning adult spawning life stages.

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#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](#)

Within two years of funding, the assessment and conceptual design will develop and prioritize alternatives to floodplain infrastructure. Specific assessment objectives include:

Objectives which support Goal 1 include:

1. Evaluate degree of floodplain confinement – 6 months
2. Assess impacts of infrastructure on floodplain functions, using the following physical habitat criteria:
 - a. Existing fisheries habitat availability (6 months)
 - b. Existing stream power (6 months)
 - c. Existing floodplain connectivity and channel complexity (6 months)
3. Develop alternatives that include modification, relocation, and removal of infrastructure (1.5 years)
4. Quantify fisheries habitat improvements under each alternative (1.5 years)
5. Estimate potential cost/benefit for modification to floodplain infrastructure (1.5 years)
6. Develop evaluation criteria to determine co-manager preferred restoration approaches for each alternative (1 year)

Objectives which support Goal 2 include:

1. Model potential future wetland conditions and work with ACOE to determine appropriate wetland mitigation plan for infrastructure modifications (1.5 years)
2. Create a report containing conceptual designs (1.5 years)

The assessment and design process will identify metrics that ensure project implementation restore's natural floodplain functions that support egg-fry, juvenile rearing and adult spawning life stages for spring Chinook, summer steelhead and bull trout throughout the project reach.

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#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.

The scope of work and deliverables include hiring a consulting firm to collect and analyze existing information, develop and prioritize alternatives, develop a scoring system for the various alternatives and generate a conceptual design for the project reach.

Task 1 – Project and grant administration

- a. Select a consultant to conduct the assessment (2 months)
- b. Grant management (2 years)

Task 2 – Assemble a co-manager technical team to: review existing data, identify existing data gaps, and gather necessary information

- a. Review existing assessments and plans;
 - i. 2012 Tucannon Conceptual Design (AnchorQEA 2012)
 - ii. WT Wooten Floodplain Management Plan (WDFW, 2012)
 - iii. 2021 Tucannon Restoration Plan Update (AnchorQEA 2021)
 - iv. 2022 WDFW Strategic Plan
- b. Analyze floodplain confinement by infrastructure. Determine the degree of confinement through the reach, and identify the impacts to fish habitat using the following habitat criteria:
 - i. Existing habitat availability (6 months)
 - ii. Existing stream power (6 months)
 - iii. Existing sediment suitability for salmonids (6 months)
 - iv. Existing floodplain connectivity and channel complexity (6 months)
- c. Evaluate floodplain confining infrastructure including:
 - i. Tucannon Lakes and their water intakes (6 months)
 - ii. Columbia REA powerline to Camp Wooten & lake intake/fish screens (6 months)
 - iii. Levees (6 months)
 - iv. USFS Tucannon Road (6 months)
 - v. USFS Tucannon Campground (6 months)
 - vi. USFWS Curl Lake (6 months)
 - vii. WDFW Adult Trap (6 months)
 - viii. other
- d. Develop spoils mitigation plan for maintenance of existing lakes (1 year)
- e. Evaluate wetland impacts and work with USCOE on mitigation (1 year)
- f. Develop alternatives that include modification, relocation, and removal of infrastructure (1 year)
- g. Estimate potential cost/benefit for modification to floodplain infrastructure (1 year)

Task 3 – Work with co-managers to apply information from Task 2 and develop evaluation criteria. Apply evaluation criteria to select a preferred alternative.

Task 4- Develop Conceptual Design with preferred alternative for the reach (1.5 years)

- a. Look for Stage 8/0 design opportunities
- b. Develop a reach long conceptual design and then decide yearly restoration extents

Task 5 – Stakeholder Outreach – WDFW Public meetings, news releases (2 months-2 years)

- a. Kick off meeting with stakeholders (start of assessment)
- b. Public meeting (year 1 & 2)
- c. News releases (every 6 months)
- d. Public Field Tour (1.5 years)

Task 6 – Co-Manager Technical review/planning meetings with consultant approximately every 2 months.

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- #6: What are the assumptions and physical constraints that could impact whether you achieve your objectives? Assumptions and constraints 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?

The Tucannon assessment and conceptual design project, requires the Co-Managers to work collaboratively within each organizations mission and vision documents. One constraint could be that each organizations visions are just too different to complete an appropriate assessment of the reach. Any problems of this sort will be addressed through open dialog and communication, to achieve the most appropriate outcome. Task 3 in the scope will use the best available science to score and rank the various multiple uses within this reach, to identify the most appropriate alternative. The scope leaves ample time to achieve this task.

Public acceptance of the project would be another constraint. Anytime changes are made, it can be difficult to reach consensus. The Co-Managers have tried to plan the appropriate amount of outreach into the assessment and conceptual design. This will include public kickoff meetings, monthly press releases, yearly public meetings and a field trip. Our assumption is that a transparent process using the best available science and cost/benefit analysis will help inform the public of the need for change in this reach. The public knows that spring Chinook and steelhead numbers have been down for many years, and they tell us regularly about the need to improve these fishing opportunities in SE Washington. The hope would be that through this process something meaningful could be done to improve habitat conditions for these listed species.

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

On the ground Rapid Habitat Assessment done by SRSRB, have helped project implementers learn about the effects of past projects and the importance of using the rivers power to do most of the work in the project reaches. Previous geomorphic analyses by Anchor QEA in the 2012 Plan and an updated assessment in the 2021 Plan provide hydrologic and geomorphic guidance for restoration projects on the Tucannon River. Unfortunately, floodplain confining infrastructure was largely left out of these planning documents because of the work that had recently been completed in the 2012 Wooten Floodplain Management Plan. Three Lidar surveys including green Lidar in 2017 and after the flooding in 2020, cover all of the wildlife area floodplain. The 2017/2020 green Lidar data sets are currently being used to determine geomorphic change over the last 11 years which will help guide the selection of restoration techniques.

The 17 combined restoration projects by CTUIR and WDFW throughout the watershed has provided a good understanding of potential river reactions to various habitat structures. Design and construction of the Rainbow Lake project has helped us understand many of the challenges of lake relocation, including managing dredge spoils, working through wetlands impacts/mitigation, dealing with groundwater and managing recreational anglers and campers. Our outreach efforts will be tailored to avoid misunderstandings about those issues as we continue our restoration efforts.

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

This assessment and conceptual design proposal will use stakeholder discussions, consideration of Wooten Floodplain Management Plan goals and objectives, WDFW Strategic Plan, floodplain benefits to ESA listed species and cost/benefit analysis to rank and score the best alternative. Once the alternative is chosen, conceptual designs will be completed to show construction through the reach.

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

Restoration work is on-going throughout the entire Tucannon River watershed. Project sponsors include USFS, WDFW, CTUIR, NPT, and Columbia Conservation District. These efforts are coordinated in regular meetings organized by the local lead entity Snake River Salmon Recovery Board (SRSRB). In addition, WDFW held multiple public outreach meetings during the development of the Wooten FMP. Meetings were held in Dayton and Richland in 2015 and 2016 and in Walla Walla and Kennewick in 2017. The outreach included an Wooten FMP website created by WDFW, an angler survey at the lakes, multiple newspaper articles in local papers and several news letters sent out by WDFW. There were also site visits with partners, legislators and interested public. These efforts have helped in the procurement of capital funds for Rainbow Lake reconfiguration and other projects on the wildlife area, including moving campgrounds out of the floodplain.

#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?

Estimates of climate change impacts to the Tucannon River suggest decreased summer base flows, increased winter peak flows, and increased summer stream temperatures (Clifton et al. 2018). Restoring floodplain connectivity, removing levees, reconnecting/creating side-channels, restoring streamflow regimes, and re-grading incised channels are the actions most likely to ameliorate streamflow and temperature changes associated with climate change, thereby increasing habitat diversity and resilience (Beechie et al, 2012 and others). These actions increase the availability of velocity and thermal refugia (Poole et al. 2008 and others). The proposed assessment and 25% conceptual designs will prioritize actions that address the underlying impairments to physical processes associated with the river and floodplain, increasing the Tucannon's resilience in the face of climate change.

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

Increased floodplain connectivity increases 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). The proposed assessment and conceptual designs will prioritize actions that maximize floodplain connectivity and channel complexity within existing land management constraints, increasing the capacity for salmonid productivity and resilience for ESA-listed salmon species within the 14-mile reach.

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

The Co-managers have been working in the Tucannon collaboratively with the SRSRB and BPA Programmatic to complete large scale restoration projects for the past 10 years, as part of this effort the group has experience developing designs and completing permitting necessary to construct projects. This group just completed an update to the Tucannon Geomorphic Assessment and Restoration Prioritization in 2021, which was an update to the 2010 Plan. Unfortunately at the time, the floodplain confining infrastructure was largely left out of the 2021 Plan because the WDFW Floodplain Management Plan was working through this reach to complete maintenance on the Tucannon Lakes.

This group worked collaboratively within the confines of the WDFW Wooten Floodplain Management Plan, to collectively design and construct the project at Rainbow Lake in 2020. This project moved the majority of Rainbow Lake out of the floodplain, deepened the lake and made it more accessible.

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

No

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Planning Supplemental

#1: Is the project an assessment / inventory?

Yes

#1a: Describe any previous or ongoing assessment or inventory work in your project's geographic area and how this project will build upon, rather than duplicate, the completed work.

This project builds upon the recently completed 2021 Tucannon Geomorphic Assessment. Looks closely at multiple use objectives for floodplain management.

#1b: How does the project fill a data gap, identified as a high priority in your regional recovery plan, that clearly limits subsequent project identification or development?

This project is a high priority for the Co-Managers, as it threads the needle between floodplain infrastructure reduction and ESA species restoration.

#1c: How does the project fit in the larger context such as its fit with a regional recovery-related, scientific research agenda or workplan - and how will it address the identified high priority data void? Work with your lead entity and region to obtain a letter of support to attach.

This project will assess approximately 16% of the Tucannon River on WT Wooten Wildlife Area property.

#1d: Why are SRFB (or PSAR) funds necessary for the project, rather than other sources of funding?

The SRFB funding will be used as seed money to help the WDFW, BPA match.

#2: Is your project a Barrier / Screening Diversion Inventory Project?

#3: Is this a fish passage design / screening design project?

#4: Will the project develop a design?

Yes

#4a: Will a licensed professional engineer design of the project?

Yes

#4b: Will you apply for permits as part of the project scope?

No permits for this stage of the project. This project will complete a multiple use floodplain assessment, choose a preferred alternative and complete a design for the alternative.

Planning Metrics

Worksite: WDFW - WT Wooten Wildlife Area (#1)

Area Encompassed (acres) (B.0.b.1) 1,100.0

Miles of Stream and/or Shoreline Affected (B.0.b.2) 14.00

DESIGN FOR SALMON RESTORATION

Conceptual Design (B.1.b.11.a RCO)

Total cost for Conceptual design \$353,000

Note: WDFW Match \$71,000 + CTUIR Match \$182,000 + BPA Match \$75,000

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Project Identified in a Plan or Watershed Assessment. (2457) (B.1.b.11.a)

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board.
2011. Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan
for SE WA. Snake River Salmon Recovery
Board, Prepared for the Washington
Governor's Salmon Recovery Office 2011
Version. Dayton WA 99328.
<https://snakeriverboard.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Full-Version-SE-WA-recovery-plan-121211.pdf>

Priority in Recovery Plan (2458) (B.1.b.11.b)

Addresses priority floodplain actions in a
priority spawning and rearing reach.

Overall Project Metrics

COMPLETION DATE

Projected date of completion

02/01/2022

Planning Cost Estimates

Worksite #1: WDFW - WT Wooten Wildlife Area

Category	Work Type	Estimated Cost	Note
Design for Salmon restoration	Conceptual Design (B.1.b.11.a RCO)	\$353,000	WDFW Match \$71,000 + CTUIR Match \$182,000 + BPA Match \$75,000
	Subtotal:	\$353,000	
	Total Estimate For Worksite:	\$353,000	

Summary

Total Estimated Costs:	\$353,000
Total Estimated Planning Costs:	\$353,000

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Cost Summary

	Estimated Cost	Project %	Admin/AA&E %
<u>Planning Costs</u>			
Planning	\$353,000		
SUBTOTAL	\$353,000	100.00 %	
Total Cost Estimate	\$353,000	100.00 %	

Funding Request and Match

FUNDING PROGRAM

Salmon State Projects	\$300,000	84.99 %
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SPONSOR MATCH

Other Monetary Funding	Grant - Other		
Amount			\$53,000.00
Funding Organization			Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)
Grant Program			General Fund
Other Monetary Funding	Appropriation - Local		
Amount			
Funding Organization			
	Match Total:	\$53,000	15.01 %
	Total Funding Request (Funding + Match):	\$353,000	100.00 %

Questions

#1: Explain how you determined the cost estimates

Costs were estimated based on past assessments.

Cultural Resources

Worksite #1: WDFW - WT Wooten Wildlife Area

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

#2: 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).

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

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

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

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#6: 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

No permit data available.

Issuing Organization

Applied Date

Received Date

Expiration Date

Permit #

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Attachments

Required Attachments

2 out of 6 done

- Applicant Resolution/Authorizations
- Cost Estimate ✓
- Landowner acknowledgement form
- Map: Planning Area
- Photo ✓
- RCO Fiscal Data Collection Sheet

PHOTOS (JPG, GIF)

Photos (JPG, GIF)



PROJECT DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS

Project Documents and Photos

File Type	Attach Date	Attachment Type	Title	Person	File Name, Number Associations	Shared
	02/07/2022	Cost Estimate	Tucannon River PA 5-15 Assessment & Design - Draft cost esti	ZachS	Tucannon River PA 5-15 Assessment & Design - Draft cost estimate 2.7.2022.xlsx, 499667	✓
	02/03/2022	Map: Area of Potential Effect (APE)	Wooten Assessment Area Overview w labels V2.jpg	KrisF	Wooten Assessment Area Overview w labels V2.jpg, 499393	✓
	02/03/2022	Map: Multi-site and geographic envelope	Geo Overview Assessment Area w labels V2.jpg	KrisF	Geo Overview Assessment Area w labels V2.jpg, 499392	✓
	02/03/2022	Photo	Wooten Powerline 005.JPG	KrisF	Wooten Powerline 005.jpg, 499390	✓
	02/03/2022	Photo	Wooten Powerline 002.JPG	KrisF	Wooten Powerline 002.jpg, 499389	✓
	02/03/2022	Photo	Deer Lake.JPG	KrisF	Deer Lake.jpg, 499388	✓
	02/03/2022	Photo	Deer Lake inlet.JPG	KrisF	Deer Lake inlet.jpg, 499387	✓
	02/03/2022	Photo	Beaver_Lake_inlet_2021.JPG	KrisF	Beaver_Lake_inlet_2021.jpg, 499386	✓
	02/02/2022	Project Review Comments	Project Review Comments Report, 22-1021P (02/02/22 07:36:19)	AliceR	Project Review Comments Report - 22-1021 (02-02-2022_07-36-19).pdf, 499129	✓
	02/02/2022	Project Application Report	Project Application Report, 22-1021P (02/02/22 07:34:46)	AliceR	Project Application Report - 22-1021 (02-02-2022_07-34-46).pdf, 499128	✓
	02/01/2022	Project Review Comments	Project Review Comments Report, 22-1021P (02/01/22 17:04:52)	KrisF	Project Review Comments Report - 22-1021 (02-01-2022_17-04-52).pdf, 499106	✓
	02/01/2022	Project Application Report	Project Application Report, 22-1021P (02/01/22 17:04:49)	KrisF	Project Application Report - 22-1021 (02-01-2022_17-04-49).pdf, 499105	✓

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.

Project Application Report - 22-1021

Date of last change: 02/07/2022



Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Tucannon River Project Area 5-15 Assess/Design (#22-1021)

Attachment #499393, Wooten Assessment Area Overview w labels V2.jpg



Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Tucannon River Project Area 5-15 Assess/Design (#22-1021)

Attachment #499389, Wooten Powerline 002.JPG



Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Tucannon River Project Area 5-15 Assess/Design (#22-1021)

Attachment #499390, Wooten Powerline 005.JPG



Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Tucannon River Project Area 5-15 Assess/Design (#22-1021)

Attachment #499386, Beaver_Lake_inlet_2021.JPG



Umetilla Confederated Tribes, Tucannon River Project Area 5-15 Assess/Design (K22-1021)
Attachment #499367, Deer Lake Inlet.JPG



Umetilla Confederated Tribes, Tucannon River Project Area 5-15 Assess/Design (K22-1021)
Attachment #499368, Deer Lake.JPG

