PROJECT: 26-1126 PLAN, WTN FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION (ROAD\POWERLINE) DESIGN

Sponsor: Umatilla Confederated Tribes Program: Salmon State Projects Status: Preapplication

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

No records to display

MANAGING AGENCY

Recreation and Conservation Office

LEAD ENTITY

Snake River Salmon Rec Bd LE

QUESTIONS

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

Project partners include comanagers: Nez Perce Tribe, WDFW, and USFS. Partners have been active in selection of project as priority restoration through the PA 5-15 Assessment and will continue to support and assist in project implementation through its lifecycle.

External Systems

SPONSOR ASSIGNED INFO

Sponsor-Assigned Project Number

Sponsor-Assigned Regions

LINK AN EXISTING SRP PROJECT

Unlink

26-1126, Tucannon Infrastructure Removal Design, Salmo

Project Contacts

Contact Name Primary Org	Project Role	Work Phone	Work Email
Kat Moore Rec. and Conserv. Office	Project Manager	(360) 867-8426	kathryn.moore@rco.wa.gov
Kris Fischer Umatilla Confederated Tribes	Project Contact	(541) 429-7547	krisfischer@ctuir.org
Rory Corrigan Umatilla Confederated Tribes	Alt Project Contact	(971) 212-6763	rorycorrigan@ctuir.org
Ali Fitzgerald Snake River Salmon Rec Bd LE	Lead Entity Contact	(509) 382-4115	ali@snakeriverboard.org

Worksites & Properties

#	Worksite Name
#1	SRP Import

Planning	Property Name
	WT Wooten Wildlife Area

Worksite Map & Description

Worksite #1: SRP Import

WORKSITE ADDRESS

Street Address

City, State, Zip

Worksite Details

Worksite #1: SRP Import

SITE ACCESS DIRECTIONS

Access can be made along the Tucannon River Road along its entire length.

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	✓	✓	✓	Unknown

Reference or source used

WDFW 2024, Spring Chinook Salmon Hatchery Mitigation Evaluation for S.E. Washington 2024 Annual Report

TARGETED NON-ESU SPECIES

Species by Non-ESU	Notes
Bull Trout	Bull Trout frequent the project reach
Lamprey	A lamprey reintroduction project has been initiated by CTUIR and those fish are beginning show up in project reaches.

Questions

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

Tucannon River Road mile marker 29.5 to 10

Project Application Report - 26-1126

Project Location

RELATED PROJECTS

Projects in PRISM

PRISM Number	Project Name	Program Name	Current Status	Relationship Type	Notes
22-1021 P	Tucannon River Project Area 5-15 Assess&Design	Salmon Federal Projects	Closed Completed	Related	Project identified through PA 5 -15 process

Related Project Notes

Questions

#1: Did this project originate from the Shore Friendly program?

No

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

This project is located in the Tucannon River basin within the major spawning and rearing habitat for spring Chinook and steelhead. This project is located on WT Wooten Wildlife Area at Lat 46.383169 degrees/ Long -117.698980 degrees. The powerlines impact the river floodplain and adjacent forest beginning at RM 33.25 to RM 34.25 and RM 36.25 to 46. The current powerline alignment impacts riparian habitat by requiring its removal within a 65 ft buffer under the lines. Current, road alignment reduces available floodplain space leading to high stream power in the incised channel which drastically reduces spawning gravels.

#3: 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.

Riparian is listed as a limiting factor in the SRSRB 2011 (Table 14) as
well as it contributes elevated summer stream temperature and limited LWD supply which are also limiting factors (SRSRB 2011). In 2021, the Tucannon River Geomorphic Assessment and Habitat Restoration Study (Anchor QEA 2011) identified riparian and LWD as factors limiting in these reaches and recommends restoration of habitat to support riparian growth (pg 59).

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

Yes

#4a: How does this project fit into the sequencing of the larger project?

The TUCANNON RIVER PROJECT AREA 5-15
ASSESS/DESIGN (22-1021) is currently underway to minimize impacts on river and floodplain function caused by infrastructure on the Wooten Wild life Area. The presence of overhead power lines has been identified as limiting riparian recovery in areas where the right of way alignment overlaps with the existing river channel and requires tree removal and protection from channel migration. The Assessment also identifies roads preventing future propose high priority floodplain projects planned in the first five years of implementation. Actions targeted in this request are moving infrastructure in other planned and design projects including the Tucannon Big 4 (24-1069) and the (26-1125) Beaver Watson Design and PA14.1 design (24-1070). The road and powerlines impact and limit all these projects currently.

#5: 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

This project will not take place in water, but focuses on adjacent floodplain and riparian areas.

Project Application Report - 26-1126

Property Details

Property: WT Wooten Wildlife Area (Worksite #1: SRP Import)

Planning

LANDOWNER

Name	
Address	
City	
State	Zip
Type	

CONTROL & TENURE

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

Project Proposal

Project Description

Goal: Implement priority restoration actions identified in the 10 mi long PA 5-15 Floodplain Assessment & Conceptual Design (22-1021) conducted by the Co-managers (CTUIR, NPT & WDFW). The assessment evaluated how current infrastructure - roads, levees, ponds, powerlines, and campgrounds impact Tucannon R. and its floodplain. Analysis for reach revealed a 71.7% loss of floodplain connectivity, 34.5% directly caused by infrastructure and 37.2% due to lateral and vertical confinement and estimated a minimum floodplain width of 450 feet is needed to normalize stream power, restore floodplain connection, improve gravel and large woody debris retention, and stabilize spawning substrate to protect Redds. The Co-Manager agreed to preferred alternatives, that maps out how infrastructure will be modified to resolve floodplain infrastructure conflicts within this multi-use area, by maintaining public recreation and improving habitat for Snake River Spring Chinook. This construction request focuses on finalizing a design to relocating 1 mi of Tucannon Rd, and moving and burying in the road prism approximately 12 miles of power line located on the Wooten Wildlife Area. The roads and powerlines are identified in previous plans (Anchor 2021) as confining floodplain and channel function and was designed in the PA 5-15 Assessment. Completing these actions is necessary in support of largescale floodplain restoration in the Tucannon, gaining hundreds of acres of floodplain and riparian habitats

Project Questions

Project Application Report - 26-1126

#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.

Historically, the Tucannon river supported up to 30,000 adult spring Chinook, by 1992 were listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the recent NPT Quasi-extinction analysis shows the population moving towards extinction if progress isn't made soon. Restoration efforts have been ongoing in the Tucannon River going back to the mid 1990's with early projects targeting soil conservation, irrigation efficiency & screening, fencing and planting riparian buffers and providing fish passage. Clearly, without these early actions spring Chinook would have expired in the basin and the lower Snake R. Instream restoration in the basin began in earnest by 2012 and through doing and learning, restoration practitioners are focusing on large floodplain projects that have increase inundation frequency and duration, <the winter mean in the winter mean for the Tucannon (130 cfs). The purpose is to change from high power riffle run channel habitat type to more riffle pool and off channel slow water habitats at base flows to support spring Chinook winter survival (rearing and redds). The PA 5-15 Assessment has identified >70% (Citation) of the Tucannon floodplain is currently disconnected and this has occurred to protect infrastructure and leads to incision and excessive stream power (Anchor 2021) degrading habitat unit diversity and causing redd scour (citation). The 1st problem being addressed in this application is; currently ~1 mi of roadway is on the 2-25 yr floodplain where 3 priority channel and floodplain restoration project are currently being designed, and to maximize benefits these roads ways would require realignment to above the 100yr floodplain. Secondly, power lines present problems where they exist over and adjacent to the river (~5.55 mi) and where they pass through riparian and upland forest (~6.94 mi). In 2005, the powerline sparked a wildfire that burned >70k ac of the wildlife area and surrounding forest, impacting future LWD recruitment for >50 yrs and requires the trimming of more than 60 ac of low-ling riparian often on the riverbank and sometime both banks (see images). Due to the impacts of roads and powerline infrastructure in their existing alignments floodplain recovery is severely limited in PA 5, 6, 7, 11.1 11.2 (roads) and PA 6, 8, 9, 10.2, 10.3, 11.1, 11.2 , 12, 14.1 , 14.3 and limits recover of the previously implemented PA 18.1 (by powerlines). Overall, the re is 1.47 mi of power line on stream banks or over the water, 4.09 mi in low-lying floodplain hindering restoration plans and an additional 6.94 mi located on the valley bottom posing future fire risk. The Co-manages (CTUIR, NPT & WDFW) have been working to finalize The (22-1021) TUCANNON RIVER PROJECT AREA 5-15 ASSESS/DESIGN, which has identified large floodplain restoration projects in Big 4 (24-1069) funded under previous targeted investment and currently proposed Beaver Watson (Fbd). Both projects are currently impacted by roads and powerline infrastructure and it is anticipated this effort would be in support of these efforts. Before the powerline can be buried in the road prism, 1.1 miles of road must be relocated out of the floodplain at key areas of constriction throughout the reach. The road and powerlines need to be relocated out of the floodplain and into the road prism before significant restoration can occur through the reach.

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

Historically, the Tucannon River watershed was converted from an anabranching channel form (Figure 3) existing on a narrow-forested valley bottom (Hecht, 1982) to a single channel form by the development of commercial timber harvest, followed by further straightening to assist and expand land management operations. Originally, the anabranching river planform would have had multiple channels separated by stable forested islands that divided flows up at bankfull discharge, with floodwaters accessing the floodplain more frequently than today. During the 1960's, several significant flood events (Figure 4) led to a significant loss of property and infrastructure (Johnson 1995), the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) straightened and leveed significant reaches of river, increasing the conveyance capacity, confining the river to a single channel at the valley margins and significantly increasing stream-power. Between 1937 through 1978, the length of the main channel had been reduced between 7- 20% depending on the reach, and as much as 50% of the Tucannon total length was lost through channelization and further confinement (Hecht, 1982).
In the early 1990s, some of the habitat factors affecting salmonids were very recognizable, and efforts to plant riparian and upland areas began to reduce soil loss and sedimentation to the point that today fine sediments are not considered a significant factor limiting habitat above Pataha Creek. In 2005, the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for SE WA (SRSRB 2005), used the Ecosystem Diagnose and Treatment (EDT) model to identify and prioritize basin wide habitat limiting factors. Including the physical factors (eminent threats to mortality) like fish passage barriers, dewatered stream reaches, irrigation diversions, acute high-water temperature, and unscreened diversions; then the environmental factors (indirect caused to mortality) like chronic high-water temperature, excessive fine sediments, and conditions which limited natural process like disconnected floodplain and low channel complexity. In 2011, and again in 2021, the Program revisited the Tucannon in-basin limiting factors, first in the Tucannon Geomorphic Assessment (Anchor QEA 2011) and again in the Geomorphic Assessment and Restoration Prioritization (Anchor QEA 2021) which identified significant process based limiting factors such as floodplain connectivity and channel complexity driving more physical based factors like riparian recover and stream temperature. As a result, the implementers in the Tucannon have refocused on restoring floodplain and channel process as primary limiting factors (Figure 5) for Spring Chinook and summer steelhead habitat recovery across spawning and rearing habitat following the 2021 adaptive management review.

#3: **Project Goals.** 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**

Goal:
I. Remove downward pressure of road infrastructure on channel and floodplain confinement for the purpose of maximizing natural process supporting spring Chinook spawning, rearing life stages.
II. Remove the downward pressure of powerline maintenance and protection on floodplain connectivity, channel meander and complexity and riparian recovery for the purpose of improving natural process in support of spring Chinook spawning and rearing.
III. Through the relocation of infrastructure (road and powerline) located in low-lying areas, make space for significant restoration actions to be implemented on as many as 8 priority project areas along > 7 miles of river.

#4: **Project Objectives.** 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**

The project objectives would be as follows: 1). Actively coordinate with the current PA5-15 Tucannon Floodplain Assessment and Conceptual Design to maximize restoration efforts. Check-ins will occur at each design stage. 2.) Contract design firm to collaborate with Columbia REA (utility operator), WDFW (land owner), and USFS (road owner) 3.) Complete design through final design stage with co-manager approval. Design will include geotechnical analysis necessary to meet USFS standards for new road. 4.) Complete permitting needs to make project shovel ready, led by CTUIR following co-manager processes. Will follow design timeline.

#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.

1) Develop a final construction design for road realignment. This deliverable will require the coordination with the TUCANNON RIVER PROJECT AREA 5-15 ASSESS/DESIGN (22-1021) design concepts so that they support floodplain restoration design. This task would be coordinated by CTUIR through a sub-contractor in coordination with the USFS. 2) Final construction ready powerline alignment detailing sections which could be buried or will remain aerial. This task will be performed by Columbia REA as the owner and operators of the power service.

#6: **Assumptions and Constraints.** 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?

The primary constraint that could delay or impact the completion of project objectives is co-manager disagreement on the design vision. If co-managers were to pull in different directions it could be disastrous for the project timeline. However, this is not anticipated to be an issue as the utility line and road segments that would be included in design have already been discussed and decided on through the PA 5 -15 process. All relevant landowners and agencies were present through that process and thus have already bought into the design vision.

#7: **Previous Lessons Learned.** How have lessons learned from completed projects or monitoring studies informed this project?

In 2005, it was found that a tree fell on the powerlines which lead to the School Wildfire burring much of the upper Tucannon valley bottom, it was at this time moving the powerlines was first prioritized by stake holders in the basin. Following that event, the first Tucannon Geomorphic Assessment (Anchor QEA 2011) identified the channel meander limitations imparted by the infrastructure protection and the degraded riparian impact to water temperature and future LWD recruitment. This was followed in 2012 by the Floodplain Management Plan (WDFW 2012) and the 2021 Geomorphic Assessment and Restoration Plan in 2021 (Anchor QEA). The project has only been limited by available funding and a champion to push it through the process. As work in the Tucannon has progressed it has become more and more apparent that the impacts from this infrastructure require attention in support of present and future stream restoration. Furthermore , the presence of road infrastructure and the powerlines has limited past restoration actions as well as future designs.

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

Alternatives that are being considered include; 1). moving the entire 12.51 miles of lines and placing them either in the road right of way or burring them in the ground. This is the most expensive and has the best fire reduction benefit, but more than half of the length is not directly on the floodplain and there is consideration of future road relocations and a desire to not duplicate effort or hinder future restoration efforts. The likely and
maybe preferred approach would be to be relocated from the riverbank and low-lying floodplain 5.57 miles of power line and bury it where possible, especially in sections coinciding with road segment relocation, but in road section where it is possible relocation may be necessary in the future the lines would be relocated to poles. This alternative would still maximize the Salmon benefits while making it easier to maintain access and fire safety along roadways. A 3rd alternative, would be to remove and relocate the 1.47 miles of lines directly over or adjacent to the river relocating it the road prism. This alternative has benefits for salmon and habitat but will not have the greatest benefit to floodplain and channel complexity as much of the infrastructure would remain in place, also limiting future restoration action.

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

Stakeholders were engaged in the development of this project through participation in the ongoing Tucannon PA 5 - 15 Assessment.

#10: **Climate Change.** Does your project address or accommodate the anticipated effects of climate change?
Yes

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

Moving infrastructure out of the channel creates resilience by virtue of allowing more space for the river to be the river, plus the opening the potential for further restoration. Additionally, moving overhead powerlines out of riparian vegetation and buried into the road prism where possible greatly reduces wildfire risk for an increasingly dry basin during fire season. Additionally, removing the infrastructure from the floodplain and the restoration work planned for the river and floodplain will make the valley bottom wetter, which provides resilience for variation in flow anticipated from climate change.

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

Reducing wildfire risk will protect habitat, both short-term and long-term. The Tucannon basin is prone to conversion, many timbers stands that burned over 30 years ago regenerated as grass/shrub dominated landscapes. A wildfire would create habitat loss in the short term and potentially in the long-term with the conversion risk. Additionally, the floodplain space available will allow for additional habitat to be created. The survival of naturally reared salmonoids allows them to adapt to a changing climate and food web including predator and prey relationships where those reared in other setting may not follow the same evolutionary path and have a deleterious reaction.

#11: **Project Team Experience.** Describe the project management team's experience managing this type of project. Describe other projects where they have 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 14 years, as part of this effort the group has experience developing designs and completing permitting necessary to construct projects. In addition to the restoration work completed, the group has completed assessments such as the 2012 Plan and the updated 2021 Plan. The co-managers have been working in the Tucannon collaboratively with the SRSRB and BPA Programmatic to
complete the TUCANNON RIVER PROJECT AREA 5-15 ASSESS/DESIGN (22-1021). CTUIR has coordinated numerous restoration designs and has the expertise to work through sub contractors to complete designs for this project.

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

No

Planning Supplemental

#1: Is the project an assessment / inventory?

No

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

No

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

No

#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?

Yes

Project Application Report - 26-1126

Planning Metrics

Worksite: SRP Import (#1)

Area Encompassed (acres) (B.0.b.1)	210.0
Miles of Stream and/or Shoreline Affected (B.0.b.2)	5.57

DESIGN FOR SALMON RESTORATION

Preliminary design (B.1.b.11.a RCO)

Total cost for Preliminary design	$35,000 **Note:** Some additional support for USFS Review
Project Identified in a Plan or Watershed Assessment. (1220) (B.1.b.11.a)	Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (SRSRB 2011) Floodplain Management Plan WDFW 2012. Geomorphic Assessment and Restoration Plan (Anchor QEA 2021)
Priority in Recovery Plan (1222) (B.1.b.11.b)	Riparian, floodplain and channel complexity are identified as high priority actions to address limiting factors is this high priority spawning and rearing reach of the Tucannon. Spring Chinook, steelhead and bull trout all tributary life histories and life cycles.

Final design and permitting (B.1.b.11.a RCO)

Total cost for Final design and permitting	$170,000
Project Identified in a Plan or Watershed Assessment. (1221) (B.1.b.11.a)	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 Salmon Recovery Plan for SE Washington (SRSRB 2011) Floodplain Management Plan WDFW 2012. Geomorphic Assessment and Restoration Plan (Anchor QEA 2021)
Priority in Recovery Plan (1223) (B.1.b.11.b)	Riparian, floodplain and channel complexity are identified as high priority actions to address limiting factors is this high priority spawning and rearing reach of the Tucannon. Spring Chinook, steelhead and bull trout all tributary life histories and life cycles.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources

Total cost for Cultural resources	$45,000
Acres surveyed for cultural resources	60.00

Overall Project Metrics

COMPLETION DATE

Projected date of completion	12/31/2027

Planning Cost Estimates

Worksite #1: SRP Import

Category	Work Type	Estimated Cost	Note
Cultural Resources	Cultural resources	$45,000	
Design for Salmon restoration	Final design and permitting (B.1.b.11.a RCO)	$170,000	
	Preliminary design (B.1.b.11.a RCO)	$35,000	Some additional support for USFS Review
	Subtotal:	$250,000	
	Total Estimate For Worksite:	$250,000	

Summary

Total Estimated Costs:	$250,000
Total Estimated Planning Costs:	$250,000

Cost Summary

	Estimated Cost	Project %	Admin/AA&E %
Planning Costs			
Planning	$250,000		
SUBTOTAL	$250,000	100.00 %	
Total Cost Estimate	$250,000	100.00 %	

Funding Request and Match

FUNDING PROGRAM

Salmon State Projects	$250,000	100.000000

SPONSOR MATCH

Questions

#1: Explain how you determined the cost estimates

Other Funding

OTHER FUNDING DETAILS

Cultural Resources

Cultural Resource Areas

Worksite #1: SRP Import

Project Permits

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

Project Application Report - 26-1126

Permits and Reviews	Issuing Organization	Applied Date	Received Date	Expiration Date	Permit #
No permit data available.					

Attachments

Required Attachments	4 out of 7 done
Applicant Resolution/Authorizations	
CCA Tribal Notification	
Cost Estimate	✓
Landowner Acknowledgement	✓
Map: Planning Area	✓
Photo	✓
RCO Fiscal Data Collection Sheet	

PHOTOS (JPG, GIF)

Photos (JPG, GIF)

701015

701176

701177

701178

PROJECT DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS

Project Documents and Photos

File Type	Attach Date	Attachment Type	Title	Person	File Name, Number Associations	Shared
	03/11/2026 There is already an attachment with this title for the project.	Landowner Acknowledgement	LandownerAcknowledgementForm-PowerlineRoadDesign.pdf	RoryC	LandownerAcknowledgementForm-PowerlineRoadDesign.pdf, 702454	
	03/04/2026 There is already an attachment with this title for the project.	Landowner Acknowledgement	LandownerAcknowledgementForm-PowerlineRoadDesign.pdf	RoryC	LandownerAcknowledgementForm-PowerlineRoadDesign.pdf, 701743	
	02/25/2026	Visuals	Figure 5.jpg	KrisB	Figure 5.jpg, 701178	✓
	02/25/2026	Visuals	Figure 4.jpg	KrisB	Figure 4.jpg, 701177	✓
	02/25/2026	Visuals	Figure 3.jpg	KrisB	Figure 3.jpg, 701176	✓
	02/24/2026	Photo	Powerlines.jpg	RoryC	Powerlines.jpg.jpg, 701015	✓
	02/24/2026	Map: Planning Area	Tucannon Powerline_Maps&Siteplan	RoryC	Tucannon Powerline_Maps&Siteplan.pptx (1).pptx, 701013	✓
	02/24/2026	Cost Estimate	26-1125-PowerlinesDesign_CostEstimate.xlsx	RoryC	26-1125-PowerlinesDesign_CostEstimate.xlsx, 701004	✓

Application Status

Application Due Date: 06/22/2026

Status Name	Status Date	Submitted By	Submission Notes
Preapplication	01/15/2026		

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, all information in this application is true and complete, and if artificial intelligence (AI) was used to prepare this application, I accept full responsibility for ensuring its accuracy and compliance. I understand

incomplete applications will be rejected by RCO and that I may be asked to submit additional documentation before evaluation or approval of this project. I understand that if a grant is awarded to my project, I will be bound by all representations and commitments in this application, which RCO may enforce to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Date of last change: 03/11/2026

DESIGN PROJECTS

The costs on this page are for design projects, not for the design phase of a restoration grant.

				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	Grant Amount	Match in PRISM	Funding not reported in PRISM	Source (Grant, Cash, Materials, Labor, Volunteers, etc)	Match Type (federal, state, local)
Design Costs									
Category	Task Description	Qty	Rate						
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
Conceptual design	*30% Design*	1.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ -	$ -		
Preliminary design	*80% Design*	1.00	$ 35,000.00	$ 35,000	$ 35,000	$ -	$ -		
Final design	*100% Design*	1.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
Cultural resources	*Cultural resources report*	1.00	$ 35,000.00	$ 35,000	$ 35,000	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			STotal	**$ 135,000**	**$ 135,000**	**$ -**	**$ -**		
Indirect Costs				Amount	Grant amount	Match in PRISM	Funding not reported in PRISM	Match Source	Match Type (federal, state, local)
	Description	Approved Rate	Total Project Base						
	Indirect	0.000%	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
	Indirect	0.000%	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			STotal	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**		
			Totals	**$ 135,000**	**$ 135,000**	**$ -**	**$ -**		

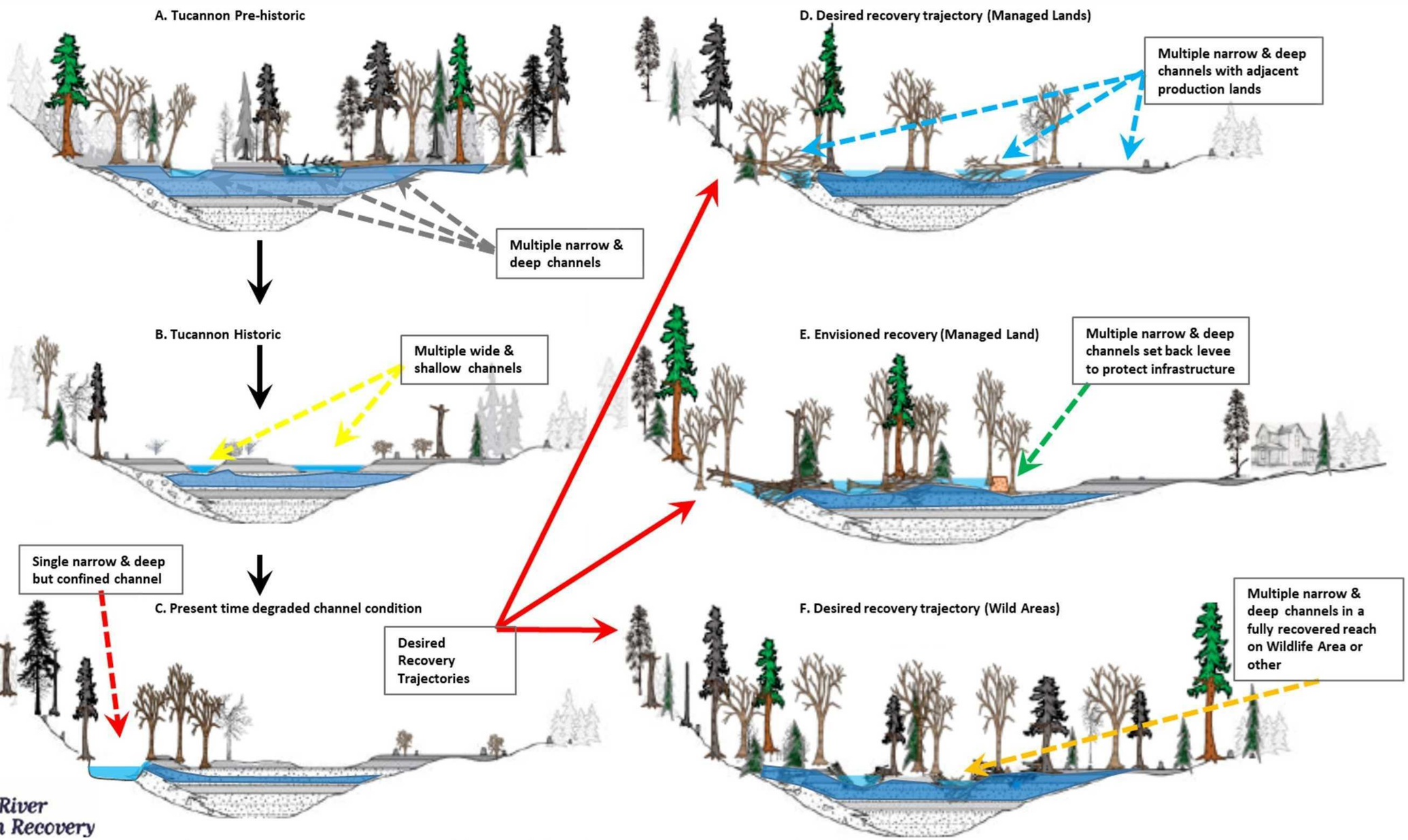
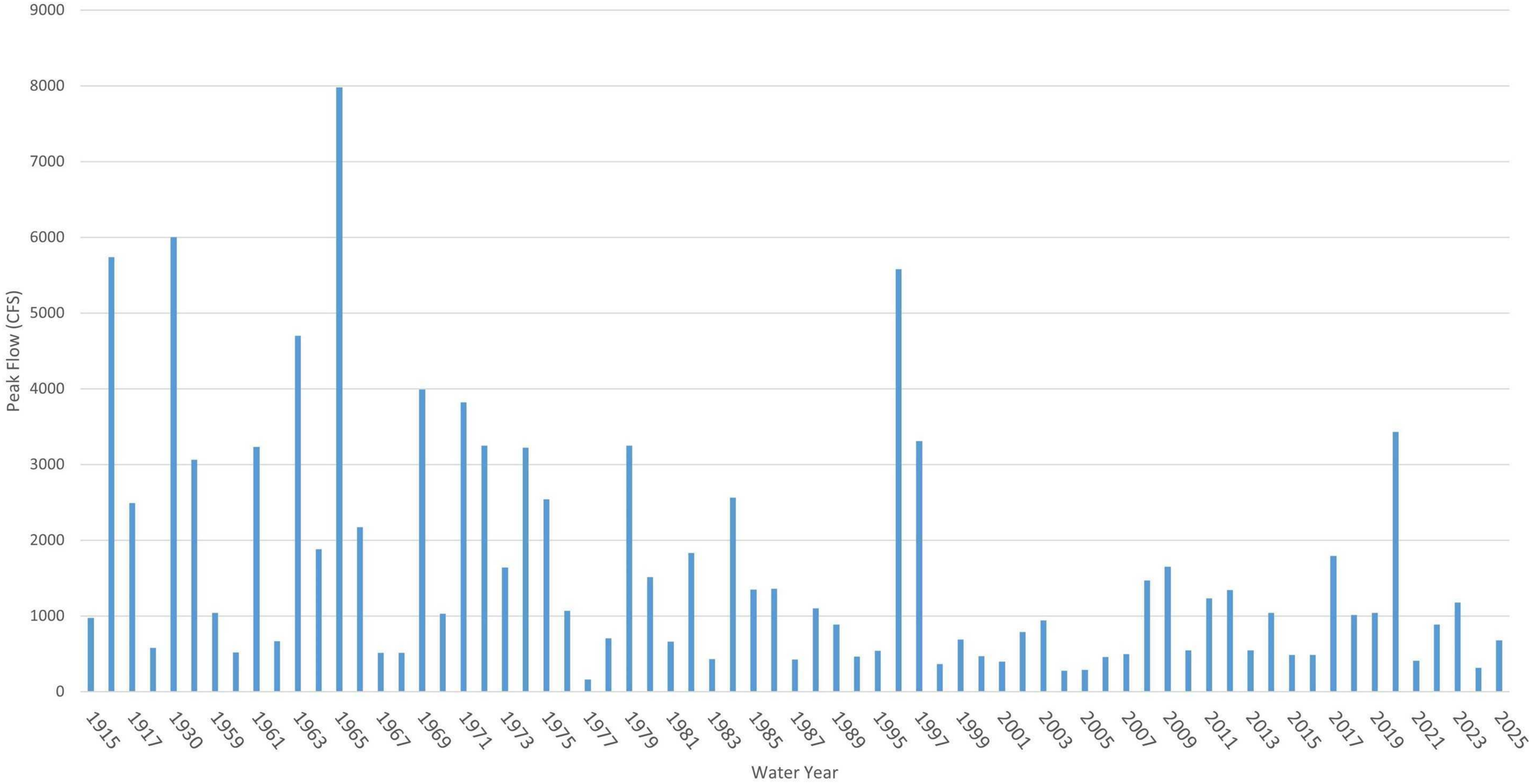


Figure 3. Tucannon Conceptual Stream Model has been developed and adapted based off the 2013 Stream Evolution Model (Clure & Thorne 2013). The physical geomorphic evidence (Hecht 1982) available to us suggests the pre-European Tucannon valley bottom would have been forested and biologically controlled supporting numerous perennial and ephemeral flow paths (upper left). Over the period of settlement positive biological controls were removed (middle left) and anthropogenic geomorphic controls (lower left) were developed, reducing channel length increasing channel velocities and hindering recovery of biological controls. The left three diagrams illustrate more productive recovery trajectories for impacted floodplain in support of salmonid habitat recovery.

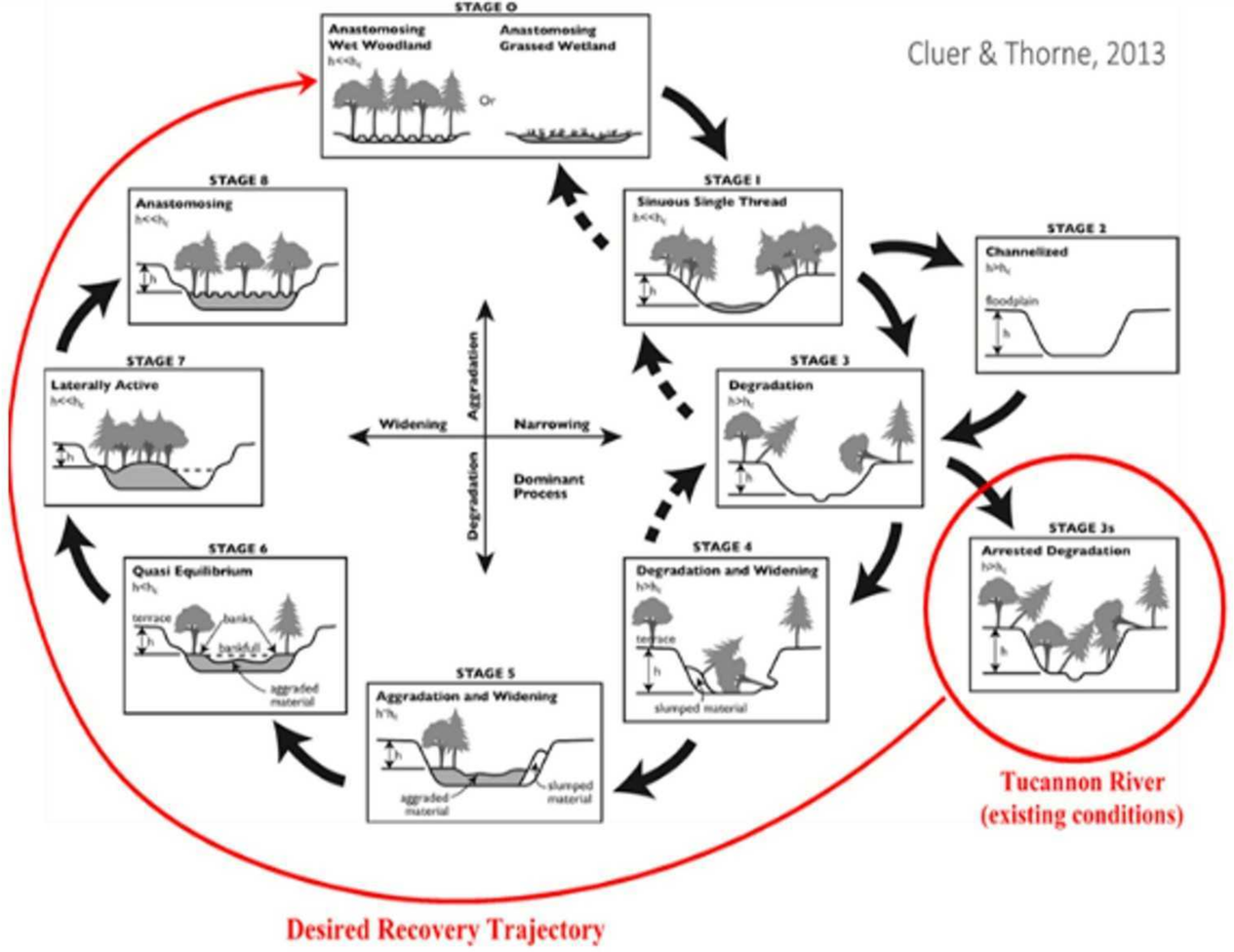
Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Wtn Floodplain Restoration (Road\Powerline) Design (#26-1126)

Attachment #701176, Figure 3.jpg



Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Wtn Floodplain Restoration (Road\Powerline) Design (#26-1126)

Attachment #701177, Figure 4.jpg



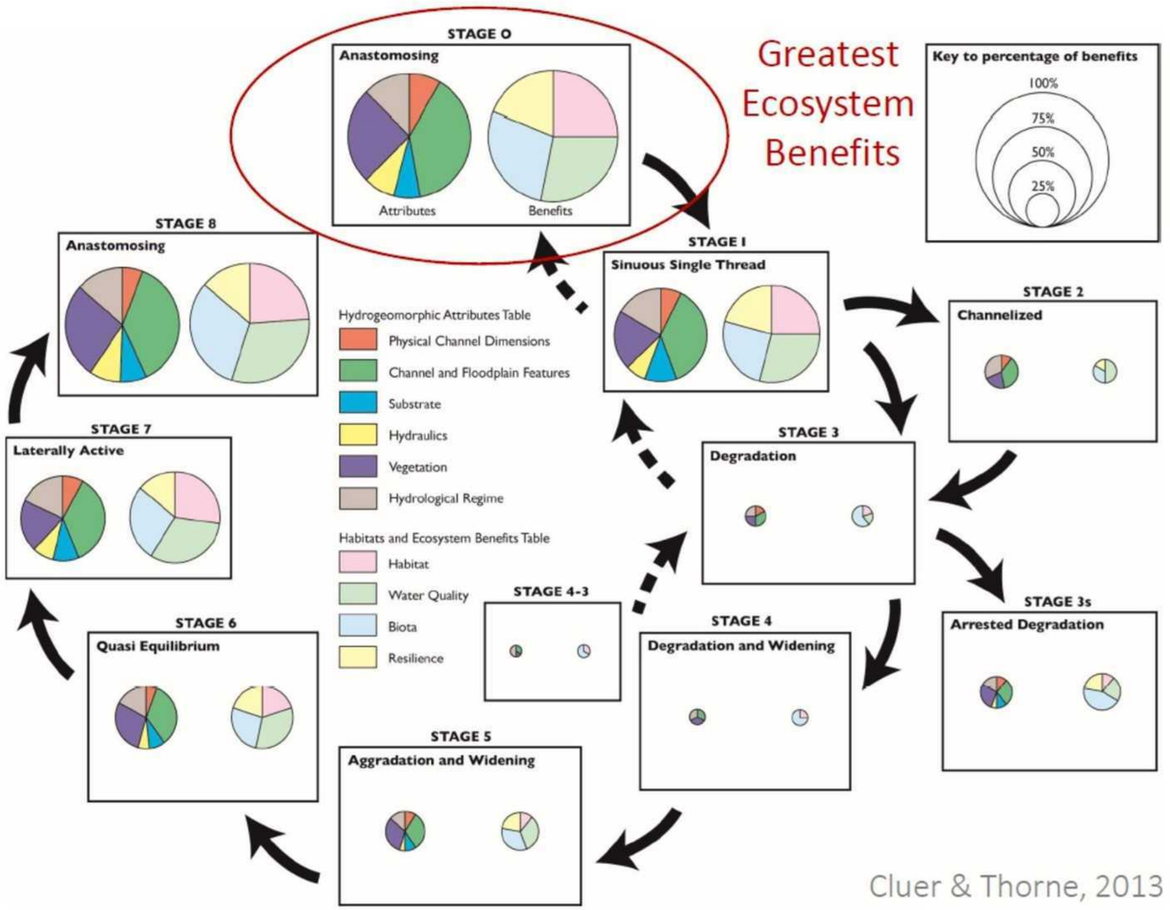


Figure 5: Stream Evolution Model (Clure & Thorn, 2013) illustrating the current channel shape for the most severely impacted reach of the Tucannon in red and the desired trajectory for recovery (left diagram). Ecosystem benefit associated with the corresponding channel stage (left) illustrates the loss of productivity as river reaches descend into the more degraded reaches.

Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Wtn Floodplain Restoration (Road\Powerline) Design (#26-1126)

Attachment #701015, Powerlines.jpg

Landowner Acknowledgement Form

Project Applicant Information

Applicant Name: **CTUIR**
Project Number/Name: **Powerline and Road Relocation Design**
Contact: Mr. **X** Ms. First Name: **Kris** Last Name: **Fischer**
Title: **Fish Biologist III – Tucannon Habitat Project Lead**
Mailing Address: **640 Water Center Dr., Walla Walla WA 99362**
E-Mail Address: **krisfischer@ctuir.org**

Property Information

Address or Location: **46°17'05.4"N 117°39'26.3"W / Tucannon Rd**
County/Parcel Number: **Columbia County / 2-009-41-021-2500, 2-009-41-016-4500, 2-009-41-015-2000, 2-009-41-010-5000, 2-010-41-035-6000, 2-010-41-034-0000, 2-010-41-027-0000, 2-010-41-022-0000, 2-010-41-021-1500**

Landowner Information

Landowner Name: Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Representative: ☐ Mr. ☐ Ms. First Name: April Last Name: Stallinga
Title: Land Agent
Mailing Address: 2315 N. Discovery Place, Spokane Valley, WA 99216
E-Mail Address: April.Stallinga@dfw.wa.gov

1. WDFW is the legal owner of property described in the grant application being considered or submitted to the Recreation and Conservation Office by the project applicant.
2. I am aware that the project being proposed is on my property.
3. If a grant is successfully awarded, I will be contacted by the project applicant and asked to engage in negotiations.
4. My signature does not represent authorization of project implementation.
5. If I am affiliated with the project applicant, I will recuse myself from decisions made by the project applicant to work on or purchase my property.
6. There <u>are no</u> tenants on the property. Tenants displaced as a result of this project may be eligible for relocation assistance.

03/03/2026

Landowner/Representative Signature Date