Contact Information

2026 Upper Columbia Regional Project Pre-Application

* Pre-applications due March 11, 2026 (COB)

*Complete SRFB applications due in PRISM April 17, 2026 (COB)

*Revised SRFB proposals due in PRISM May 27, 2026 (COB)

*Final revised applications due in PRISM June 22, 2026 (noon)

Project Title	Nason Creek Floodplain Restoration: PUD Transmission Line Relocation Conceptual Design
Sponsor	CCNRD
Primary Contact	Mike Kane
E-Mail Address	mike.kane@co.chelan.wa.us

Project Summary

Please provide a description or summary of the proposed project, including 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.

The CC-SM project area follows a portion of the Chelan PUD Coles Corner to Summit Line 115kv transmission line corridor as it parallels and crosses Nason Creek, US Highway 2, BPA transmission line, the BNSF rail line, and numerous private and public properties. The primary goals for the project are to conduct a feasibility assessment and conceptual designs for relocation of the Chelan PUD Chelan PUD McKenzie to Beverly 115kV line (CC-SM) in a three-mile reach of Nason Creek to allow for floodplain restoration and connectivity, restoring habitat function in a critical Tier 1 salmon recovery area in the Wenatchee watershed. There are multiple floodplain restoration and reconnection opportunities identified in the project reach as identified by previous studies that could be implemented with the re-location of the transmission lines. The design project will include a review of existing geomorphic, hydraulic, and habitat assessments, limiting factors and updated floodplain restoration opportunities based on on-the-ground evaluations, and coordination with CCNRD, Chelan PUD, and transmission line engineers.
The CC-SM transmission line is located largely within the floodplain of Nason Creek and/or riparian areas in close proximity to Nason Creek and largely within regulatory land use buffer zones, so land use regulations would not allow for development within restored riparian and floodplain areas. Relocation of the transmission lines, even without floodplain restoration actions, would allow for restoration of the riparian areas and eliminate the current active management and vegetation removal in these areas by the PUD. There are multiple transmission poles in the active floodplain that have been fortified with bank

armoring or are at risk from actively eroding banks that will need bank stabilization for protection.

This project seeks to address temperature, habitat quality and quantity, and channel complexity for migrating, holding and spawning for ESA listed salmonids; spring and summer chinook, steelhead, and bull trout by relocating three miles of transmission line out of the floodplain of Nason Creek.

What are the project objectives? Objectives support and refine biological goals, breaking them down into small 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). Note: This exact question is included in the PRISM application. Example format: The project seeks to address [specify limiting factor(s)] for [limiting life stage(s)] by [specific actions proposed] to create an estimated [include specific target metrics, as described below] upon implementation in [estimated year].

Implementation of the project will include the following objectives: an estimated 1.5 miles of shading, 15-30 acres of restored riparian habitat, reconnection of up to 40 acres of floodplain, and re-meander 0.5 miles of channelized reaches of the creek.
The project goal is to conduct an alternatives analysis and conceptual designs for the relocation of a three-mile section of the Chelan PUD Mckenzie to Beverly 115kV line (Coles Corner to Summit line [CC-SM]) out of the floodplain of Nason Creek and an alternatives analysis for potential stream restoration work after transmission line removal. Conceptual designs will be developed for a portion of the 3 mile stream segment. Metrics will be refined as part of the design process.

This project seeks to address temperature, habitat quality and quantity, and channel complexity for migrating, holding and spawning for ESA listed salmonids; spring and summer chinook, steelhead, and bull trout by relocating three miles of transmission line out of the floodplain of Nason Creek.

Budget Request

Values MAY be duplicative and do not have to equal TOTAL anticipated budget in pre-application.

Anticipated Request - SRFB	$277,159
Anticipated Request - Targeted Investment	0
Tributary Committee - Anticipated or Actual	$48,750
Anticipated or Actual Other Funding	0
Anticipated TOTAL Budget	$325,000

Other Funding Source(s), please note if funding is anticipated or actual.

N/A

Project Location

Briefly describe the location of the project	This project is located between RM 9.5 – RM 13.3 (9.2-12.7 UCSRB) of Nason Creek roughly between the Cole's Corner Rest Area and the Ray Rock Knife Store, (US 2, MP 78.4-81.4).
Latitude (decimal degrees)	47 46'08.31" N
Longitude (decimal degrees)	120 48'05.35" W

Project subbasin

Wenatchee

Wenatchee Assessment Unit(s)

Lower Nason Creek

Does the proposed project span multiple assessment units?

No

Reach(es) Name

lower Nason 9-12

Identify the reach(es) priority/ reach ranking. Note: If the project involves work in multiple reaches, select "Multiple" and include details in the text box that will appear below. Please reference the Prioritization Web Map: https://prioritization.ucsrb.org/.

Multiple reaches (provide details below)

Please detail the reach-ranking of the reaches below

Reach: Nason Creek Lower 9 - Rank 1; Nason Creek Lower 10 - Rank 1; Nason Creek Lower 11 - Rank 1; Nason Creek Lower 12 - Rank 1.

Project Information

1. What species will the project benefit?

Spring Chinook | Steelhead | Bull Trout

2. Select the project's objectives and the associated tracking metrics

Design, Monitoring or Assessment

4. Does this project already exist in Salmon Recovery Portal or PRISM?

Don't Know

5. Has this project been submitted previously for funding through the SRFB and/or other process(es)?

Yes

Please explain which process(es) and how this proposal differs from the previous submission (e.g., different phase, modified scope, etc.)

Submitted to SRFB in 2023.
This proposal does is essentially the same except for cost increases.
It did exist in PRISM, but likely in wastebasket since it was not selected for funding.

6. What category is the project?

Design

If applicable, what is the secondary project category?

N/A

Design and Restoration Proposals

7. What project phase(s) are proposed for completion?

Conceptual Design

8. Is your project within a completed (or soon-to-be completed) Reach Assessment or other type of assessment (e.g., Rapid Site Assessment, other)?

Yes. Lower & Middle Nason Creek Reach Assessment & Restoration Strategy Update Final Report. YN. 2026

9. Which limiting factors does the project propose to address?

Cover - Boulder | Cover - Wood | Off-Channel - Floodplain | Off-Channel - Side-Channels | Pool Quantity & Quality | Pools - Deep Pools | Riparian | Riparian - Canopy Cover | Riparian - Structure | Temperature - Adult Holding | Temperature - Adult Spawning | Temperature - Rearing

10. Which life stages will the proposed project address?

Adult Migration | Adult Non-Spawning (Bull Trout) | Natal Rearing (Bull Trout) | Subadult Rearing (Bull Trout) | Fry | Holding and Maturation | Spawning and Incubation | Summer Rearing | Winter Rearing

11. Freshwater Benefits - Describe how your project will improve survival, capacity and/or distribution for target species at the reach scale?

Nason Creek is critical to spawning and rearing salmonids and is identified in the Upper Columbia Salmon, Steelhead and Bull Trout Recovery Plan as the highest priority tributary in the Wenatchee basin for habitat restoration of spring Chinook (ESA-listed, Endangered), steelhead (ESA-listed, Threatened), bull trout (ESA-listed, Threatened), summer chinook (SRKW priority species) and resident fish. Overwintering habitat is limited in Nason Creek because of reduced habitat quality from straightening and other significant modifications from the creek's historic alignment by construction and maintenance of the BNSF railroad, US 2, and the CC-SM transmission line. Additionally, the creek is currently listed on the 303(d) list for temperature. Portions of the three-mile reach being addressed under this proposal are subject to rapid heating during spring Chinook spawning in late July-August, due to of a lack of riparian shading and channel modifications (Roumasset 2020). Straightened reaches with a lack of riparian cover in the Wenatchee sub-basin often exhibit this pattern of rapid heating. Implementation of this project would result in increased riparian vegetation within the corridor, channel modifications to improve shading and floodplain connection, providing peripheral and transitional habitat in Nason Creek and improving overall habitat quality and overwintering use, addressing the highest priority ecological concerns within the Nason Creek watershed (UCRTT 2013).

Relocation of the transmission lines, even without floodplain restoration actions, would allow for restoration of the riparian areas and eliminate the current active management and vegetation removal in these areas by the CCPUD. CCNRD staff estimated that over 30 acres of riparian cover could be restored simply by re-planting in the transmission line corridor after relocation, which would greatly enhance the shade cover for this reach of Nason Creek. There are multiple transmission poles in the active floodplain that have been fortified with bank armoring or are at risk from actively eroding banks that will need additional bank stabilization for protection. Moving the alignment of a section of the CC-SM corridor out of the Nason Creek historic flood plain would reduce challenges associated with maintenance (discussed

more in the Economic Benefit question) and would allow for re-meandering of the simplified stream channel and rehabilitation of the stream corridor. This project will be designed to improve access to portions of the historic floodplain wetland, which in turn will provide high flow and winter rearing habitat, thermal and high flow refugia for spring Chinook and steelhead juveniles. Providing rearing habitat during winter and high flow conditions is important so that juvenile fry that emerge from redds are not prematurely flushed downstream. Additionally, the relocation of CC-SM would allow for other habitat improvement restoration activities to begin, further addressing the lack of shade, channel complexity, and floodplain access.

12. Temporal Effect - Briefly describe how and to what extent the project would promote natural stream/watershed process consistent with the geomorphology of the stream?

The section of Nason Creek that will be addressed under this proposal has had the most significant impacts to its channel and floodplain connectivity as a result of construction and maintenance of the BNSF railroad, US-2, and the CC-SM transmission line. As a result, the creek was rerouted and channelized, and both banks of the creek were isolated from its floodplain because of the armoring that protects the railroad and power lines. All of which have contributed to the degradation of this section of Nason Creek. Wood recruitment potential is low because of ongoing transmission line vegetation maintenance, and because of the channelization wood is more likely to be transported downstream rather than retained, decreasing channel complexity. By relocating the CC-SM line out of the floodplain partial restoration of natural stream processes would be possible. The relocation alone would allow for 30 acres of riparian restoration in the former powerline corridor. Partially restoring this section of the creek to its natural geomorphic state.

13. Temporal Effect - How long will it take for the project to achieve its intended response?

1-10 years

14. Temporal Effect - How long will the restoration action and its benefits persist?

50+ years

15. Temporal Effect - What level and/or interval of maintenance is anticipated? What is the plan for any anticipated maintenance?

Since this is an early design phase of the project, there is not yet a plan for anticipated maintenance. Full project implementation could include re-routing sections of the stream corridor and extensive riparian planting, so a detailed monitoring and maintenance plan would be developed at a later design stage and annual maintenance would be expected for 3-5 years post construction to address plantings and possible channel adjustments.

16. Methods - Briefly describe the potential (for design) or proposed restoration methods and how they will achieve project objectives.

CCNRD will work with a consultant and project partners to complete the alternatives assessment and conceptual design process for rerouting the transmission line corridor. Simultaneously, CCNRD will work with a separate consultant to review of the Bureau of Reclamation and Yakama Nation reach assessments and other pertinent data (including a review of limiting factors for this reach), conduct site inventories, identify constraints and restoration opportunities based on rerouting transmission line, develop hydraulic models based on 2022 Bathymetric LiDAR and develop a habitat assessment and restoration strategy, including an outline of design opportunities.

Assessment Proposals

Protection Proposals

Monitoring Proposals

Project Risk and Economic Benefits

1. What is the landownership?

Property ownership in this reach is a combination of private and public (CCPUD, WSDOT, USFS, and CDLT).

2. Have you secured landowner participation in or acceptance for this project?

Yes

Please explain

CCNRD has been meeting with CCPUD discussing this project. We have had recent meetings with CCPUD, WSDOT, USFS, CDLT and some private landowners to discuss the project and have support to move forward with the initial feasibility phase of the project. Landowner acknowledgement forms will be forthcoming for the large landowners. Part of the feasibility project will include outreach to private landowners as well.

3. Describe any land owner requirements (e.g., design elements, right-of-ways, access agreements, liability waivers, etc.) and if/how they could affect the project

Landowner requirements will be determined as part of the design process. Since this is a large scale utility corridor project, part of the feasibility will be focused on these issues. This is the initial design phase of the project, and CCNRD and CCPUD are working together to secure landowner access to the private parcels.

4. Will the project raise potential concerns for interest groups (e.g., recreational users) or the community at large (including upstream/ downstream/ adjacent landowners)?

The project will raise potential concerns for local landowners as it includes moving a transmission line corridor that currently crosses around 40 private parcels. For most of these landowners it will probably be considered an opportunity more than an issue, but there will be other landowners who could have concerns based on changes associated with a preferred new location. Additionally, this project has the potential to contribute to the resilience of the power grid and as such could be seen as a benefit. The section of line being proposed for relocation is difficult to access during floods, storm events, and wildfires. Relocating the CC-SM along SR-2 would improve access for maintaining service for the long term. This is not a heavily used recreational corridor, so at this time, we do not anticipate any recreation issues or concerns.

5. Who will have the responsibility to manage and maintain the project? What is the responsibility of current or future landowners?

Chelan County Natural Resources will be managing the development of the feasibility and design assessment and will continue to collaborate with partners. Since this phase of the project is a feasibility and conceptual design phase, there will be no required management and maintenance by current landowners. Post-implementation, CCPUD would be managing the transmission line corridor and CCNRD or other project sponsors would have short-term responsibility to maintain restoration sites.

6. Are other projects being proposed immediately upstream or downstream of worksite?

Yes

7. Please describe the risk of failure associated with this project.

There is little to no risk of failure for the first phase of this project, as we have broad support from landowners. The main risk for this project would be securing funding for implementation. It is a large-scale infrastructure project so there are inherent risks, but given warming temperatures for this reach during spring chinook spawning there are also risks in not addressing the issues associated with existing conditions.

8. Is there any public outreach planned during and/or after implementation? Does the project build community support for salmon recovery efforts?

Yes, CCNRD will host their watershed community outreach meetings during the design process and after implementation. The project does build on community support for salmon recovery efforts. There are multiple forums within which the partners on this project collaborate. There is a monthly Wenatchee Watershed Action Team for salmon recovery and river restoration practitioners to convene and discuss coordination, collaboration and implementation of initiatives and projects, including floodplain restoration, fish barrier removal, riparian restoration, instream flow improvements and education and community engagement. Additionally, across the Wenatchee watershed, project sponsors collaborate extensively on project opportunities. Multiple organizations meet regularly to discuss coordination, including Cascade Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group, Cascadia Conservation District, Yakama Nation, Colville Confederated Tribes, Chelan County Natural Resource Department, Trout Unlimited, Washington Water Trust and Chelan-Douglas Land Trust. The current proposal arose from these partnership meetings, recognizing that multiple opportunities exist for floodplain restoration with the relocation of the transmission line. Public outreach will be planned after this initial feasibility and conceptual design phase and may include, but not be limited to: a public scoping letter, an informational postcard mailer sent to nearby residents, and one-two Nason Creek community meetings.
A number of public documents identify and support the project, including the following:
a) Chelan County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2012)
The multi-jurisdiction plan adopted by Chelan County and the Cities of Cashmere, Chelan, Entiat, Leavenworth and Wenatchee through an extensive public process identifies Chelan PUD critical infrastructure in the Stevens Pass areas and notes concern about voltage capacity in the future, indicating the need to upgrade and expansion of the system. Relocating the transmission line out of the floodplain prior to an upgrade and/or expansion will assure that the relocation will occur. Additionally, the plan specifically recommends the identification of "feasible mitigation options or possible purchase and relocation opportunities" in flood-prone areas such as Nason Creek and identifies the history of flooding and flood-related damages in the upper Wenatchee basin.
b) Wenatchee Watershed (WRIA 45) Management Plan (2006)
The watershed plan adopted by the County Commission in 2006 identifies Nason Creek as the highest priority habitat restoration subbasin in the Wenatchee watershed and specifically identifies the high priority for restoration and floodplain reconnection in the project area. The plan was unanimously approved by the Wenatchee Watershed Planning Unit after two years of public review and extensive community outreach.
c) NOAA Fisheries Upper Columbia Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan (2008)

9. Does the project represent an opportunity for economic benefit? How much benefit does the project create for the dollars invested?

This proposal is a good investment of public funds because it not only supports salmon recovery, but would add climate resiliency to the power grid. The project addresses critical long-term changes such as, increased wildfire risk and storm severity, warming stream temperatures, and increased sediment loading. First, the Nason Creek watershed is a dry-side site and will be subject to increasing wildfire risk and "mega-fires," which will increase the risk of infrastructure damage and total loss. Relocation of the powerlines to another corridor (along SR-2) will include upgrading the CC-SM power poles from wood to a more fire-resistant material, steel. The new location would be easily accessible from USFS White Pine Road and SR-2 compared to the existing location in the floodplain of Nason Creek, where staff have reported having trouble accessing the powerlines because of flooding, storms, and wildfires. Second, modeling by the UW Climate Impacts Group shows that warming water temperatures in this area may reach critical levels. Floodplain restoration can improve groundwater connectivity, increasing hyporheic exchange and thus keeping the water cooler for longer. Maintaining cooler temperatures is critical for salmonid habitat. Third, we expect climate change to increase the severity of flooding and thus erosion and sedimentation will also increase. By reconnecting historic floodplains, the impacts of intense flood events and sedimentation would be reduced, enhancing salmonid habitat and reducing erosion damage to infrastructure. Increased flood storage capacity decreases potential flood damage to the BNSF railroad, SR-2, and SR-207. Reducing hazards to roads and railroads saves costs associated with disruptions to interstate commerce and infrastructure protection, and increases reliability of these systems. In summary, the relocation of the CC-SM transmission line will save future operation and maintenance costs, increases accessibility, and enhance emergency response times for repairs to this section of line.

10. Describe any partnerships, their experience, and types of contributions supporting the project.

This effort builds on the Upper White Pine Floodplain Restoration Project. The Upper White Pine project successfully relocated an upstream section of the transmission line out of the floodplain and included levee removal, stream sinuosity and significant riparian restoration. Perhaps most importantly, the relationships and trust built during that project between CCNRD, CCPUD, USFS, and WSDOT now allow for this partnership to explore additional transmission line relocation opportunities. Similarly, there were multiple funders of the Upper White Pine Project who would be interested in investing in this project.

This project will work at the reach level and include collaboration between many organizations including: CCNRD, WSDOT, CCPUD, Yakama Nation (YN), USFS, Chelan-Douglas Land Trust (CDLT), Cascade Fisheries, US Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), private landowners, BNSF, BPA and funders, including SRFB, CCPUD, Tributary Committee, Grant PUD Priest Rapids Coordinating Committee, and others. However, the main contributors for this initial design phase are CCNRD, CCPUD, and WSDOT. Specific roles and contributions from key partners will be defined by the final application deadline.

Some of these partners have already implemented projects in this reach and removal of the Transmission line corridor would allow for further improvements to existing investments in salmon habitat.

CCNRD has been at the forefront of the development and implementation of habitat improvement projects for listed salmonids in the Wenatchee since the adoption of the Wenatchee Watershed Management and Implementation Plans in 2008. CCNRD has successfully planned, developed, designed, permitted, coordinated, and constructed over 75 salmon habitat improvement projects, including the Upper White Pine Floodplain Restoration Project described above. Additionally, CCNRD has demonstrated the ability to implement floodplain re-connection projects while working with nearby infrastructure in Nason Creek. This includes two oxbow re-connections under SR 207 and the BNSF bridge that re-connects the Coulter and Roaring drainages. Through these experiences CCNRD has seen how floodplain reconnection projects result in improved streamflow, habitat complexity, and overall improved stream quality. CCNRD staff have extensive experience in project management, landowner coordination, and contractor management.

Optional Section - Preparation for PRISM (SRFB applications only)

The following questions are identical to the questions RCO requires in the PRISM application for SRFB projects. If desired, sponsors can complete associated questions early and copy responses into PRISM during the "Complete Application" phase due on April x, 2026

Do you want to review and/or pre-populate PRISM questions?	No

Supporting Documents

Upper Columbia Process Guide 2026

SRFB Manual 18 (2026)

RCO Application Resources

PROJECT: 26-1678 PLAN, NASON CRK RESTORATION & INFRASTRUCTURE RELOC

Sponsor: Chelan Co Natural Resource Program: Salmon State Projects Status: Application Submitted

Parties to the Agreement

PRIMARY SPONSOR

Chelan County Natural Resources Department

Address 411 Washington St Ste 201

City Wenatchee **State** WA **Zip** 98801

Org Type County-Open Space/Nat Resources

Vendor # SWV0001231-12

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

Upper Columbia Salmon Rcy Bd L

QUESTIONS

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

External Systems

SPONSOR ASSIGNED INFO

Sponsor-Assigned Project Number

Sponsor-Assigned Regions

LINK AN EXISTING SRP PROJECT

Unlink

26-1678, Nason Crk Restoration & Infrastructure Reloc, Sa

Project Application Report - 26-1678

Project Contacts

Contact Name Primary Org	Project Role	Work Phone	Work Email
Amee Bahr Rec. and Conserv. Office	Project Manager	(360) 867-8585	Amee.Bahr@rco.wa.gov
Doran Lower Rec. and Conserv. Office	MAgy Fiscal Contact	(360) 902-3007	doran.lower@rco.wa.gov
Michael Kaputa Chelan Co Natural Resource	Project Contact	(509) 670-6935	mike.kaputa@co.chelan.wa.us
Mike Kane Chelan Co Natural Resource	Alt Project Contact	(509) 885-2126	mike.kane@co.chelan.wa.us
Ariel Edwards Upper Columbia Salmon Rcy Bd L	Lead Entity Contact	(208) 540-2691	ariel.edwards@ucsrb.org
Sofia Bjorklund Chelan Co Natural Resource	Billing	(509) 667-6324	sofia.bjorklund@co.chelan.wa.us

Worksites & Properties

#	Worksite Name
#1	Nason Creek Upstream Connection

Planning	Property Name
✓	USDA Forest Service

Project Application Report - 26-1678

Worksite Map & Description

Worksite #1: Nason Creek Upstream Connection

WORKSITE ADDRESS

Street Address White pine FS 6950 rd
City, State, Zip Lake Wenatchee WA 98826

Worksite Details

Worksite #1: Nason Creek Upstream Connection

SITE ACCESS DIRECTIONS

Google maps to White pine rd, park in pull out on left hand side

TARGETED ESU SPECIES

Species by ESU	Egg Present	Juvenile Present	Adult Present	Population Trend
Chinook-Upper Columbia River Spring, Wenatchee River, Endangered	✓	✓	✓	Declining
Steelhead-Upper Columbia River, Wenatchee River, Threatened	✓	✓	✓	Declining

Reference or source used

Upper Columbia River Steelhead Status Of The Species Update July, 2024 Upper Columbia Spring-Run Chinook Salmon Status Of The Species Update July, 2024 National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

TARGETED NON-ESU SPECIES

Species by Non-ESU	Notes
Bull Trout	All life stages present in the reach. Lower Nason is a Tier 1 Bull Trout Restoration Assessment Unit (UCSRB, 2020).

Questions

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

White pine rd is the access point to the Nason Creek Upstream connection. Lat/Long: 47 47'34" N, 120 51'33.2" W

Project Location

RELATED PROJECTS

Projects in PRISM

PRISM Number	Project Name	Program Name	Current Status	Relationship Type	Notes
23-1213 P	Nason Crk Restoration & Infrastructure Relocation	Salmon State Projects	Wastebasket	Copied From	

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.

The project takes place near Merritt, WA, approximately 21 miles West of Leavenworth, WA. The project is located within the Nason Creek sub-watershed, which drains into the Wenatchee River at river mile (RM) 53.6. The project is located between RM 9.2 and RM 12.7 UCSRB of Nason Creek roughly between the Cole's Corner Rest Area and the Ray Rock Knife Store, (US 2, MP 78.4-81.4).

#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.

This project ranks very highly when accounting for the regional priorities outlined in the latest Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board's (UCSRB) Habitat Prioritization* (UCSRB, 2020), which is essentially an appendix to the Upper Columbia UCSRB's Upper Columbia Spring Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Recovery Plan*. The latest Prioritization is in the form of a webmap, and the details described below can be found by going to the link*, zooming in, and clicking on the lower Nason Creek Assessment Unit and reaches 10-12 (there is no page number).

The lower Nason Creek AU is a rank 1 restoration priority for steelhead, spring Chinook, and Bull Trout. The project reaches (10, 11, 12) are also rank 1 priority restoration reaches. The Chelan County Public Utility District (CCPUD) CC-SM powerline corridor is located in the left-bank floodplain through reaches 10-12, and directly on the bank in many areas. This infrastructure in the floodplain has restricted floodplain engagement and channel migration, cleared and degraded riparian areas, led to bank instability, and vastly limited restoration opportunities. This project will complete conceptual designs to relocate the powerline to an upland area and restore the newly abandoned floodplain. Upon implementation of the proposed designs, the project will address rank 1 (unacceptable) limiting factors in the project reaches, including riparian disturbance, floodplain connectivity, wood and pool quantity. For instance, the project will allow for riparian rehabilitation of the powerline corridor, and re-routing of channelized sections into complex historical meanders. These actions will improve habitat for priority species (spring Chinook, steelhead, and bull trout) by enhancing priority life-stage habitat, including off-channel rearing, spawning, and summer holding areas. Improved riparian shade and hyporheic flow from floodplain connection and complexity projects will also address high stream temperatures, which are also rank 1 limiting factors in the reaches.

Following implementation, there will be an estimated 1.5 miles of additional stream shading, 20 acres of restored riparian habitat, reconnection of up to 40 acres of floodplain, and re-meander 0.5 miles of channelized reaches of the creek.

*UCSRB Habitat Prioritization: (https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/05bc5b3b9da1475cabb562ea002840da)
*UCSRB: Recovery Plan – Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Board (ucsrb.org)

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

Yes

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

We are requesting funding phase one of the larger project. Phase 1 will develop the alternatives analysis and conceptual designs for the relocation of a three-mile section of the Chelan PUD McKenzie to Beverly 115kV line (Coles Corner to Summit line [CC-SM]) out of the floodplain of Nason Creek and an alternatives analysis for potential stream restoration work after transmission line removal. Conceptual designs will be developed for a portion of the three-mile stream segment. Metrics will be refined as part of the design process.
Phase 2 will include final designs of both the relocation and restoration aspects.
Phase 3 will include powerline relocation
Phase 4 will include habitat restoration, and will likely be implemented in several sub-phases.

#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

Property Details

Property: USDA Forest Service (Worksite #1: Nason Creek Upstream Connection)

✓ **Planning**

LANDOWNER

Name	USDA Forest Service
Address	Unnassigned
City	Lake Wentachee
State	WA Zip 98826
Type	Federal

CONTROL & TENURE

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

Project Proposal

Project Description

The Chelan County Natural Resources Department (CCNRD) is proposing to complete an alternatives analysis and conceptual design development project located in Nason Creek between RM 9.2 and RM 12.7. The project goal is to improve instream temperatures, habitat quality and quantity, and channel complexity for rearing, holding and spawning ESA listed salmonids (spring Chinook, steelhead, and bull trout) by rerouting 3-miles of the Chelan PUD Mckenzie to Beverly 115kV line (Coles Corner to Summit line [CC-SM]) out of the floodplain of Nason Creek. Grant funds will support the development of alternatives analysis and conceptual designs for CC-SM relocation out of the project area floodplain, and conceptual designs for stream and floodplain restoration after transmission line removal. Conceptual designs will build on previous efforts, including a technical memo detailing relocation alternatives, and the Yakama Nation's recently completed Restoration Strategy (YN, 2026).

The project is located in lower Nason reaches 9-10, which are among the highest ranked priority reaches for spring Chinook, steelhead, and bull trout habitat restoration in the Wenatchee Basin. Presence of the CC-SM severely limits restoration opportunities. This project will move forward a collaborative effort to relocate the powerlines and increase floodplain engagement, address artificial channelization including a potential river re-route, rehabilitate the riparian corridor, and reduce stream temperatures.

Project Questions

Project Application Report - 26-1678

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

The proposed project is located in the lower Nason Creek AU, which is a Tier 1 restoration priority for all 3 ESA-listed salmonid species – spring Chinook (endangered), steelhead (threatened), and bull trout (threatened). The project area encompasses rank 1 Nason Creek reaches 9-12 (i.e, RM 9.2-12.7), and includes a 3-mile, floodplain stretch of the Chelan County Public Utility District's (CC-PUD) Coles Corner to Summit (CC-SM) transmission line. Lack of riparian vegetation, human-caused channelization, and bank armoring contribute to rank 1 limiting factors, including unacceptable floodplain connectivity, riparian cover, rearing and adult holding temperatures, off-channel habitat, and wood cover. However, the ability for stream restoration to occur in this important, rank 1 habitat is severely restricted by presence of infrastructure in the valley bottom, namely US Highway 2, the Burlington Northern Sante Fe Railway (BNSF), and the CCPUD's CC-SM transmission line.

The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) was routed up Nason Creek and across Stevens Pass in the 1890. In the project area, BNSF runs through the left bank floodplain and has caused 100s of acres of disconnected floodplain, constrained channel movement, bank armoring, and artificial channelization. The CC-SM, built in the 1930s, runs along the right bank floodplain in the project reach and further limits channel migration potential, riparian health, and floodplain connection.

The CC-SM in the project reach is in the Nason Creek 100-year floodplain and crosses Nason Creek several times (Figure 1). Multiple CC-SM wood transmission poles are in the active floodplain, some of which have been fortified with bank armoring and others that are at risk from actively eroding banks, which will need additional bank armoring (Fig 2 and 3). Some poles are submerged year-round in saturated organic soils, creating maintenance access issues, especially during emergencies. Large floods, such as the December 2025 floods, threaten this infrastructure. Also, the PUD actively clears a 100-foot floodplain swath (33 acres) to accommodate the CC-SM line. This swath runs through floodplain wetlands, and according to a LIDAR-based riparian analysis, includes 19.6 acres of riparian area (Fig 4). The collective loss of riparian shade, floodplain disconnection, bank hardening, and channelization has diminished ecosystem processes that dissipate stream power, drive hyporheic exchange, and create diverse habitat types such as off-channel habitat for fish rearing. The result is simplified habitat and exacerbation of already elevated, unacceptable summer stream temperatures. Notably, CCNRD longitudinal profiling data show increased channel warming through channelized portions of the reach where the PUD right-of-way runs directly along the bank (Figure 5).

Removing the CC-SM infrastructure out of the floodplain is a crucial step to restore floodplain connectivity and channel migration potential in high ranked Nason Creek channelized reaches, and allow for riparian area rehabilitation and minimize maintenance issues. Infrastructure in the reach restricts targeted implementation of habitat improvement actions to address warming stream temperature, floodplain disconnection, reduced channel complexity and riparian degradation in these rank 1 reaches of Nason Creek. Unlike moving the highway or railroad, collaborative efforts with the PUD indicate moving the proposed CC-SM powerline out of the Nason Creek floodplain is a highly feasible action. Upon completion, the project is estimated to create 1.5 miles of stream shading, 19.6 RMs of restored riparian habitat, re-meandering 0.5 RMs of channelized stream reaches, reconnection of up to 40 acres of floodplain, and reach-based channel complexity restoration. The proposed project will provide crucial phase 1 funding of the powerline relocation and restoration effort, resulting in alternatives and conceptual designs for both.

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

This project will complete Phase 1 (alternatives analysis and conceptual design) of a multi-phase effort to relocate 3 miles of the CC-SM 115kV transmission line out of the lower Nason Creek floodplain and implement large-scale restoration. Notably, all restoration project ideas described in the Lower & Middle Nason Creek Reach Assessment for the project area, recommend relocating the CC-SM powerlines in order to adequately benefit limiting factors (Yakama Nation, 2026). These limiting factors, described below, are based on UCSRB's most recent Habitat Prioritization (UCSRB, 2020)

Project reaches (lower Nason Creek 9– 12) are among the highest-ranked restoration reaches in the Wenatchee Watershed. All four are rank 1 reaches, in a rank 1 AU for spring Chinook, steelhead, and bull trout restoration. Priority life-stages are spawning and incubation, winter rearing, summer rearing, holding and maturation, and bull trout natal rearing. In addition to powerline relocation design, conceptual designs completed in this project will include large-scale riparian planting, channel modification (e.g., re-meandering), floodplain restoration, channel complexity restoration (e.g., adding large wood), and side-channel restoration, all of which are priority action categories. These actions address rank 1 (unacceptable) limiting factors in the following ways:

Riparian disturbance/Riparian canopy cover (all reaches): The PUD clears vegetation from a 100-foot-wide swath through the project area, which totals 33 acres of floodplain-wetland complex. Moving the powerline to an upland area will discontinue this vegetation maintenance, allowing the area to naturally revegetate and open it for floodplain and riparian planting. Based on a riparian analysis that followed a strict definition of “riparian”, this would result in 19.6 acres of additional riparian habitat, with the remaining acres located in the larger floodplain.

Wood, floodplain connectivity, and off-channel/side-channel habitat, and pool quantity/quality: Powerline relocation will open up several implementation actions that are currently not possible. This includes re-routing the channel away from BPA powerlines, widespread engagement of the left bank floodplain, and additional mainstem work to increase complexity (YN, 2026). For example, a re-route of channelized sections in reaches 10 and 11 could redirect flow into historic meander scars in property recently purchased by CCNRD (Figure 6). These actions will increase off-channel and in-channel complexity for rearing habitat, and re-meandering channelized sections can also help create new spawning habitat, as was shown at the Nason Creek Upper White Pine project.

Stream temperature: The actions above will increase stream shade and create new hyporheic flow paths. This will reduce summer stream temperatures and benefit ESA-listed species in the river, including rearing juveniles of all three species and holding adult spring Chinook.

#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**

The project goal is to increase floodplain connection and inundation, riparian vegetation, shade, and habitat complexity, and restore habitat-forming processes in lower Nason Creek reaches 9-12. This will be achieved by removing the 3-mile section of the PUD's CC-SM transmission line, out of the floodplain of Nason Creek RM 9.2-12.7. Relocating the transmission line and associated infrastructure (e.g., poles and riprap) to an upland area is a crucial step to promote widespread floodplain reconnection and enable riparian rehabilitation of the powerline swath. This action will also open the project area for restoration implementation, including re-meandering of channelized reaches (e.g., constrained by the BNSF railway and CC-SM line on opposite banks), widespread riparian and floodplain planting, addition of large woody debris and related channel complexity restoration, and the creation and/or connection of off-channel areas. This large-scale restoration effort will 1. reduce stream temperature (for summer rearing spring Chinook, steelhead, and bulltrout, and summer holding spring Chinook adults) 2. Increase summer and winter rearing habitat, such as off-channel areas and well-covered pools (all 3 species) , 3. Increase spawning gravel and habitat (all 3 species), and 4. improve floodplain/channel processes that attenuate floods, recharge aquifers, capture sediment, and support wood recruitment (for all species and life stages, including incubating and overwintering)

#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**

1. Complete a thorough alternatives analysis and conceptual designs for relocation options of the 3-mile section of the PUD CC-SM line out of the Nason Creek floodplain (RM 9.2-12.7) and into an upland area, by the end of the first year of the grant. Current alternatives include*, but are not limited to:
a. An alignment that generally follows the south side of US Highway 2.
b. An alignment that generally follows the north side of US Highway 2.
c. An alignment would follow Blue Sky Meadows Road and the BPA corridor
*see last three pages of 2026_Figures document in attachments

2. Complete restoration conceptual designs for a portion of the 3-mile stream and floodplain segment by the end of the second year of the grant. Metrics will be refined as part of the design process. Concepts will build on previous efforts, including the Lower & Middle Nason Creek Reach Assessment and Restoration Strategy, by the end of the second year of the grant (Yakama Nation, 2026).

3. Upon implementation of the project the following objectives will be achieved: an estimated 1.5 miles of additional stream shading, 20 acres of restored riparian habitat, reconnection of up to 40 acres of floodplain, and re-meander 0.5 miles of channelized reaches of the creek.

#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.

Task 1: Project Admin/Management; Project Manager (PM): Sofia Bjorklund and Mike Kane
Description: Properly managed project that meets agreement and SRFB's administrative requirements. The recipient will administer and manage the project. Responsibilities will include, but not be limited to: maintenance of project records, progress reports, contracting, and conducting, coordinating, and scheduling project activities, and assuring quality control. Every effort will be made to maintain effective communication and ensure all deadlines are met.
Deliverables: Timely and complete submittal of requests for reimbursement, quarterly progress reports and recipient closeout reports. Properly maintained project documentation.
Estimated completion end of funding period October 31, 2028.

Task 2: CC-SM Relocation Alternatives analysis and Conceptual Design; PM: Mike Kane
Description: CCNRD staff will coordinate stakeholder collaboration, and a contractor will complete alternatives analysis and conceptual designs for the three project alternatives. CCNRD will work with CCPUD to hire a contractor through a competitive bidding process. Tasks will likely include and won't be limited to 1) Data collection: Kickoff meeting, field reconnaissance, existing data review. 2) Conceptual Design North of HWY 2: 30% plan and profile, structure framing and geometry, cost estimate 3) Conceptual Designs South of HWY: 30% plan and profile, structure framing and geometry, cost estimate 4) Conceptual Design adjacent BPA corridor: 30% plan and profile, structure framing and geometry, cost estimate 5) Design review and comment period by stakeholders and project committee. CCNRD will work with stakeholders (e.g., CCPUD, WSDOT, BPA, Yakama Nation), design team, and project engineer to support development of project alternatives.
Deliverables: Site assessment and alternatives analysis report, assessment reports, design review memo, selected concept sketches.
Estimated completion: October 31, 2027

Task 3: Habitat Restoration; TC: Mike Kane (or designated staff)
Description: This task will advance strategies outlined in the Lower & Middle Nason Assessment and Restoration Strategy to conceptual designs and incorporate moving the CC-SM powerlines. Tasks will likely include and won't be limited to 1) Data Collection: Kickoff meeting, field reconnaissance, existing data review 2) Assessments: synthesize and advance previous efforts, hydraulic modeling 3) Conceptual Design: Hydraulic model proposed conditions, concept sketches 2-3 alternative designs, cost estimates, and BDR 4) Design review and comment period by stakeholders and project committee.
Deliverables: Alternatives analysis report and habitat assessment reports, hydraulic models, design review memo, selected concept sketches.
Estimated completion: October 31, 2028

Task descriptions subject to change based on what is required and necessary to complete each task. Due dates for all tasks will be negotiated by recipient and grantee.

#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?

There is little to no risk of failure for the first phase of this project, as we have broad support from landowners. The main limiting factor is securing funding for this initial phase of the project.

Post implementation, the primary constraints of this project are the existing highway (Hwy 2) and the BNSF railway, which will continue to impact floodplain reconnection in the proposed reach. However, by removing the CC-SM, we will support and move forward findings of the Yakama Nation's 2026 Lower and Middle Nason Creek Assessment and Restoration Plan, which states that a large scale re-route of the CC-SM powerlines is necessary in project reaches in order to expand restoration feasibility and benefits (Yakama Nation, 2026). Without doing so, opportunities are limited in scope and impact.

Successfully moving the powerline will require collaboration between multiple stakeholders, including the CCPUD, and depending on which project alternative moves forward, BPA and or WSDOT. CCNRD is in active collaboration with CCPUD, who is pursuing large-scale system improvements to the CC-SM, including relocation of lines out of difficult to maintain areas like floodplains, and "system hardening" which includes replacing older wood poles with steel to reduce fire risk. Therefore, this project is beneficial from a CCPUD's utility and fire safety standpoint, and from a salmon habitat restoration standpoint, which has thus far resulted in a positive collaborative effort towards a common goal. Furthermore, CCNRD has successfully collaborated with CCPUD on moving infrastructure in the past (i.e., at the Upper White Pine project) and has worked with both BPA and WSDOT on restoration efforts (e.g., Kahler Reach Restoration, lower Wenatchee CMZ restoration). Our team is confident that we can successfully coordinate and navigate stakeholder needs and concerns, spearhead completion of infrastructure relocation, and thus open up restoration in this important habitat.

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

Yakama Nation’s (2026) recently completed Lower & Middle Nason Creek Reach Assessment & Strategy Update reiterates that the CC-SM powerline runs parallel to and close to the channel for most of the segment, causing impacts to the channel, floodplain, and riparian zone. While little can be done regarding the extensive bank armoring and floodplain disconnection associated with the BNSF railway on the left bank, the assessment notes repeatedly, in regards to each restoration opportunity in the area, that “a large-scale re-route of the CPUD powerlines, should be considered” (p.150, 151, 171), stating that doing so would vastly improve restoration opportunities and benefits.

Lessons learned from past restoration efforts also highlight that moving the CC-SM powerlines vastly improves project benefits. Yakama Nation (2026) reports while smaller scale off-channel improvement and instream/bank wood projects have shown some success, they have done little to move the dial on habitat forming processes. In contrast, the Upper White Pine project in reach 13 was a large scale project that moved a section of CC-SM out of the floodplain, and rerouted flow from the straight and constructed channel adjacent the railroad into new meanders through the floodplain that the CC-SM line previously occupied. This project created new, active spawning habitat, improved floodplain riparian habitat, increased floodplain engagement, and benefited CCPUD maintenance activities.

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

There are no other options to address the presence of the transmission lines in their current location, other than leaving them in place and continuing status quo maintenance and operation.

However, an alternative could be to keep the powerlines where they are, and therefore vastly limit restoration opportunities. As described, Yakama Nation's Assessment and Restoration Strategy for project reaches 10-12 (note, YN's reach 10 includes the portion of UCSRB's reach 9 that is part of the project area) include a strong recommendation to relocated the CC-SM out of the floodplain. Doing so would expand restoration opportunities and benefits. Therefore, the alternative to move forward with powerline relocation was the preferred alternative over pursuing restoration with the powerlines still in the floodplain. This alternative will best address limiting factors and result in improvements to floodplain engagement, channel migration potential, riparian health, channel complexity, and improved stream temperature within the project reach.

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

This project builds on the Upper White Pine Floodplain Restoration Project. The Upper White Pine project successfully relocated an upstream section of the transmission line out of the floodplain and included levee removal, stream sinuosity and significant riparian restoration. Perhaps most importantly, the relationships and trust built during that project between CCNRD, CCPUD, USFS, and WSDOT now allow for this partnership to explore additional transmission line relocation opportunities.

We have been working with CCPUD on this project since the original SRFB app in 2023, including a large grant effort (FEMA-BRIC, funding cancelled in April 2025) in March 2025. This involved multiple team meetings with CCPUD, CCNRD, and HDR (an engineer). This project included reroute implementation and full CCPUD support. CCPUD will be a close partner in this project and be involved in all steps of powerline relocation design, including engineer hiring.

Other partners involved in the reroute will include BPA and WSDOT. CCNRD has initiated conversations with both these entities, who support the proposed project. CCNRD will continue to engage these entities regarding alternatives that involve rerouting the powerlines in our adjacent their right-of-ways.

CCNRD has a strong working relationship with the Yakama Nation, who developed the current restoration strategy in the project reaches. We will continue to consult and incorporate their suggestions in the restoration portion of this project.

#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?

The project will be climate resilient in several ways. First, the Nason Creek watershed is subject to growing wildfire risk and “mega-fires”, increasing the risk of infrastructure damage and total loss. Relocation of the CC-SM to another corridor will include "system hardening", or upgrading power poles from wood to steel that are much more fire-resilient. Second, modeling by the UW Climate Impacts Group shows that warming water temperatures in this area may reach critical levels. Floodplain and riparian restoration will improve hyporheic exchange and increase shade, which will keep water cooler, longer,. Third, the bulk of the powerlines within this proposal are within FEMA flood zone and are at risk to flood damage. Flooding is expected to increase with the ongoing impacts of climate change. Rerouting the CC-SM out of the floodplain will obviate the need for bank and structural stabilization, reduce the risk of flood damage, and improve maintenance access during large flood events.

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

This project will increase habitat and species adaptability by improving instream temperatures and creating additional habitat for all life stages of ESA listed species previously described. Nason Creek is listed on the 303d list for temperature, and there can be partial thermal barriers within the project reach. Warming largely occurs due to riparian vegetation removal around the transmission lines and other infrastructure. An estimated 20 acres of riparian cover could be restored simply by replanting in the transmission line corridor following CC-SM relocation. Increased riparian cover will help decrease water temperatures through stream shading and will create shaded resting areas for salmonids. These components will be necessary as temperatures continue to rise with climate change. Additional habitat will be created through reconnecting historic floodplains and side channels. This will expand high flow refugia for juveniles and spawning and rearing habitat for ESA listed species.

#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.

CCNRD has been at the forefront of the development and implementation of habitat improvement projects for listed salmonids in the Wenatchee since the adoption of the Wenatchee Watershed Management and Implementation Plans in 2008. CCNRD has successfully planned, developed, designed, permitted, coordinated, and constructed over 75 salmon habitat improvement projects, including the Upper White Pine Floodplain Restoration Project described above. CCNRD has demonstrated the ability to implement floodplain reconnection projects while working with nearby infrastructure in Nason Creek. This includes two oxbow reconnections under SR 207 and the BNSF bridge that reconnects the Coulter and Roaring creek drainages. Through these experiences CCNRD has seen how floodplain reconnection projects result in improved streamflow, habitat complexity, and overall improved stream quality. CCNRD staff have extensive experience in project management, landowner coordination, and contractor management.

#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?

no

Planning Metrics

Worksite: Nason Creek Upstream Connection (#1)

Area Encompassed (acres) (B.0.b.1)	40.0
Miles of Stream and/or Shoreline Affected (B.0.b.2)	3.00

DESIGN FOR SALMON RESTORATION

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

Total cost for Conceptual design	$271,097
Project Identified in a Plan or Watershed Assessment. (2457) (B.1.b.11.a)	Upper Columbia Regional Technical Team (UCRTT). (2020). Upper Columbia Salmon Recovery Prioritization, available as the Prioritization WebMap. https://prioritization.ucsrb.org/ Yakama Nation Fisheries and Inter-fluve. (2026). Lower & Middle Nason Creek Reach Assessment & Restoration Strategy Update Final Report. https://www.ucsrb.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Nason-RA-Main-Report-January-2026-Final.pdf
Priority in Recovery Plan (2458) (B.1.b.11.b)	The Lower Nason Creek AU, as well as project reaches 9-10, are rank one restoration priorities for spring Chinook, steelhead, and bulltrout (UCSRB Prioritization Map; UCRTT, 2020, zoom in and click on project area). Moving the CC-SM powerlines was also recommended in the Lower & Middle Nason Creek Reach Assessment and Restoration Strategy, in order to maximize benefits of potential restoration actions within the project reaches (p. 133, 150, 151, and 171). Powerline relocation and restoration designs will also address priority actions identified in the 2020 Prioritization, which include restore reach function and address limiting factors (e.g., high stream temperature, riparian disturbance, floodplain connection).

AGENCY INDIRECT COSTS

Agency Indirect

Total cost for Agency Indirect	$6,062

Overall Project Metrics

COMPLETION DATE

Projected date of completion	10/31/2028

Planning Cost Estimates

Worksite #1: Nason Creek Upstream Connection

Category	Work Type	Estimated Cost	Note
Agency Indirect Costs	Agency Indirect	$6,062	
Design for Salmon restoration	Conceptual Design (B.1.b.11.a RCO)	$271,097	
	Subtotal:	$277,159	
	Total Estimate For Worksite:	$277,159	

Summary

Total Estimated Costs:	$277,159
Total Estimated Planning Costs:	$277,159

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Cost Summary

	Estimated Cost	Project %	Admin/AA&E %
Planning Costs			
Planning	$277,159		
SUBTOTAL	$277,159	100.00 %	
Total Cost Estimate	$277,159	100.00 %	

Funding Request and Match

FUNDING PROGRAM

Salmon State Projects	$277,159	100.000000

SPONSOR MATCH

Questions

#1: Explain how you determined the cost estimates

Cost estimates were determined based off previous projects and proposals from consultants.

Other Funding

OTHER FUNDING DETAILS

Other Funds: Monetary Funding	Local Grant	
Amount		$47,841
Funding Organization		HCP Tributary Comm
Grant Program		HCP Tributary Comm
	Other Funding Detail Total:	$47,841

Cultural Resources

Cultural Resource Areas

Worksite #1: Nason Creek Upstream Connection

Area: CC-SM T-Line proposed relocation

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

The project is in early design phases, so there are no planned ground disturbing restoration work. There will be a geotechnical investigation that will occur on the project site.

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

Past human activities that have most notably impacted river processes include beaver trapping, highway and railroad construction, logging of riparian forest, clearing of log jams, continued development, and flood protection (small levees, bridges, riprap, and roads). Ecosystem processes in the Nason Creek are in a degraded state as a result of the removal of floodplain by the BNSF railroad grade and highway 2 and the hardening of the banks with riprap (USBR 2009). The result is a diminished capacity to dissipate stream power; a reduced ability to migrate, and very little off-channel habitat for fish rearing.

Current uses that impact the project area are the BNSF railway, highway 2, and the MB transmission lines. The MB transmission line is located largely within the floodplain of Nason creek and requires active management and vegetation removal in these areas by the PUD. There are multiple transmission poles in the active floodplain that have been fortified with bank armoring or are at risk from actively eroding banks that will need bank stabilization for protection.

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

No

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

No

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

No

A cultural resource review will be completed prior to any ground disturbing work.

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

No

Project Permits

Permits and Reviews	Issuing Organization	Applied Date	Received Date	Expiration Date	Permit #
Archaeological & Cultural Resources (EO 21-02)	DAHP				

Attachments

Required Attachments	7 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)


708076 Primary


558991 Secondary


708081

PROJECT DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS

Project Documents and Photos

File Type	Attach Date	Attachment Type	Title	Person	File Name, Number Associations	Shared
	04/17/2026	Map: Planning Area	2026 Overview_Map_Nason.pdf	AdrienneR	2026 Overview_Map_Nason.pdf, 708099	✓
	04/17/2026	Visuals	2026_Figures.pdf	AdrienneR	2026_Figures.pdf, 708098	✓
	04/17/2026	Visuals	2026_Nason Creek PUD CC-SM_presentation.pdf	MikeK	2026_Nason Creek PUD CC-SM_presentation.pdf, 708091	✓
	04/17/2026	Project plan document	Nason Creek Relocation Feasibility Memo.pdf	MikeK	Nason Creek Relocation Feasibility Memo.pdf, 708085	✓
	04/17/2026	Photo	Nason PUD-BPA-BNSFRR.PANO.jpg	MikeK	Nason PUD-BPA-BNSFRR.PANO.jpg, 708081	✓
	04/17/2026	Photo	Nason BPA and PUD corridor.jpg	MikeK	Nason BPA and PUD corridor.jpg, 708076	✓
	04/17/2026	Landowner Acknowledgement	Nason Creek Infrastructure Relocation WSDOT LandownerAckForm	MikeK	Nason Creek Infrastructure Relocation WSDOT LandownerAckForm (1).pdf, 708073	
	04/17/2026	CCA Tribal Notification	2026_CCA-TribalNotice_PRISM Placeholder.docx	MikeK	2026_CCA-TribalNotice_PRISM Placeholder.docx, 708072	✓
	04/17/2026	RCO Fiscal Data Collection Sheet	CCNRD_FiscalDataCollectionSheet_2026.	MikeK	CCNRD_FiscalDataCollectionSheet_2… 708065	
	04/17/2026	Applicant Resolution/Authorizations	CCNRD_ApplicantAuthorizationResolution_	MikeK	CCNRD_ApplicantAuthorizationResol… 708064	✓
	04/17/2026	Cost Estimate	CostEstimate _Nason_Infrastructure_revised_2026.xl (3).XLSX	MikeK	CostEstimate _Nason_Infrastructure_revised_2026.xl (3).xlsx, 708063	✓
	06/26/2024	Map: Area of Potential Effect (APE)	Project APE Report (06/26/24 13:55:58)	AmeeB	Project APE Report - 23-1213 (06-26-2024_13-55-58).pdf, 624177	✓
	06/26/2024	Cultural Resource Screening Report	Project Cultural Resource Screening Report (06/26/24 13:55:5	AmeeB	Project Cultural Resource Screening Report - 23-1213 (06-26-2024_13-55-57).pdf, 624176	✓
	06/26/2024	Project Review Comments	Proj Review Comments Final, 23-1213P(compl 06/26/24 13:55)	AmeeB	Project Review Comments Report - 23-1213 (compl 06-26-2024_13-55-41).pdf, 624174	✓
	06/26/2024	Project Review Comments	Proj Review Comments LE, 23-1213P(compl 06/26/24 13:55)	AmeeB	Project Review Comments Report - 23-1213 (compl 06-26-2024_13-55-35).pdf, 624173	✓
	06/26/2024	Project Review Comments	Proj Review Comments Initial, 23-1213P(compl 06/26/24 13:55)	AmeeB	Project Review Comments Report - 23-1213 (compl 06-26-2024_13-55-30).pdf, 624172	✓
	04/21/2023	Photo	existingconditions.jpg		existingconditions.jpg, 558991	✓

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Application Status

Application Due Date: 06/22/2026

Status Name	Status Date	Submitted By	Submission Notes
Application Submitted	04/17/2026	Mike Kane	Thanks so much for bringing over the prior application!
Preapplication	04/01/2026		

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. (Mike Kane, 04/17/2026)

Date of last change: 04/17/2026

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						
Data collection (Floodplain Restoration)	*Kickoff meeting, field recon, existing d*	**1.00**	$ 15,647.00	$ 15,647	$ 13,300	$ 2,347	$ -		
Assessments (Floodplain Restoration)	*Data synthesis, habitat assessment.*	1.00	$ 47,947.00	$ 47,947	$ 40,755	$ 7,192	$ -		
Conceptual design (Floodplain Restoration)	*Hydraulic model existing and proposed*	1.00	$ 43,857.00	$ 43,857	$ 37,278	$ 6,579	$ -		
Other (Floodplain Restoration)	*Design team meeting, project manage*	1.00	$ 8,026.00	$ 8,026	$ 6,822	$ 1,204	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
Data collection (115kV Relocation)	*Kickoff meeting, field recon, existing d*	1.00	$ 33,631.00	$ 33,631	$ 28,586	$ 5,045	$ -		
Conceptual design (115kV Relocation N of US	*30% plan and profile, structure framing*	1.00	$ 31,000.00	$ 31,000	$ 26,350	$ 4,650	$ -		
Conceptual design (115kV Relocation S of US	*30% plan and profile, structure framing*	1.00	$ 31,000.00	$ 31,000	$ 26,350	$ 4,650	$ -		
Conceptual design (115kV Relocation in BPA)	*30% plan and profile, structure framing*	1.00	$ 31,000.00	$ 31,000	$ 26,350	$ 4,650			
Other (115kV Relocation)	*Project management and controls.*	1.00	$ 8,320.00	$ 8,320	$ 7,072	$ 1,248	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
Administrative	*Sponsor project managemt, stakehold*	1.00	$ 40,412.00	$ 40,412	$ 34,350	$ 6,062	$ -		
Survey	*Sub-contracted services for ROW verifi*	1.00	$ 28,098.00	$ 28,098	$ 23,883	$ 4,215	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			STotal	**$ 318,938**	**$ 271,097**	**$ 47,841**	**$ -**		
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	15.000%	$ 40,412.00	$ 6,062	$ 6,062	$ -	$ -		
	Indirect	0.000%	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
			STotal	**$ 6,062**	**$ 6,062**	**$ -**	**$ -**		
			Totals	**$ 325,000**	**$ 277,159**	**$ 47,841**	**$ -**		

CUMULATIVE TOTALS

This sheet contains automatic calculations

Project Name	Nason Creek Restoration and Infrastructure Relocation Design
SRFB #	26-1678 Plan
Sponsor	Chelan County Natural Resources Department

	OVERALL PROJECT Cost	GRANT REQUEST Amount	PRISM MATCH Amount	MATCH NOT IN PRISM Amount	*Budget Check*
Sheet #1 Acquisition					
Property Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	0
Incidental Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	0
Administrative Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	0
Indirect Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
STotal	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	0
Sheet #2 Design					
Design Costs	$ 318,938	$ 271,097	$ 47,841	$ -	
Indirect Costs	$ 6,062	$ 6,062	$ -	$ -	
STotal	$ 325,000	$ 277,159	$ 47,841	$ -	0
Sheet #3 Restoration					
Construction Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	0
AA&E	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	0
Indirect Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
STotal	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	0
Totals	$ 325,000	$ 277,159	$ 47,841	$ -	0

WASHINGTON STATE Recreation and Conservation Office

Project APE Maps Report

PROJECT: 23-1213 Planning, Nason Crk Restoration & Infrastructure Relocation

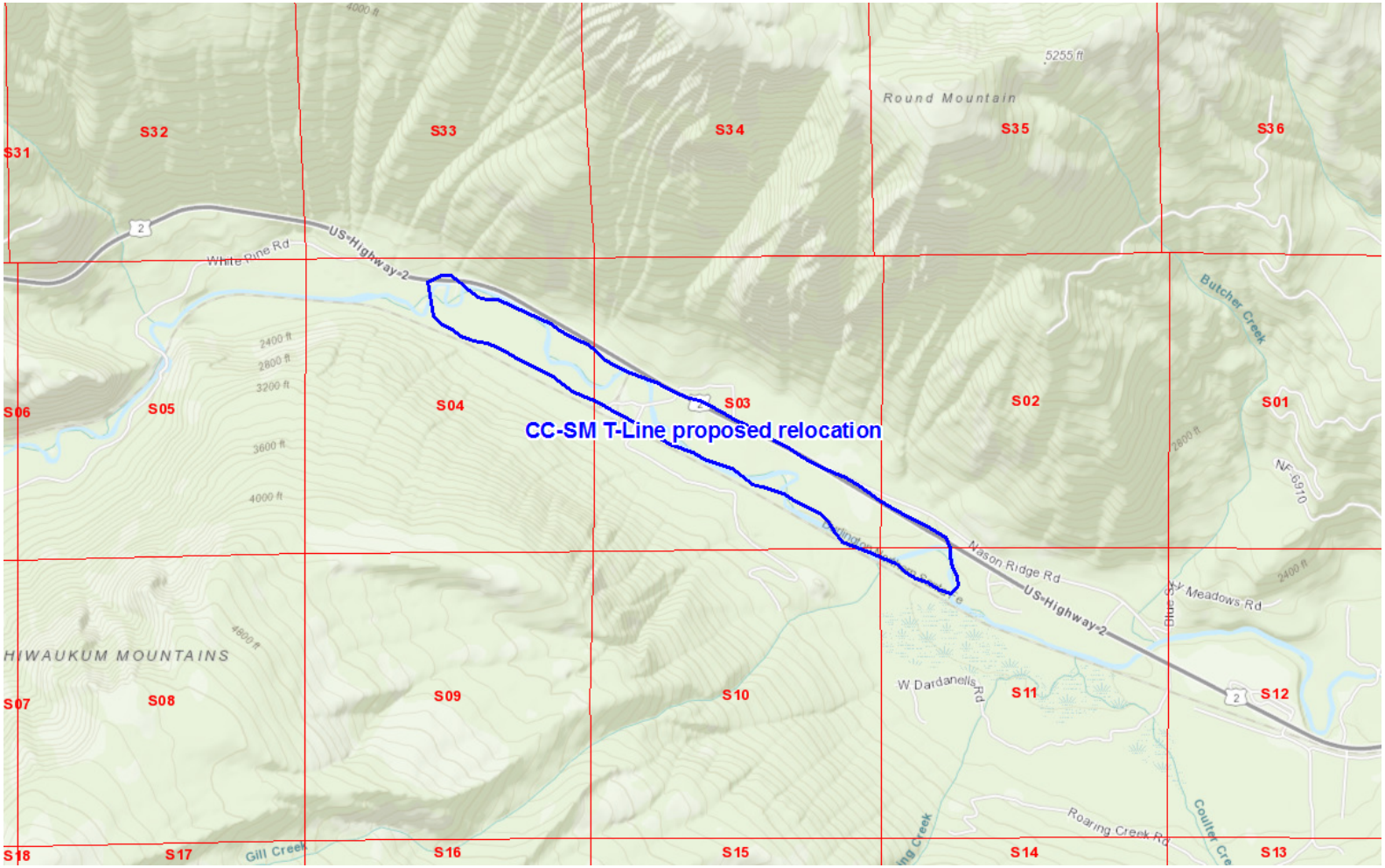
Sponsor: Chelan Co Natural Resource Program: Salmon State Projects

WORKSITE #1: Nason Creek Upstream Connection

Properties: USDA Forest Service
Address: White pine FS 6950 rd

City: n/a
County: Chelan

TRS: 26, 16E, 04
Lat/Long: 47.78702039, -120.85911401



RM 13

RM 12

RM 11

RM 10

RM 9

RM 8

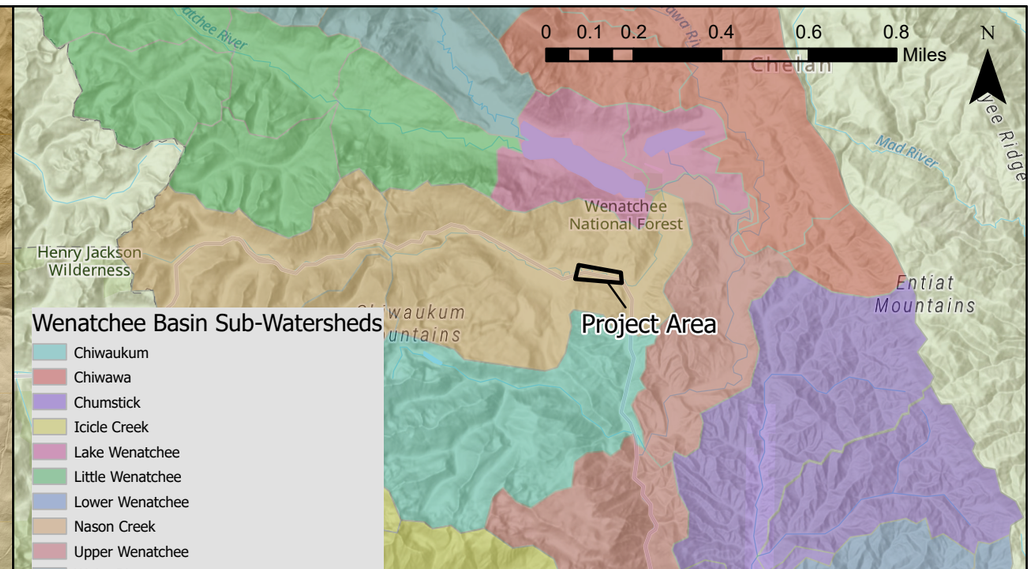
UWP RM
13.3-14.3

Lower
Nason
RM 12

LWP RM
9.6

Nason
Creek
RM 9.4

Nason-Kahler
RM 6.2-6.4



N

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8
Miles

Map Created by: Keeley Chiasson
Data:4/17/2023
Reference Frame: NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Washington South
FIPS 4602 (US Feet)

BNSF Railway
Hwy 2
CC-SM power poles
CC-SM Transmisison Line

UCSRB Rivermile
CCNRD Floodplain Projects
Proposed Project Extent

FEMA Floodzones
A
X500

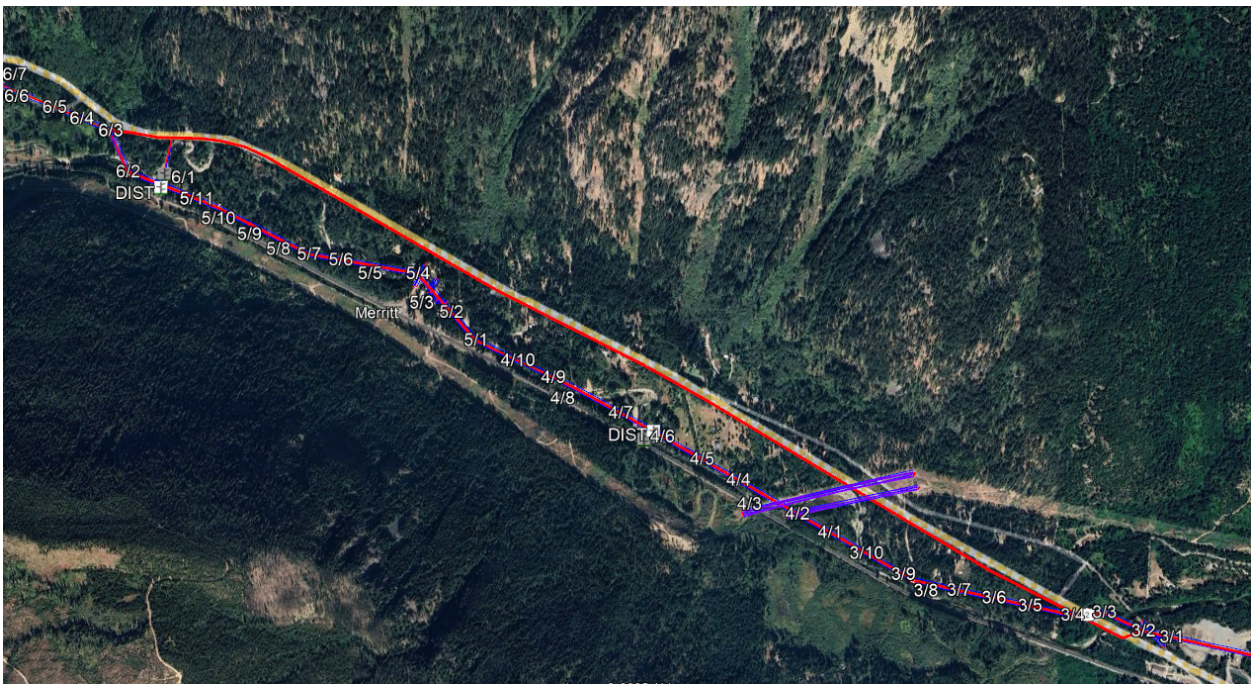
COUNTY OF CHELAN

Memo

Date:	Thursday, February 27, 2025
Project:	Nason Creek Relocation Feasibility Study
To:	Mike Kaputa (CCRND)
From:	Jim Caldwell (CPUD), Brittany Huntsberger (HDR), Ande Buffington (HDR)
Subject:	Coles Corner to Summit 115kV Relocation Alignment Review

Alignment Option 1:

Summary: Relocate the existing Coles Corner to Summit (CC-SM) 115kV transmission line from existing structure 3/4 to 6/3. The alignment would generally follow the South side of US Highway 2 and would be constructed with single pole steel direct embedded tangent structures. The angle and deadend structures would be custom steel designed and installed on drilled pier foundations. Specialty designed foundations would be required in areas where the proposed structures are located within the 100-year floodplain. The line would be constructed outside of WSDOT Right of Way.



Pros:

- The line would generally be more accessible for future maintenance.

Cons:

- There are three stretches along this alignment where the new transmission structures would be located within the 100-year floodplain. The longest stretch reaches from Gill Creek Road to just before Upper White Pine Road which is approximately 0.9 miles. Hydraulic and geotechnical studies would be required to evaluate risk of scour and to incorporate into the design.
- Specialty foundations will be required to design against scour and hydraulic loading during a flooding event.
- There are several locations along the alignment where Nason Creek is directly adjacent to Highway 2. It cannot be determined at this time if the transmission line could remain outside of WSDOT Right of Way through these tight areas.
- Long transmission spans required to span river bends may be difficult for single pole structures. H-frame and/or 3-pole may be required for long spans increasing the Right of Way width demand.
- There is a guardrail along much of Highway 2 with would inhibit access for future maintenance.
- After Gill Creek Road, it is unclear at this time if there are feasible locations for transmission structures due to the steep drop off from the highway to Nason Creek. This section of the alignment may be deemed unfeasible and may need to relocate to North of the Highway.
- Crossing the highway will require additional permits and subject the District to future relocations.

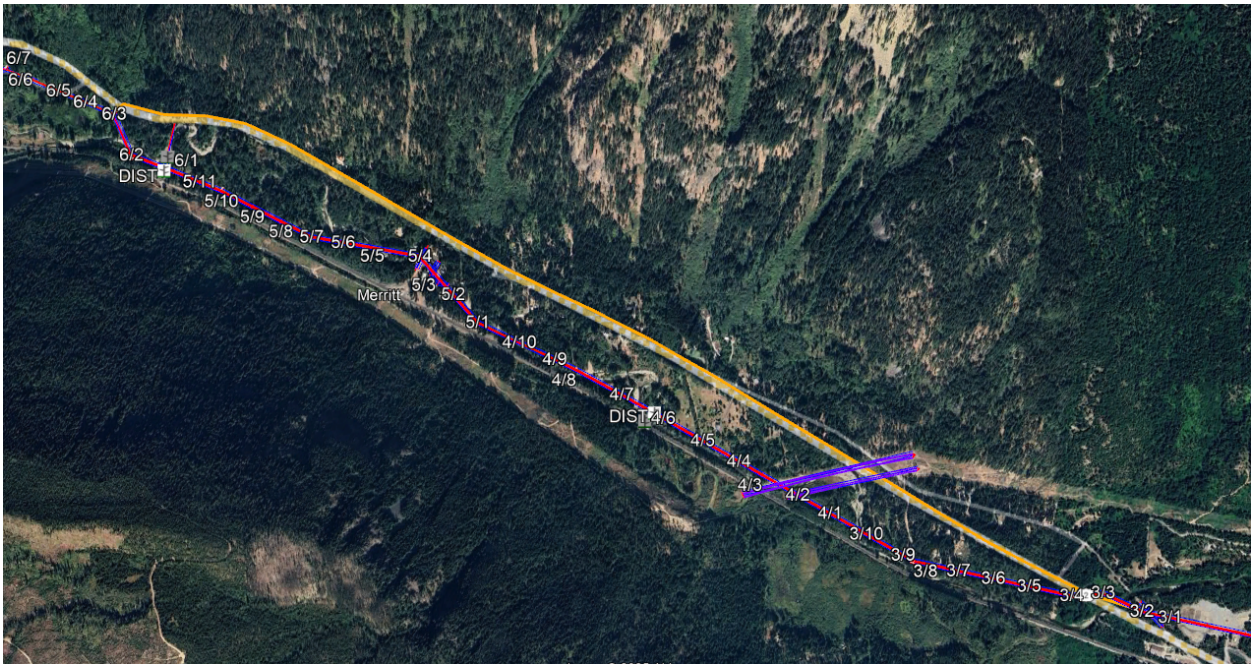
Cost:

In providing opinions of probable construction cost, HDR has no control over cost or price of labor and materials, unknown or latent conditions of existing equipment or structures that might affect operation and maintenance costs, competitive bidding procedures and market conditions, time or quality of performance by operating personnel or third parties, and other economic and operational factors that might materially affect the ultimate project construction cost or schedule. HDR, therefore, will not warranty that project costs will not vary from their opinions, analyses, projections, or estimates.

Total	$7,900,000
Cost Per Mile	$2,500,000

Alignment Option 2:

Summary: Relocate the existing Coles Corner to Summit (CC-SM) 115kV transmission line from existing structure 3/2 to 6/3. The alignment would generally follow the North side of US Highway 2 and would be constructed with single pole steel direct embedded tangent structures and custom steel angled and deadend structures on drilled pier foundations. The line would be constructed outside of WSDOT Right of Way.



Pros:

- The line will be generally more accessible for future maintenance.

Cons:

- This alignment would affect a significant number of landowners.
- Several homes are established North of the highway that would be significantly impacted due to tree clearing and the addition of a transmission line.
- There is a guardrail along much of Highway 2 with would inhibit access for future maintenance.
- This is the most expensive option compared to the other options due to the number of individual landowners affected.

Cost:

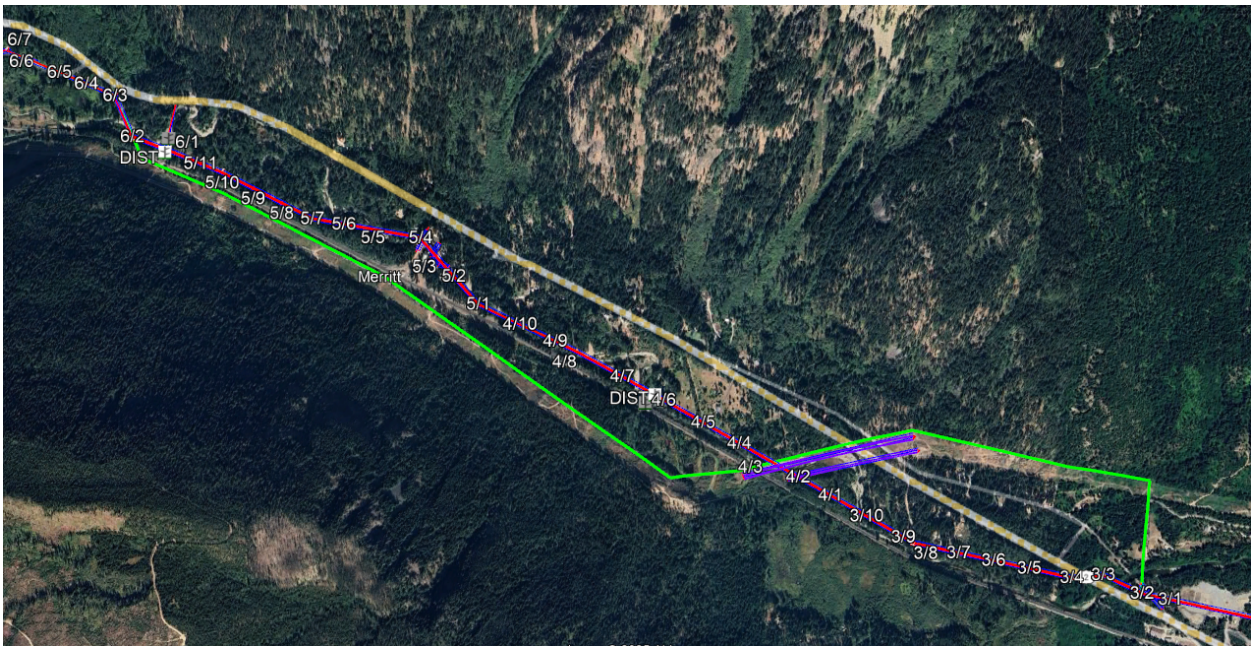
In providing opinions of probable construction cost, HDR has no control over cost or price of labor and materials, unknown or latent conditions of existing equipment or structures that might affect operation and maintenance costs, competitive bidding procedures and market conditions, time or quality of performance by operating personnel or third parties, and other economic and operational factors that might materially affect the ultimate project construction cost or schedule. HDR,

therefore, will not warranty that project costs will not vary from their opinions, analyses, projections, or estimates.

Total	$11,100,000
Cost Per Mile	$3,600,000

Alignment Option 3:

Summary: Relocate the existing Coles Corner to Summit (CC-SM) 115kV transmission line from existing structure 3/2 to 6/3. The alignment would head North at structure 3/2 following Blue Sky Meadows Road for approximately 0.3 miles until intersecting the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) Corridor. The new 115kV would follow the BPA corridor North of the two existing lines for approximately 3.1 miles before tying back into the original alignment at existing structure 6/3. This alignment would utilize H-Frame and 3-pole guyed direct embedded structures.



Pros:

- The line would be completely removed from the floodplain.
- Following the BPA corridor would allow the District better access for future maintenance.
- The line would utilize H-frame and 3-pole structures which is a more suitable structure type for long span construction.
- This option is expected to be less expensive compared to the other options.

Cons:

- South of the tracks near Gill Creek Road, the BPA Right of Way and BNSF railway corridors come together. It is unclear at this time if adequate Right of Way for an additional transmission line can be obtained.
- This route will require crossing US Highway 2 a single time, and crossing the BNSF railroad a total of two times requiring additional permits compared to the other options.
- This alignment would require crossing under two 500kV existing transmission lines.
- This option has not been fully vetted with BPA and would need to be reviewed and approved.

Cost:

In providing opinions of probable construction cost, HDR has no control over cost or price of labor and materials, unknown or latent conditions of existing equipment or structures that might affect operation and maintenance costs, competitive bidding procedures and market conditions, time or quality of performance by operating personnel or third parties, and other economic and operational factors that might materially affect the ultimate project construction cost or schedule. HDR, therefore, will not warranty that project costs will not vary from their opinions, analyses, projections, or estimates.

Total	$6,100,000
Cost Per Mile	$1,800,000