STATE OF IDAHO
SNAKE RIVER BASIN ADJUDICATION HABITAT FUND APPLICATION
Round 1

Application Due December 21, 2007

Email application and supporting documents or questions about the application process, to Jeff Allen, Office of Species Conservation (OSC), at: jallen@osc.idaho.gov

PROJECT NUMBER (will be assigned by OSC):

1. Contact Information

1.1. Applicant name (name of organization applying for grant): The Nature Conservancy

1.2. Contact person (lead person to be contacted regarding project): Mark Davidson, Conservation Manager in Central Idaho, The Nature Conservancy

1.2.1. Address: 116 1st Avenue North, Hailey, Idaho, 83333

1.2.2. Telephone: (208) 788-8988

1.2.3. Fax: (208) 788-9040

1.2.4. Email: mdavidson@tnc.org

1.3. Technical contact (person who will be project lead/implementer): Mark Davidson, Conservation Manager in Central Idaho, The Nature Conservancy

1.3.1 Address: 116 1st Avenue North, Hailey, Idaho, 83333

1.3.2. Telephone: (208) 788-8988 Extension 20

1.3.3. Fax: (208) 788-9040

1.3.4. Email: mdavidson@tnc.org

2. Project Overview

2.1. Project Title: Big Springs Creek Ranch Conservation Easement

2.2. Identify the basin in which the project will take place:
___Clearwater
___Lemhi

___Little Salmon
_X_Pahsimeroi
___Upper Salmon

2.3. Project abstract: (Summarize the project – three paragraph limit):

The Big Springs Creek Ranch Project would protect and restore approximately 1,240 acres of land and nearly four miles of key spawning and rearing habitat in the Pahsimeroi watershed. The Nature Conservancy is seeking funding to purchase a conservation easement over the Big Springs Creek Ranch 25 miles northwest of Challis, Idaho and 10 miles from the mouth of the Pahsimeroi River. Protecting this property is a cornerstone in efforts to conserve endangered species in this watershed.

This project builds on existing conservation efforts across the watershed. In 2004 the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Custer Soil and Water Conservation District, Upper Salmon Basin Watershed Program (USBWP) and the Conservancy successfully protected a 1,800-acre ranch on the Pahsimeroi at the confluence with Big Springs Creek. The Big Springs Creek Ranch easement complements the ongoing P-9 diversion removal project and associated tributary re-connect of Duck Springs Creek to the Pahsimeroi River.

On Big Springs Creek Ranch itself, this easement will secure stringent protections to the riparian corridors and wetlands throughout the entire property. We will also secure commitments from the landowner to engage in water conservation actions in the near future that may include: permanent agreements not to divert and/or water leases, seasonal water agreements as needed, and the removal and/or improvement of migration barriers that may exist on the property. Big Springs Creek Ranch provides an opportunity to expand currently available spawning habitat in the watershed by adding an additional 2 miles of suitable spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook salmon, steelhead trout and bull trout.

2.4. Project additional details if needed. (Include a brief explanation of current conditions and the reasons the project is needed):

Big Springs Creek Ranch is located in the Pahsimeroi River watershed within the Upper Salmon Conservation Area. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has reported an average of approximately 74 Chinook salmon spawning redds (Idaho Fish and Game Communication) in the Pahsimeroi River. The Upper Salmon River Conservation Area is a sweeping landscape of mountain ranges, arid valleys, wild river corridors, and vast ranches in central Idaho.

The Pahsimeroi Conservation Area, where the 1,240-acre Big Springs Creek Ranch property is located, is a high priority conservation area for The Nature Conservancy. The Pahsimeroi Conservation Area encompasses approximately 845 square miles between the Lemhi and Lost River Mountain Ranges. Before joining the Salmon River, the Pahsimeroi River meanders through shrublands, grasslands and irrigated pastureland providing a ribbon of riparian habitat in an otherwise treeless valley floor. The area is mostly level in the valley bottom along the Pahsimeroi River with the sides sloping gradually up to the foothills of the mountain ranges. Riparian shrublands are dominated by *Salix boothii* (Booth's willow), *S. geyeriana* (Geyer's willow), *S. exigua* (coyote willow), and *Betula occidentalis* (water birch). Mesic meadows and low areas are present at the area supporting *Carex simulata* (short-beaked sedge), *C. utriculata* (beaked sedge),

and *Typha latifolia* (common cattail). Low shrublands, which are maintained by small seeps and/or adjacent irrigated lands, have *Pentaphylloides floribunda* (shrubby cinquefoil) and *Rosa woodsii* (Wood's rose). The river and its riparian corridor provide critical spawning and rearing habitat for several target fish species, including bull trout, steelhead trout, and Chinook salmon. This area contains one of the few remaining rivers where wild Chinook salmon still spawn naturally within the state of Idaho. The area also provides habitat for other terrestrial target species, including wintering bald eagles, sage grouse and nesting curlews. Bighorn sheep, mountain goats, large predators and many other western mammals that need vast terrains inhabit this area.

Livestock grazing and altered stream hydrology (such as irrigation diversions) threaten aquatic habitat and water quality on Big Springs Creek and the Pahsimeroi River. Today, approximately 61% of the drainages within the Pahsimeroi watershed have less than satisfactory riparian vegetation conditions based on stream functionality and/or plant community type assessments (BLM and USFS 2001). Most of these altered riparian communities exist in the lower portions of the watershed (Loucks 2002). Nineteen percent of the total stream length in the watershed is classified as impaired due to sedimentation. IDWR reports an estimated 850 irrigation points of water diversions within the Pahsimeroi watershed. The majority of the tributaries in the Pahsimeroi watershed are no longer connected to the river as a result of irrigation diversions. Many of the irrigation diversions in the watershed create fish migration barriers by de-watering tributaries and the mainstem Pahsimeroi. Irrigation diversions may also create physical obstructions which reduce or eliminate access to available spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish and isolated bull trout.

Due to these disconnects, fish habitat within the Pahsimeroi watershed is restricted to two primary stream segments: (1) river mouth to Hooper Lane, and (2) Patterson/Big Springs Creek. Both sections have high fish-producing potential. The quality of habitat could be improved by implementing voluntary ranch plans which include riparian corridor protection, water developments, fencing, native plan seeding, and planned grazing systems. This would help re-establish needed riparian corridors and increase stability of streambanks. It would also help reduce water temperatures, which often exceed the threshold for cold-water fish during the mid-to-late summer months.

TNC will work with the owner of the property (Beartooth Capital), local partners in the Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Upper Salmon Basin Watershed Project, and the NRCS to determine agriculture and irrigation practices that conserve water, allow fish passage over irrigation diversions, and provide a buffer between agricultural lands and sensitive riparian zones. Livestock grazing will be excluded from riparian corridors, spring complexes, and important wetlands.

2.5. Identify the benefits that will be derived from this project (particularly, benefits to ESA listed steelhead or salmon):

Acquiring a conservation easement over Big Springs Creek Ranch would result in the following conservation outcomes:

- Secure permanent protection for the Big Springs Creek riparian corridor and ensure the opportunity for active restoration of areas of Big Springs Creek where necessary to improve streamside vegetative cover, improve temperature conditions for fish, and improve salmonid spawning and rearing habitat. Improve the ecological condition

and trend of the herbaceous understory vegetation within the Big Springs Creek and Duck Springs Creek riparian corridors.

- Secure a commitment from Beartooth Capital to improve or remove irrigation diversions that impede fish migration as a result of water use associated with this property.
- Secure agreement from Beartooth Capital to engage in further transactions to balance water withdrawals from Big Springs Creek for agricultural use with anadromous fish needs.
- Secure habitat protection for neo-tropical migratory bird species, sage grouse, winter habitat for big game species, and migration corridors for wide ranging mammals.
- Provide open space and permanent protection of important fish and wildlife habitat in the Pahsimeroi River watershed.

The conservation easement will allow for agricultural operations to continue which will include cultivation of crops and livestock production outside of wetland and riparian corridors, i.e. "natural zones" as identified on the Big Springs Creek Ranch map.

It is estimated that in the Pahsimeroi River watershed at one time there was approximately 30 miles of instream salmonid habitat. Assuming that fish production was similar to the Lemhi River watershed (i.e., 241 returning adult salmon per mile of habitat), then annual runs would have been approximately 7,230 fish in the Pahsimeroi watershed. This is probably a low estimate because many springs also provided additional habitat. Today, the Pahsimeroi has about 10 miles of adequate instream habitat. The Upper 5 miles of Patterson/Big Springs Creek (which includes Big Springs Creek Ranch) have good to excellent habitat.

Big Springs Creek Ranch is located in the area of Big Springs Creek which holds the highest quality habitat for anadromous fish spawning and rearing. Big Springs Creek flows for about 2.5 miles through the property. Additionally, Duck Springs Creek originates on the property. The property also supports habitat for 3 of the 4 conservation targets identified in the Upper Salmon Conservation Action Plan which include; 1) native salmonids fisheries, 2) riparian ecosystems, and 3) sagebrush steppe.

2.6. Demonstrate how the proposed project relates to the Lemhi Long Term Conservation Plan, the Idaho Forestry Program or the SRBA B-list watershed work plans:

As set forth in the interim draft of the B-list Pahsimeroi River watershed work plan the following limiting factors and objectives to anadromous and resident fish recovery will be addressed and/or ensure landowner commitments through the acquisition of a conservation easement over the Big Springs Creek Ranch.

<u>Restore flow:</u> Mimic or rehabilitate the natural hydrograph of streams in the Pahsimeroi watershed.

- The conservation easement will secure Beartooth Capital's commitment to engage in water transactions with the Idaho Department of Water Resources which will aid in restoring the natural hydrograph in Big Springs Creek.

<u>Reconnect tributaries to the mainstem for hydrological and ecological connectivity:</u> Modify diversion structures as needed to provide for Chinook and steelhead migration.

- The conservation easement will secure Beartooth Capital's commitment to engage in water transactions with the Idaho Department of Water Resources which will aid in restoring the natural hydrograph in Big Springs Creek.

Reduce sediment loading: Starting in critical habitat areas, reduce instream sedimentation to levels meeting applicable water quality standards and measures. Identify linkages between the status and distribution of fishes and other components of the landscape, including land management and human disturbance.

- This project will reduce sedimentation levels by eliminating livestock grazing and incompatible irrigation practices within the riparian bottomland encompassing Big Springs Creek, wetlands, and springs over an area covering approximately 70% of the property.

Restore and protect channels, banks, & riparian/wetland vegetation: Starting in the lower reaches of the mainstem and along Pahsimeroi tributaries, or where there are overlapping areas of occupied Chinook and steelhead habitat, rehabilitate and enhance riparian vegetation to levels that are within the historic range of natural variability.

- This project will allow the regeneration of currently impacted habitat by eliminating livestock use and restoring impacted areas where necessary around Big Springs Creek and associated wetlands and riparian areas.

Provide fish passage:

- This conservation easement will secure the Conservancy's ability to partner with the Beartooth Capital to improve irrigation diversions which are currently migration barriers to anadromous fish.

Restore water quality: Establish riparian vegetation along critical habitat areas to provide cover and reduce water temperatures (ISCC 1995).

- This project will allow the regeneration of currently impacted habitat by eliminating livestock use and restoring impacted areas where necessary around Big Springs Creek and associated wetlands and riparian areas.

Reduce impacts from grazing:

- This project will reduce sedimentation levels by eliminating livestock grazing and incompatible irrigation practices within the riparian bottomland encompassing Big Springs Creek, wetlands, and springs over an area covering approximately 70% of the property

2.7. Summarize the monitoring and evaluation activities associated with this project (who, what, where, when and approximate costs). Please explain how the monitoring activities will measure/quantify the benefits to the habitat/resident fish:

The Conservancy will conduct annual compliance monitoring of this conservation easement. This monitoring will ensure that current and future landowners of the property are in compliance with the terms of the conservation easement and that the conservation values identified in this conservation easement are protected in perpetuity. The Conservancy will perform annual monitoring for the conservation easement at a cost of approximately $500.00/year. The monitoring will be compared to an initial baseline report which documents the current conditions of the property. The Conservancy's project manager for the Upper Salmon will be responsible for monitoring this conservation easement.

2.8. Length of stream (miles to .01 miles) and/or number of acres to be monitored as part of project:

Approximately 2.5 miles of Big Springs/Patterson Creek, approximately 1 mile of Duck Springs Creek, and approximately a quarter mile of the Pahsimeroi River. There are also approximately 300 acres of wetlands and spring creek channels that will be monitored as part of this project.

2.9. Total SRBA funds requested: $1,894,000.00

2.10. Total non-federal match provided (cash and/or in-kind; note BPA funds are considered a non-federal match for the purposes of the SRBA program – please see important attached cost share guidelines): $631,250.00

2.11. Anticipated project start date (m/d/yy): 1/31/2008

2.12. Anticipated project end date (*no more than 3 years from the project approval date; however, the timeframe is contingent upon the award or grant year and may need to be adjusted accordingly*) (m/d/yy): 12/31/2010

2.13. Please include a map or project diagram if relevant.

Attached Pahsimeroi Watershed map and Big Springs Creek Ranch map.

3. Project Deliverables and Estimated Timeline

3.1. Please attach, or list below, major project deliverables along with the estimated timeline for completion of each deliverable:

- Purchase and Sale Agreement (PSA): anticipated signed agreement May 2008.
- Conservation Easement negotiation: complete conservation easement negotiations within one year of signing PSA.
- Appraisal: begin process after signing PSA and complete appraisal due no more than three months after conservation easement has been finalized.
- Easement Documentation Report: completed within five months after the final conservation easement has been finalized.
- Environmental Hazards Assessment: completed within three months after signing PSA contract.
- Minerals Remoteness Survey: completed within three months of signing PSA contract.
- Closing of the conservation easement recorded by or before December 2010 ensuring the conservation outcomes detailed in this proposal are secured.

4. Project Support and Relationship to Watershed/Sub-basin Planning

Commitment

4.1. Describe landowner support for the project:

Beartooth Capital is very eager to engage with The Nature Conservancy and its partners. In addition, Beartooth Capital has agreed to donate a portion of the non-federal

match. Additionally, a signed letter of intent is included in this packet outlining the structure and process of implementing this conservation easement.

4.2. Assess community support for the project:

There is broad support for acquiring a conservation easement on this property. The ranching community is generally supportive of using conservation easements to protect ranchlands that have important salmon and steelhead habitat. The Conservancy and its partners have worked very hard to ensure that conservation easement work is implemented only with willing buyers and sellers. Also, many of the landowners in the area are gaining a better understanding that easements can be tailored to each landowner's needs and that landowners will be able to continue with the ranching tradition in the area. County commissioners are also generally supportive of the Conservancy's use of conservation easements to protect habitat where threatened and endangered fish species are present. The Conservancy will continue to keep local commissioners informed about our conservation easement work in the area by attending county commission meetings as appropriate and as projects are implemented.

4.3. Which individuals or groups will oppose this project?

The Conservancy does not foresee opposition to this project.

4.4. Does the project address prioritized objectives and/or strategies identified in the relevant watershed and/or Northwest Power and Conservation Council approved sub-basin plan(s)? _X_ Yes ___No If yes, identify relevant plan(s):

The Salmon Subbasin Management Plan establishes nine aquatic objectives specific to the Pahsimeroi Watershed (Objectives 30A-34B). Pahsimeroi Watershed Aquatic Objectives include:

Aquatic Objective 30A, 31A, and 34A: Starting in critical habitat areas, reduce instream sedimentation to levels meeting applicable water quality standards and measures, with an established upward trend in the number of stream miles meeting such criterion by 2019.

- This project will reduce sedimentation levels by eliminating livestock grazing and flood irrigation within the riparian bottomland around Big Springs Creek, wetlands, and springs over approximately 70% of the property.

Aquatic Objective 30B and 31B: Starting in the lower reaches of the mainstem, or where there are overlapping areas of occupied Chinook and steelhead habitat, restore and enhance riparian vegetation to levels that are within the historic range of natural variability.

- This project will allow the regeneration of currently impacted habitat by eliminating livestock use and restoring impacted areas where necessary around Big Springs Creek and associated wetlands and riparian areas.

Aquatic Objective 32A and 33B: Reconnect mainstem tributaries and modify diversion structures as needed to provide for Chinook and steelhead migration.

- This conservation easement will secure the Conservancy's ability to partner with the Beartooth Capital to improve irrigation diversions which are currently migration barriers to anadromous fish.

Aquatic Objective 33A: Mimic or restore the natural hydrographs of streams in the Pahsimeroi watershed.

- The conservation easement will secure Beartooth Capital's commitment to engage in water transactions with the Idaho Department of Water Resources which will aid in restoring the natural hydrograph in Big Springs Creek.

Aquatic Objective 34B: Restore and enhance riparian vegetation along Pahsimeroi tributaries to levels that are within the historic range of natural variability.

- This project will allow the regeneration of currently impacted habitat by eliminating livestock use and restoring impacted areas where necessary around Big Springs Creek and associated wetlands and riparian areas.

4.5. Does the project address limiting factors identified in the relevant watershed and/or sub-basin plan(s)? _X_ Yes ___No If yes, identify relevant plan(s) and the limiting factors within those plans:

Pahsimeroi Watershed:

The Salmon Subbasin Assessment states that "The primary impacts to aquatic habitat quality in the Pahsimeroi watershed are altered riparian areas, increased fines, and altered hydrology (primarily through dewatering)." Impacts ranked as having the greatest influence on habitat quality and quantity for focal fish species are: hydrology (discharge, low flow, peak), sediment (fines), water quality (temperature), riparian condition (shade, bank stability), and fish barriers. (NPCC 2004) The Big Springs Creek Ranch Project addresses each of these impacts. Additionally, the Big Springs Creek Ranch Conservation Project also addresses the threat of habitat fragmentation by using conservation easements. The Salmon Subbasin Assessment provides: "Habitat fragmentation associated with land uses, development, and habitat conversion is identified as having a moderate impact on 64% of the Pahsimeroi watershed...." (NPCC 2004)

4.6. Has this project been reviewed, and if applicable ranked against other potential SRBA projects, by a local technical team, scientific advisory group, or the sub-basin working group? _X_ Yes ___ No Please attach group's findings:

The project was reviewed by the Upper Salmon Basin Watershed Program Technical Advisory Team (please see attached project ranking form.)

4.7. Are there past, current or future projects that complement the proposed project:

The Nature Conservancy and its partners are committed to conservation in the Pahsimeroi watershed and the Upper Salmon country. The Conservancy identified the Upper Salmon as one of the chapter's highest-priority conservation areas in Idaho. It is an area that is home to a wide array of rare plants, intact ecosystems, and some of our most pristine wilderness. The Conservancy's goals in this region are: 1) to protect and restore key river/riparian habitats for fish and wildlife, and 2) to protect and restore the private/ public land matrix that supports wide ranging mammals and plant communities. Major threats to these goals include – incompatible irrigation practices that de-water streams, fish migration barriers resulting from irrigation diversions or road culverts, excessive livestock grazing, and ex-urban development.

Historically, agencies and private landowners have collaborated in the Upper Salmon to implement habitat conservation measures for anadromous fish. Actions include

fencing around river corridors, fish habitat restoration, water conservation through annual agreements not to divert, and improvement of irrigation structures to increase river flows. Now, agencies as well as landowners now realize the need for a broader suite of conservation options to effectively ensure long-term protection of fish and wildlife habitat in the Upper Salmon. Conservation easement acquisition and fee simple acquisition of critical habitats as a way to ensure long-term protection are increasingly considered a critical conservation strategy by funding agencies and private landowners. As an example, in December 2004, The Nature Conservancy purchased an 1,800 acre ranch in the Pahsimeroi River valley immediately downstream of Big Springs Creek Ranch. Approximately 40% of the river's Chinook salmon spawned on a vital stretch of river protected by this ranch. The purchase also provided the opportunity to develop innovative land management practices on more than 40,000 acres of public land grazing allotments.

As an example of the public funding now available for conservation in the Salmon River valleys, The Idaho Office of Species Conservation (OSC) provided $1,300,000 of Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funding to the Conservancy to be applied toward the acquisition of the $3,350,000 ranch. The OSC Pacific Coast Salmon grant created the catalyst to bring other partners to the table on this project. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game secured a $640,000 grant from the US Fish and Wildlife Service to purchase 200 acres of riparian habitat on the ranch, protecting it as a wildlife area with public access. In addition, the grant facilitated the involvement of a rancher with a strong conservation ethic who would not have been able to afford the ranch prior to the application of conservation easements. This unique partnership is now working together to achieve additional conservation along this important river corridor by removing fish migration barriers, implementing water conservation measures, protecting sensitive riparian areas and preventing habitat fragmentation. As a result, this project demonstrates the compatibility of fish habitat conservation with a viable family agricultural operation and the ability of The Nature Conservancy to help direct significant public funding to high impact conservation projects in these valleys.

Building on past efforts of cooperation, the Conservancy and partners have a vision for large-scale conservation efforts. These projects will protect in-stream habitat for fish, improve flows in Main Salmon tributaries, and re-connect small Lemhi and Pahsimeroi tributary streams which often run dry during irrigation seasons. Implicit in all conservation goals is a respect for rural, agricultural communities. Ranching and agriculture have played important historical, social and economic roles in the Upper Salmon and continue to be mainstays of local communities and economies.

5. Permits

5.1. List all government permits known to be needed to complete project:
No permits are required in order to complete this project.

5.2. Landowners granting access for project (please attach access agreements):
Beartooth Capital will allow access to the property for items pertaining to any negotiations related to this conservation easement and its implementation.

6. Budget

6.1. Provide a summary of project costs including both SRBA and non-Federal cash and/or in-kind match in the table below (attach additional budget detail if necessary):

Category	*SRBA Funds*	*Non Federal Cash Match**	*Identify Non Federal Cash Match Source*	*Non Federal In-Kind Match**	*Identify Non Federal In-Kind Match*	*Total Non Federal Match*	*Total*
Salary				$28,534.00	TNC personnel	$28,534.00	$28,534.00
Fringe				$11,414.00	TNC	$11,414.00	$11,414.00
Travel							
Supplies							
Communications/Utilities							
Land Acquisition	$1,894,000.00	$453,886.00	TNC Funds/Beartooth Capital/BPA	$131,250.00	Conservation Easement Donation	$585,136.00	$2,479,136.00
Capitalized Equipment							
Equipment O&M							
Subcontracts							
Other				$25,000.00	Due diligence costs related with project.	$25,000.00	$25,000.00
Indirect				$13,938.00	TNC	$13,938.00	$13,938.00
TOTAL	$1,894,000.00	$453,886.00		$210,136.00		$664,022.00	$2,558,022.00

6.2. Do you plan on subcontracting with a federal agency?

___ Yes If yes, with whom, _____
for what, and _____
how much? _____

_X_ No

*Total 25% non-Federal cash and/or in-kind match is required. BPA funds are considered non-Federal match for purposes of Idaho's SRBA Habitat Fund Program.

7. Project Worksite Information

Complete the following information for each on-the-ground worksite where project activities will take place (e.g., if culverts will be removed from two tributaries – complete all of the following project worksite information for each tributary). Some projects may have only one worksite, while others will have many. For each additional worksite, complete a *Supplement form* and attach to this form.

7.1. Worksite number 1 of _1__

7.2. Worksite name: Big Springs Creek Ranch Conservation Easement

7.3. Briefly describe, in sequential order, the project activities that will take place at this worksite:

7.4. County where worksite is located: Lemhi

7.5. Land ownership at worksite (identify percentage):
Private: approximately 1,240 acres (100%)
State:
Federal:

7.6. Worksite location details:

Is GIS data available for the worksite (e.g., ARC GIS data files)?
_X_ Yes
___No

Provide one of the following:
Latitude: 113°55´W (Decimal format)
Longitude: 44°35´N (Decimal format)
-*Or*-
Streamname:
Begin Ft:
End Ft:
LLID:
-*Or*-
Township:
Range:
Section:
-*Or*-
3rd Field HUC:
4th Field HUC:
5th Field HUC:

Other location notes:

7.7. Anticipated work start date at this worksite (m/d/yy):

7.8. Anticipated work end date at this worksite (m/d/yy):

7.9. List salmonids historically present at this worksite:

7.10. Species/ESUs targeted by actions to be completed at this worksite (select all that apply):

_X_Snake River Spring/Summer-run ESU Chinook Salmon
___Snake River Fall-run ESU Chinook Salmon
_X_Snake River Basin ESU Steelhead
___Snake River ESU Sockeye Salmon
_X_Bull Trout
___Westslope Cutthroat

7.11. Limiting factors addressed at this worksite through project actions (check all that apply):

_X_Biological processes
_X_Channel conditions
___Exotic Species
___Fire regime
_X_Floodplain conditions
_X_Irrigation diversions – screens
___Lake Habitat
_X_Loss of access to spawning and rearing habitat
___Predator/competitor interactions
_X_Riparian conditions
_X_Streambed sediment conditions
_X_Temperature
___Trophic interactions
_X_Water quality
___Water quality (toxics)
_X_Water quantity
Other:

7.12. Complete all of the following that apply to this project worksite. For each section that you select as applicable, please answer highlighted field. If a highlighted field does not apply enter zero or NA.

Screening

- Number of screen(s) installed:
- Flow rate of water diverted (cfs):
- Quantity of water protected by screens (duty):

Instream Habitat

- Number of miles of streambank stabilization treatment (miles to .01 miles):
- Length of instream habitat treated, except for bank stabilization (miles to .01 miles):

Instream Flow

- Amount of water returned to the stream (cfs):
- Length of stream affected (miles to .01 miles):
- Start date of the return flow (m/d/yy):
- End date of the return flow (m/d/yy):
- # of water flow gauges installed:
- Volume of water leased or purchased (cfs):

Fish Passage Improvement

- Number of fish passage blockages removed or improved:
- Length of stream made accessible by the removal of barriers other than culverts (miles to .01 miles):
- Length of stream made accessible for passage of salmon species by the improvement or removal of culverts (miles to .01 miles):

Riparian Habitat

- Length of riparian stream bank treated (miles to .01 miles):
- Amount of riparian area treated except for invasive species treatment (acres):
- Amount of riparian area treated for invasive plant species (acres):

Upland Habitat

- Amount of upland area treated (acres):
- Length of road treated (miles to .01 miles):

Wetland

- Amount of wetland treated (acres):
- Amount of artificial wetland created (acres):
- Amount of wetland area of invasive species proposed for treatment and actually treated (acres):

Land acquisition/easements/leases

- Amount of land, wetland or estuarine area protected with acquisition/easement/lease (acres): approximately 1,240 Acres
- Length of stream bank protected through land acquisition/easement/lease (miles to .01 miles): Approximately 2.5 miles of Big Spring/Patterson Creek, 1 mile of Duck Springs Creek, and about one quarter mile of Pahsimeroi River.

Cost Share Guidelines

The non-Federal match, whether cash or in-kind, is expected to be paid out at the same general rate as the SRBA share. Exceptions to this requirement are discouraged, but may in select circumstances be granted by OSC, based on sufficient documentation demonstrating previously determined plans for, or later commitment of, cash or in-kind contributions.

In all cases, the subgrantee must meet their cost share commitment over the life of the award (three years or less). The same requirements that apply to the SRBA award funds (e.g., adequacy of personnel records, inclusion of only allowable costs as defined in the applicable OMB circulars, and adequate documentation of costs), apply to the non-Federal match.

Non-Federal match used to meet Idaho's SRBA requirements may not be included as contribution for any other federally assisted project or program.