Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District

US Bureau of Reclamation

WaterSmart Grant Application

White Road Passage Project

March 2023

Contents

I. Executive Summary

Date: 3/28/2023

Applicant Name: Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District

City: Culdesac

County: Nez Perce, Lewis

State: Idaho

Duration of Project: Start Date: January 1, 2024, End Date: December 31, 2026

Amount of Federal Funds Requested: $367,091

Amount of non-federal cost-share/match committed: $122,363

Project Title: White Road Passage Project

Brief Project Description:

The Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District (NPSWCD) is requesting funds to improve anadromous fish habitat for steelhead trout in the Tom Beall Creek watershed, a tributary to Lapwai Creek. Steelhead are federally listed as endangered within the Lapwai Creek watershed. Project funds will be used to remove an existing culvert and to replace the culvert with a fish passable structure. Project actions will provide access to approximately 2.0 miles of habitat.

Administrative Contact:

Lynn Rasmussen, Director
Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District
PO Box 131 Culdesac, Idaho 83524
208-843-2931
LynnR@co.nezperce.id.us

Federal Land Statement: This project is not focused on a Federal facility and does not involve Federal land.

II. Project Location:

The project is located in the Lapwai Creek watershed, a tributary to the Clearwater River (HUC 17060306). The watershed is being monitored by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality and the Nez Perce Tribe for compliance with the EPA Clean Water Act for the purpose of establishing TMDLS. The watershed has monitoring data which indicates that water quality is not meeting beneficial uses due to agricultural pollutants. In addition, the watershed contains critical habitat for ESA listed steelhead (*O. mykiss*). The Lapwai Creek Ecologic Restoration Strategy (watershed management plan) identifies the need for removal of anthropogenic barriers to fish passage. The project site is identified in these plans.

Nez Perce County is the identified landowner for this treatment. The location is within Nez Perce County, Idaho (figure 1). The existing culvert will be removed, a temporary bridge installed, the channel repaired where the original culvert exists and a bridge installed. Project location is identified in the table below:

Site #	Description	County	Lat	Long
1	Culvert	Nez Perce	46.415619°	-116.796873°

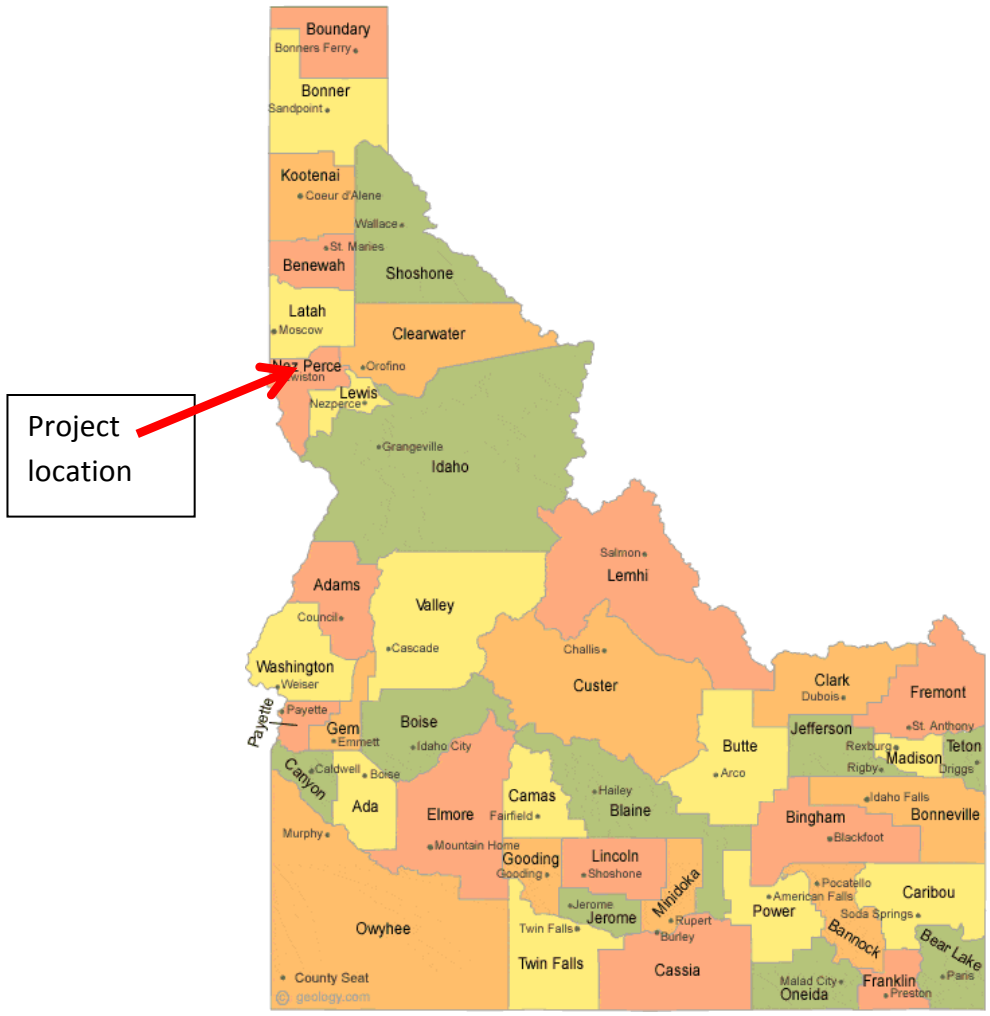

Figure 1. Idaho showing county locations. Project is located within Nez Perce County.

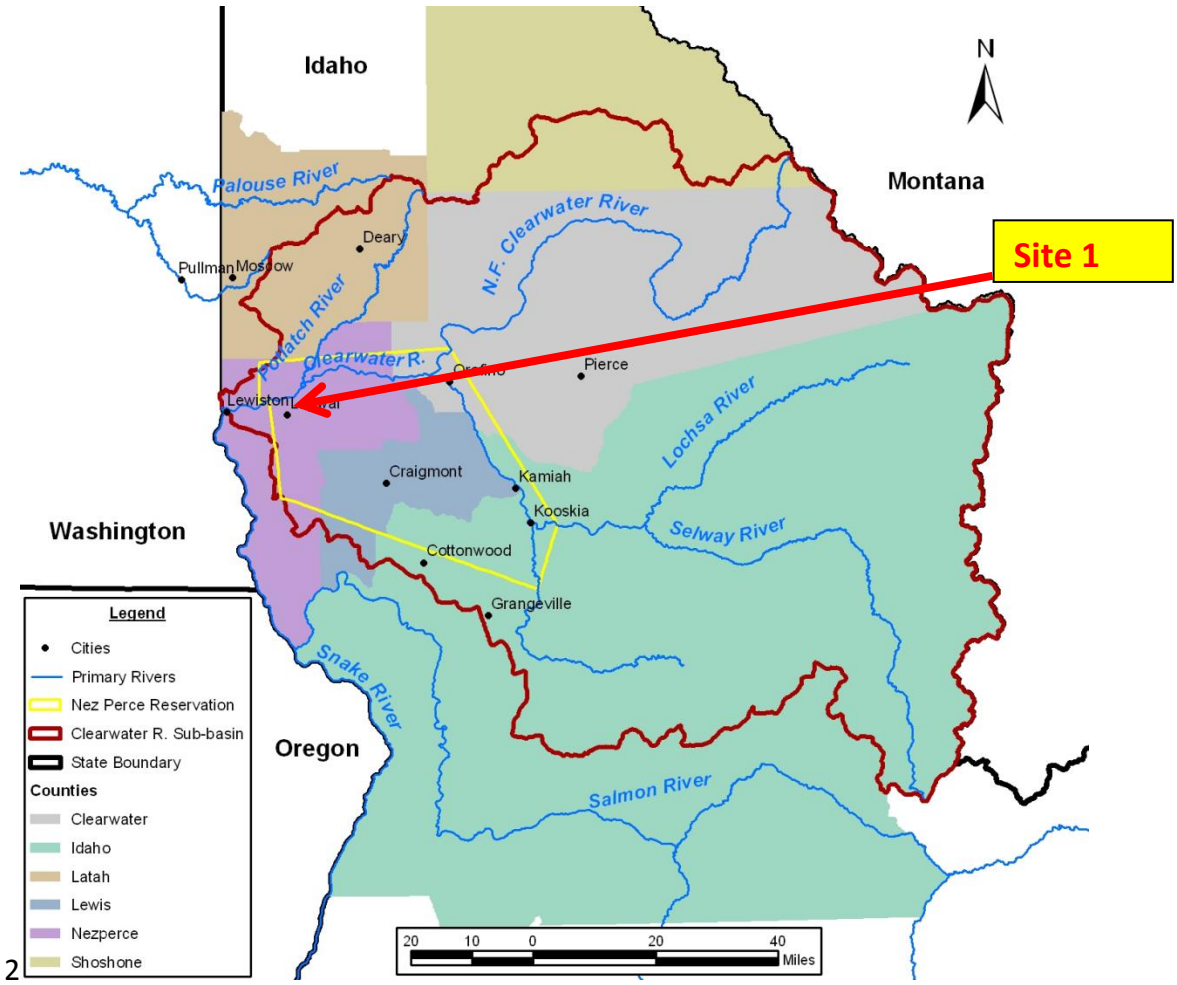

Figure 2. Project location is within the Clearwater Sub-basin in North Central, Idaho.

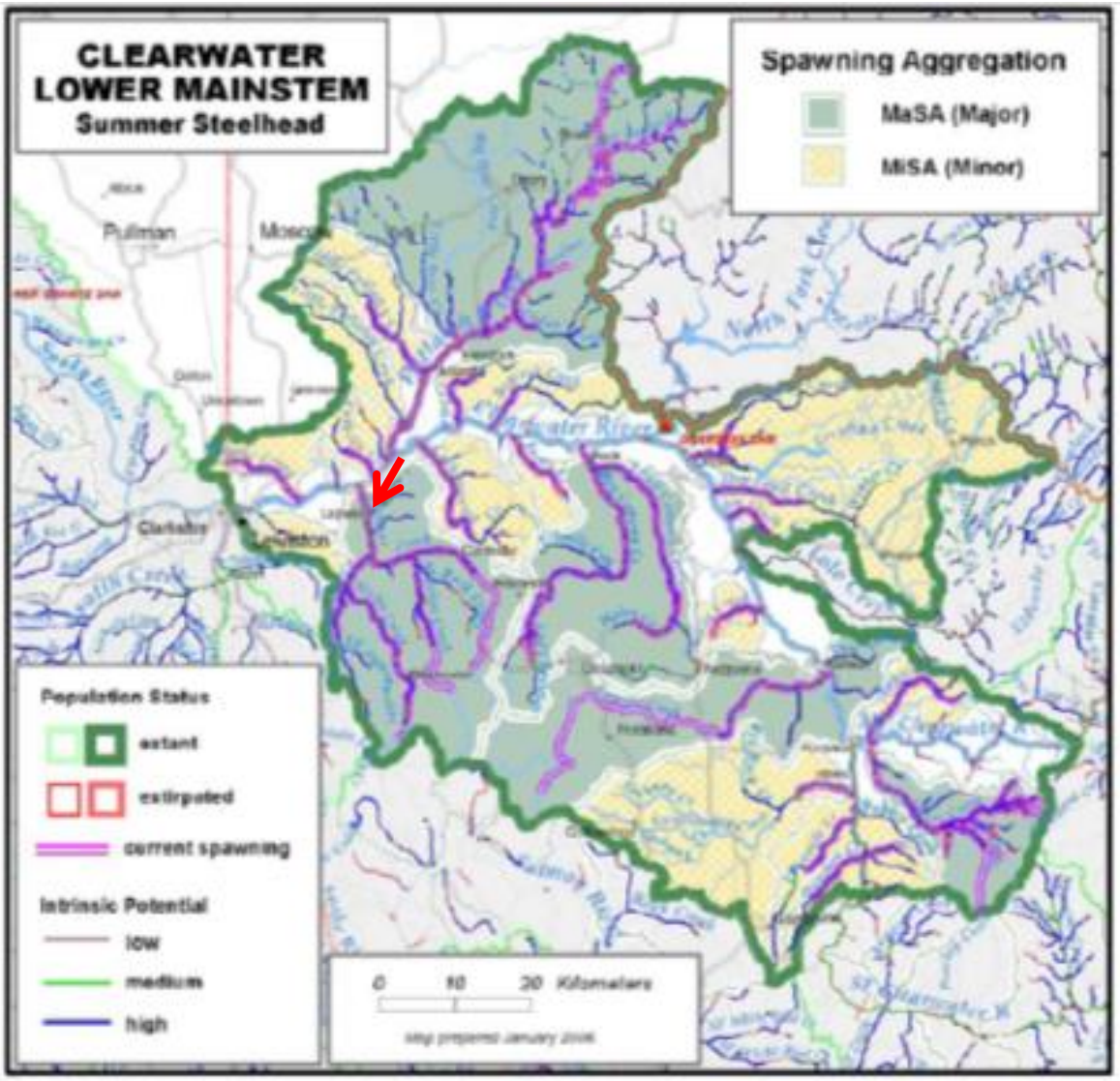

Figure 3. Summer Steelhead Critical Habitat

Figure 3. Red arrow indicate project location. Map is copied from the Idaho Steelhead Recovery plan (NOAA). Yellow shaded areas indicate minor spawning areas and green shaded areas indicate major spawning areas.

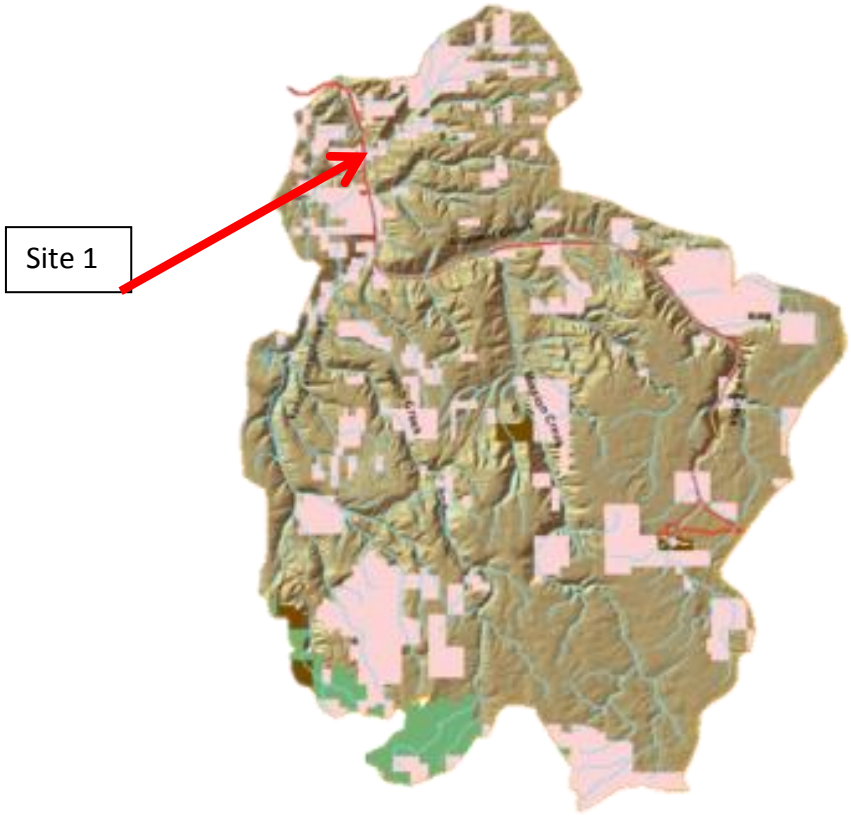

Figure 4. Project locations within the Lapwai Creek watershed, Idaho. Brown shaded areas are private lands, pink are tribal land, and green are state lands.

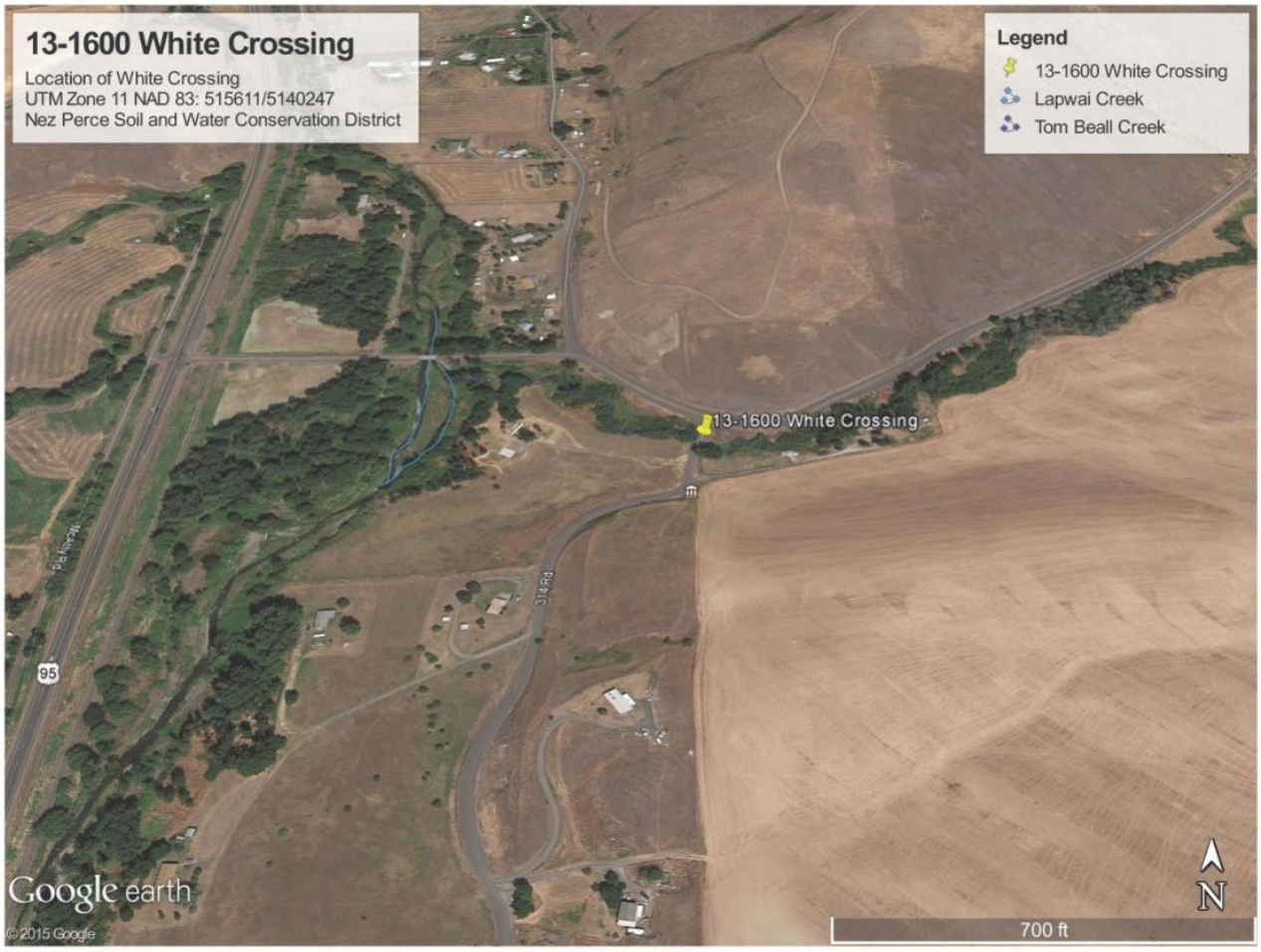

Figure 5. Site 1 Plan map.

III. Technical Description:

Project Objectives

Objective 1 – Restore steelhead passage for all life stages and provide access for approximately 2.0 miles for habitat.

Site Description

The passage barrier is located on Tom Beall Creek, a tributary to Lapwai Creek. The barrier was identified as a full passage barrier for all life stages of steelhead trout. The existing structure is a 24 foot long box culvert with a 20 foot long round culvert slid inside. The outlet has a drop that exceeds 3 feet and the velocity inside the culvert prohibits upstream migration by aquatic species. The original structure was installed in the 1930s. Channel scour below the culvert occurs during high flow events. Work proposed includes the removal of the existing structure and placement of a bottomless arch culvert. Two rock weirs will be installed to control grade within the channel. In 2019, coho were observed spawning below the culvert.

Project Methods

The tools and methods used for this project are described in this section.

Tools:

A DJI Matrice Drone with a MicaSense Altum multispectral and thermal sensor will be used to obtain aerial imagery of project areas. The imagery will be geo-rectified and processed for use in ArcMap (GIS software

Design Methods:

The culvert will be installed using NOAAs anadromous salmonid fish passage facility design manual will to ensure fish passage criteria is met. This manual can be located at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/anadromous-salmonid-passage-facility-design. Culvert design and public transportation safety will be designed using the Idaho Department of Transportation's Hydraulic Manual (https://apps.itd.idaho.gov/Apps/bridge/manual/Hydraulics.pdf) will be used to design the culvert size and perform hydrology analysis. Construction specifications will also be adopted from the IDT's road and bridge manuals.

Installation Methods:

Culvert Installation

An existing culvert will be replaced with a larger culvert that provides aquatic organism passage at all life stages. A contractor will be hired to remove the existing culvert and place the new culvert.

Project Timeline

The project will begin on January 1, 2024 (or within 30 days of award) and end on December 31, 2026 (or 3 years after award). The tasks and timeframes are outlined in the table below.

Task	Description	TimeFrame
Task 1 – Project Management	Manage grant/project.	2024-2026
Task 2 – Review and finalize design for Site 1	Review and finalize design for site 1. Design is 75% completed as of February 2023.	January 2024-April 2024
Task 3 – Submit necessary permitting for Site 1	Submit IDWR/ACOE section 404 permit.	April 2024.
Task 4 – Prepare drone flights for site	Collect drone imagery for all sites.	February 2024-April 2024
Task 5 – Collect baseline	Collect baseline habitat	May – June 2024

habitat quality data for site	condition data for Site	
Task 6 – Select contractor for installation of culvert	Prepare request for quotes, solicit quotes, select contractor	November 2024-February 2025
Task 7 – Install Site 1	Construct Site 1	August 2025 – September 2025
Task 8 – Evaluate effectiveness of installed measures	Evaluate effectiveness of installed measures.	September – December 2026
Task 9 – Close out grant	Produce final report, billing	December 2026

Ties to other Efforts

The proposed project work compliments other efforts located within the watershed which have been funded by Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation through the Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Fund. There has been extensive steelhead habitat restoration work completed within the watershed.

The Clearwater, River subbasin has been designated as "Essential Fish Habitat" for Chinook salmon (*Onchorhynchus tshawytscha*), steelhead (*O. mykiss*) and coho (*O. kisutch*), under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation Management Act (M-SFCMA) (M-SFCMA 1996). All three of these species are found within the Lapwai Creek watershed.

Project Management

The project oversight will be conducted by the Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District board. This board is comprised of 7 officials elected on the general election ballot in Nez Perce County, Idaho. The NPSWCD board has extensive experience in project oversight with the completion of over 70 projects since the early 1980s. The NPSWCD board's role will be to review and authorize contracts and expenditures, make decisions to alleviate project delays/problems, and to monitor the progress to ensure timely completion of deliverables.

The project will be managed by the NPSWCD's executive director, Lynn Rasmussen. Ms. Rasmussen has over 25 years of project and grant management experience as well as completion of the two-year Risk Management Certification Program administered by the Idaho Public Risk Management Association.

The project's technical support will be provided by Bill Reynolds, Nez Perce County GIS coordinator, and Tom Vestal, Nez Perce County spatial analyst. Nikki Lane is the project planner and biologist. Ms. Lane has 12 years of experience working on habitat installation measures and supervising the Idaho Department of Corrections labor crew. Both Mr. Reynolds

and Mr. Vestal have a combined experience of 30 years in geospatial analysis and innovative technology use for natural resource assessment. The culvert construction and design will be managed by Roy Hill, Director of Highways. Mr. Hill has over 25 years of experience in road and bridge construction and maintenance.

Harris and Company will provide a financial audit of the expenditures during the project period as part of the NPSWCD annual audit requirements in Idaho Code 67-450B.

Project Risks

Project completion and delays may occur. The risk of permitting not being completed on time: Mitigate through regular project meetings and monitoring status of work. For the culvert construction project there is a risk of delayed materials due to supply chain and manufacturing issues. This will be mitigated by ordering 12 months in advance of anticipated construction.

IV. Applicant Category and Eligibility:

The NPSWCD is a category A applicant. The NPSWCD is organized as a sub-unit of Idaho State Government .

V. Performance Measures:

Performance measures include:

1. Installation of one culvert providing steelhead trout access to 2 miles of habitat.

VI. Evaluation Criteria:

A. Project Benefits	
E1.1.1.1 General Project Benefits.:	
Explain how the project will benefit ecological values that have a nexus to water resources.	The planned measures would have direct benefits to the ecosystem by improving the resiliency to withstand climate change impacts (increased runoff, increased magnitude of peak flows), reducing channel scour and sediment transport downstream, reconnecting habitat areas, increasing the available territory for juvenile salmon habitat, and decreasing competition of juveniles for limited space. Other aquatic species would benefit such as sculpin, native trout, and invertebrates in improved channel morphology conditions as well as connected habitat and increased habitat access during low summer flow months. Watershed processes that will benefit include erosion and sediment transport, storage and routing of water, movement of nutrients and food sources, and improved food web cycling. The proposed projects include the following actions identified on page 11 of the application package: improving stream channel structure and complexity (installation of instream habitat measures will allow for reduced stream velocity).
Will the project improve watershed health in a river basin that is adversely impacted by a Reclamation water project?	Project work is located in the Lapwai Creek watershed. The Lewiston Orchards Project is a BOR project to provide irrigation and domestic water to the City of Lewiston serving 16,000 residents. The proposed work will enhance watershed health by improving the watersheds resiliency to floods, drought and low flow conditions.
Is the project for the purpose of meeting existing environmental mitigation or obligations under federal or state law?	No
If the project will benefit aquatic or riparian system within the watershed, explain the extent of those benefits. (page 36)	The expected outcomes include enhancing channel forming process through re-establishment of channel function, reduction of sediment, fish passage and access to the stream on approximately 2 miles of stream.

	Passage barriers are one of the limiting factors identified in the NOAA Steelhead Recovery Plan for Idaho, the Lapwai Creek Watershed Ecological Restoration Strategy and the Cottonwood Creek watershed restoration plan. Passage barriers within the Lapwai Creek watershed were identified and assessed through an inventory effort that was most recently updated in April 2021. Combined these passage barriers are either a juvenile passage barrier or a full barrier to all life stages. Lapwai Creek Fish Passage Assessment 2021 http://www.nezperceswcd.org/Portals/29/DocumentLibrary/Publications/Lapwai%20Creek%20Fish%20Passage%20Assessment%20Status%20Report%20-%202021.pdf?ver=2021-04-27-154539-397
If the project will benefit specific species and habitats, describe the species and/or type of habitat that will benefit and the status of the species habitat.	The proposed project work will directly benefit ESA listed Snake River Steelhead through by addressing limiting factors to survival (limiting factors are included in Appendix D) including fish passage barrier.
If the project will benefit a federally listed threatened or endangered species address the following: Is species subject to recovery plan and what is the relationship of the species to water supply?	Steelhead: The NOAA Fisheries Salmon Recovery Plan for the Snake River includes Lapwai Creek. The overall goal for the recovery plan is to achieve conditions for each Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) and Distinct Population Segment (DPS) so that they no longer need protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) because either the danger of extinction or the likelihood of endangerment within the foreseeable future has been eliminated. The Salmon Recovery Plan names Lapwai Creek as one of the 5 Major Spawning Aggregation (MaSA) areas within the Lower Clearwater Basin (Figure 3) and identifies restoration objectives designed to improve habitat condition and bolster salmonid productivity. Coho Prior to the 1900s, naturally produced coho

	salmon were widespread in the Columbia River Basin, including the Snake River (Cramer et al. 1991). All upper and middle Columbia River and Snake River runs were drastically reduced or destroyed by various factors prior to the end of the 1950s, including overharvest and habitat destruction or passage blockage. They were generally considered functionally extinct by the end of the 1980's. Along with Snake River coho salmon in general, native coho salmon were historically extirpated from the Lapwai drainage. They have been reintroduced by the Nez Perce Tribe and now use Lapwai Creek. Thus Lapwai Creek is EFH for coho salmon. Chinook There are two races of chinook salmon found in the Clearwater River system and potentially in the Lapwai Creek drainage—spring/summer chinook and fall chinook. It is likely that, at a minimum, spring chinook utilize Lapwai Creek for juvenile rearing. Thus, Lapwai Creek is EFH for chinook salmon as well as coho. Fish distribution and abundance surveys completed by the Nez Perce Tribe in 2007 indicated the presence of Chinook juveniles within the Lapwai Creek watershed. This project will implement actions to specifically address factors that limit the abundance and productivity of lower Clearwater River A-run steelhead and Coho salmon. An extended network of management, protection and restoration efforts, as well as fish and wildlife programs, exist for the Lapwai Creek drainage on the local, tribal, state and federal level. This proposal will implement restoration treatments to tributary habitats on non-public lands as mitigation for the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) and as part of recovery efforts for listed A-run steelhead trout. As such, the proposed project will implement components of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act and the Endangered Species Act. This project will implement numerous objectives and strategies identified throughout

	the Clearwater Subbasin Management Plan. (NPPC, 2005).
Will the project address drought conditions or drought-related impacts on water supplies, species, habitat, or ecosystem as a whole. Page 37	The project will address drought conditions through the installation of wood structures in the stream that provide for increased bank storage and floodplain connectivity. These structures will improve groundwater recharge which will provide flows to the stream in low summer flow months. Appendix C includes a description of the Climate change impacts and especially drought that are anticipated within the watershed.
If the project will result in long-term improvements to water quality, explain the extent of those benefits.	The stream segments planned for treatment are eroding. The stream channel is downcutting. Treatments will provide long term benefits by reducing erosion associated with stream channel downcutting.
Are there project benefits not addressed in the preceding questions?	No
E.1.1.1.2 Water Conservation Benefits	
Explain where the water that will be conserved is currently going?	Back to the stream and contributing to groundwater recharge.
Explain, how water conserved as a result of this project will be used to increase water sustainability for ecological values.	Not applicable.
Describe the benefits that are expected to result from increased flows.	Not applicable.
E.1.1.1.3 Water Management and Infrastructure Improvement Benefits	**Not applicable to this project.**
E.1.1.1.4 Restoration Project Benefits	
Invasive Species – Vegetation.	Not applicable.
Invasive Species – Other Taxa	Not applicable to this application
Forest Fuels Management Activities	Not applicable.
Post-Wildfire Fire Sediment Removal	Not applicable.
E.1.1.2 Multiple Benefits	
If the project benefits multiple water users and benefits to other water uses	The project will benefit three private landowners who utilize water for cattle. In addition, downstream water users will benefit from improved hydrology and water quality.
If the project will provide multiple restoration benefits, explain how.	The project benefits multiple restoration benefits including fish habitat (through removing a fish passage barrier and providing access to 2 miles of habitat), watershed health (through reduced

	water quality impacts from sediment). The Nez Perce Tribe members fish Lapwai Creek as well as the Clearwater River. Improving habitat conditions for fish and their food sources will hopefully relate to improved fish health and fish numbers.
Will the project reduce water conflicts within the watershed? How?	No.
B. Collaborative Planning	
Is your project supported by a specific strategy or planning document?	The proposal is supported by the Lapwai Creek Ecological Restoration Strategy.
When was the plan or strategy prepared?	The Nez Perce Tribe and NPSWCD developed a watershed level restoration plan "Lapwai Creek Ecological Restoration Strategy" in 2009 in order to address steelhead habitat and limiting factors. This plan was funded by the Bonneville Power Administration. As part of the watershed plan a passage barrier assessment was completed in 2004 and updated in 2021. In addition a habitat assessment was conducted in 2009. The resulting documents can be found at: Lapwai Creek Ecological Restoration Strategy: http://www.nezperceswcd.org/Portals/29/DocumentLibrary/Publications/Lapwai%20Creek%20Ecological%20Restoration%20Strategy%20-%202009.pdf?ver=2019-07-30-083650-613 Lapwai Creek Stream Habitat Assessment: http://www.nezperceswcd.org/Portals/29/DocumentLibrary/Publications/Lapwai%20Creek%20Stream%20Inventory%20and%20Assessment%20-%202003-2007.pdf?ver=2019-07-30-083650-423
What was the purpose?	The watershed plan was developed to address water quality, water quantity and steelhead habitat issues.
What types of issues are addressed in the plan?	Water Quality, Water Quantity, Riparian, Barriers, Erosion, Hydrology
Is one of the purposes of the strategy to plan to increase the reliability of water supply?	The reliability of the water supply is addressed through a BiOP between NOAA, BOR and LOID.
Was the strategy or plan developed as part of a collaborative process by:	Steelhead habitat restoration projects have been ongoing in the Lapwai and Cottonwood Creek watersheds. In Lapwai Creek, the Nez Perce Tribe

	and NPSWCD coordinate restoration actions to ensure the highest benefits. Projects are coordinated on an annual basis with all stakeholders during a watershed meeting. Since 2009, over $2.5 million dollars in steelhead habitat restoration projects have been installed through 45 projects within the watershed. The Lapwai Creek watershed plan was revised in 2022 to include a five year prioritized list of projects. (Appendix B). The proposed projects are identified in the 5 year action plan specifically in Strategy D1.1 (page 12) to improve steelhead habitat summer and overwintering refugia through the removal of a barrier.
Describe who was involved in the plan preparation	The plan was developed by resource professionals from the Nez Perce Tribe, National Marine Fisheries Service, Idaho Department of Transportation, Nez Perce County, City of Lapwai, City of Culdesac, Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District, Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, a landowner advisory group, and the Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District. The 2022 amendment (Appendix B) which identifies specific projects for the next 5 years, was reviewed by the Northwest Power and Planning Council's Independent Scientific Review Panel.
If the strategy or plan was developed by an entity other than the applicant	Not applicable, applicant developed the plan in cooperation with the Nez Perce Tribe
Does the project implement a goal or need identified in the plan?	Yes, this project addresses the goal of improved juvenile steelhead habitat, improved water quality, and improved hydrology. The proposed projects specifically address Strategy D1.1 (page 12) of the 2022 Amendment to the watershed plan (See Appendix B). The objectives addressed include: Remove or retrofit barriers to provide 3 miles of access of stream habitat for all life stages by 2027 (proposed project will treat a portion of the 3 miles).

Describe how the proposed project is prioritized in the reference plan or strategy.	The project is prioritized as priority #1for fish barrier removal.
C. Stakeholder Support for the proposed project.	
Describe the level of stakeholder support for the proposed project. Are letters of support provided? Is anyone providing cost-share?	Letters of support are provided in Appendix A as well as through a recent Lapwai Creek Watershed meeting held in February 2023, where watershed stakeholders attended and the project was proposed.
Explain whether the project is supported by a diverse set of stakeholders, as appropriate,	The implemented measures will provide benefits to downstream stakeholders such as the Nez Perce Tribe, Nez Perce County, and private landowners.
Is the project supported by entities responsible for the management of land, water, fish and wildlife, recreation or forestry within the project area? Is the project consistent with the policies of those agencies?	This site has been reviewed and discussed at public meetings of the NPSWCD board. Additional engagement activities were held in February 2023.
Is there opposition to the project?	No
D. Readiness to proceed.	
Describe the implementation plan for the proposed project. Include an estimate project schedule that shows the stages and duration of the project work.	See in text of proposal.
Proposals with a budget and budget narrative that explain project costs.	See budget narrative
Describe any permits and agency approvals that will be required along with the agencies and time frame for obtaining such permits and approvals.	Sites 1 will require the following permits: ACOE/IDWR 404 stream alteration permit, CWA section 401 certification, National Historic Preservation Act section 106 consultations, and NEPA evaluation. The NHPA section 106 consultation is completed for this site. No other permitting has been completed.
Identify and describe any engineering or design work performed specifically in support of the proposed project.	The site is currently under design with a 60% completed. Engineering will be needed to finalize the culvert design to prepare a construction package.
Does the applicant have access to the land or water source where the project is located?	All land access is secured through written agreements between the NPSWCD and the landowners.
Identify whether the applicant has	Contact was made on 3/24/2023. There was

contacted the local Reclamation office to discuss the potential environmental and cultural resource compliance requirements for the project and the associated costs.	inadequate time for their response, so a line item of $5,000 was included in the budget. The cultural resource site reports was completed in 2020 for this project.
Is the project completely or partially located on Federal land or at a Federal Facility	No, all project work is planned on Count lands.
E. Performance Measures	
Describe the performance measures	Performance measures include the installation of 1 culvert.
Monitoring plan	Monitoring and evaluation will include a combination of field measurements and remote sensing using drone imagery. Project installation compliance monitoring will be conducted to ensure the projects are installed as per design criteria. Pre and post monitoring will be conducted to evaluate channel features (cross section, longitudinal profiles), scour and erosion measurements
G. Presidential and DOI Priorities	
E1.6.1 Climate Change	
How will the project build long-term resilience to drought?	Climate change impacts in the Lapwai Creek watershed were evaluated through a modeling and literature review process in 2021. The results are included in Appendix C of this proposal. Expected climate change impacts include reduced snowpack, increased rainfall, and increased magnitude of peak flow events. Replacing culverts that are sized for larger storm events will help improve the resiliency of the channel system to respond to high flow events as well as decrease the amount of channel scour that may occur in an undersized culvert situation.
Does the proposed project include other natural hazard risk reductions for hazards such as wildfires or floods?	The proposed measures will help reduce the risk of downstream flooding.
Will the proposed project establish and use a renewable energy source?	No
Will the proposed project reduce greenhouse gas emissions by sequestering carbon in soils, grasses,	No

trees, and other vegetation?	
Does the proposed project include green and sustainable infrastructure to improve community climate resilience?	No
Does the proposed project seek to reduce or mitigation climate pollutions such as air or water pollution?	No
E.1.6.2 Disadvantaged or Underserved Communities	
Will the proposed project serve or benefit a disadvantaged or historically underserved community? Benefits can include, but are not limited to, public health and safety by addressing water quality, new water supplies, or economic growth opportunities?	The project will serve residents of the local area, which include Nez Perce Tribe members. The NPSWCD staff are local community members and funds for personnel will be directly spent within the community.
Describe in detail how the community is disadvantaged based on a combination of variables.	According to the Climate and Economic Justice Screening tool accessed on 3/28/2023 (https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/#9.09/46.195/-116.8675) Site 1 is located in census tract 16069940000 and is considered disadvantaged. Race within this tract is 54% white, 38% native American, 4% two or more races, and 4% Hispanic or latino. This tract is identified as 91st (above the 90th percentile) for projected flood risk and 74th (above 65th percentile) for low income
If the proposed project is providing benefits to an underserved community, provide sufficient information to demonstrate that the community meets the underserved definition in EO 13985.	Information not available.
E.1.6.3 Tribal Benefits	
Does the proposed project directly serve and/or benefit a Tribe? Will the project improve water management for an Indian Tribe?	No
Does the proposed project support Reclamations Tribal Trust responsibilities or a Reclamation Activity with a tribe?	No
Does the proposed project support Tribal resilience to climate change and drought impacts or provide other Tribal benefits, such as improved public health and	Steelhead and Coho are culturally important to the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT) and the NPT monitors and completes projects to increase productivity of these fish within the planned watersheds.

safety, by addressing water quality, new water supplies, or economic growth opportunities?	The NPSWCD is located at Culdesac, Idaho (within the Nez Perce Tribe Indian reservation) and provides employment to local, rural, underserved residents. The NPSWCD has 3 employees that live within the small community of Culdesac. The NPSWCD has a local hiring preference and funds spent will be utilized within the community.

VII. Project Budget:

Funding Plan and letters of commitment:

The non-federal cost-share component of this project will be obtained through three private landowners, Nez Perce County, and the Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District. The letters of commitment are included in attachment B.

Amount of non-federal cost share commitment: $122,363

Date funds available to applicant: January 1, 2024

Any time constraints on the availability of funds: None

Any other contingencies association with the funding commitment: None

Budget Proposal:

Table 1. Summary of Non-Federal and Federal Funding Sources.

Funding Sources	Amount
Non-Federal Entities	
1. Nez Perce County	$104,453
2. Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District	$17,910
Non-Federal Subtotal	$122,363
REQUESTED Reclamation Funding	**$367,091**

Table 2. Total Project Cost Table

Source	Amount
Costs to be reimbursed with the Federal Funding	367,091
Costs to be paid by the applicant	17,910

Value of third-party contributions	104,453
Total Project Cost	**$489,454**

Budget Narrative:

Included as separate document.

Pre-Award Costs:

None are planned at the time of the application..

NEZ PERCE
SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
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Phone: (208) 843-2931
Fax: (208) 843-2253
www.nezperceswcd.org
npswcd@co.nezperce.id.us

3/27/2023

Lynn Rasmussen
Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District
PO Box 131
Culdesac, Idaho 83524

Re: NPSWCD WaterSmart Grant Application Match

Dear Ms. Rasmussen:

The Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District intends to provide up to $17,910 in match be applied towards the non-Federal match requirement of the White Road Passage grant application in the form of a combination of non-federal cash value and non-federal in-kind.

We acknowledge that the non-Federal match, whether cash or in-kind, is expected to be paid out at the same general rate as the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) share unless otherwise granted by the BOR. We acknowledge that the cost share commitment will be met over the life of the award (three years or less), and that the same Federal compliance requirements that apply to the Federal fund awards, apply to the non-Federal match.

We acknowledge that non-Federal match used to meet the BOR requirements may not be included as contribution for any other federally assisted project or program.

Sincerely,

Steven H. Becker

Steve Becker
Chair

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3/27/2023

Bureau of Reclamation
Water Resources and Planning Office
Attn: Robin Graber
PO Box 25007, MS 86-69200
Denver, CO 80225

Re: NPSWCD WaterSmart Grant Application

Dear Ms. Graber:

The Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District is a stakeholder within the Lapwai Creek watershed and supports the WaterSmart grant application for the White Road Passage Project. The project is needed to restore access to juvenile steelhead rearing habitat within the watershed.

The proposal was adopted at a public meeting of the NPSWCD Board on March 16, 2023.

Sincerely,

Steven H. Becker

Steve Becker
Chair

OFFICE OF
NEZ PERCE COUNTY ROAD & BRIDGE DEPT.

3215 E. MAIN STREET
LEWISTON, IDAHO 83501
(208) 799-3060
(208) 799-3064 FAX

March 23, 2023

Bureau of Reclamation
Water Resources and Planning Office
Attn: Robin Graber
PO Box 25007, MS 86-69200
Denver, CO, 80225

RE: NPSWCD WaterSmart Grant application

Dear Ms. Graber;

The Nez Perce County Road and Bridge Department is writing this letter in support of the Lower Clearwater and Snake Rivers Phase I WaterSMART application submitted to Bureau of Reclamation by the Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District.

The proposed activities will not only improve water quality, reduce sediment and stream temperatures, but also improve watershed health and reduce impacts to flooding.

The Nez Perce County Road and Bridge Department maintains many roads within the project boundary and the proposed activities will help reduce sediment and reduce the impacts of undersized culverts on floodplains.

Sincerely,

Roy Hill, Director