FUTURE FISHERIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM GRANT APPLICATION

All sections must be addressed, or the application will be considered invalid

I. APPLICANT INFORMATION

A. Applicant Name: Ruby Valley Conservation District

Mailing Address: PO Box 295

City: Sheridan State: MT Zip: 59749

Telephone: (406) 842-5010 E-mail: administrator@rvcd.org

B. Contact Person (if different than applicant): Miranda Lane, Jefferson River Watershed Council

Address: PO Box 550

City: Whitehall State: MT Zip: 59759

Telephone: (406) 464-4086 E-mail: jeffersonriverwc@gmail.com

C. Landowner and/or Lessee Name (if different than applicant): Rick Sandru

Mailing Address: 480 Bayers Lane

City: Twin Bridges State: MT Zip: 59754

Telephone: (406) 596-0026 E-mail: sandruranch@gmail.com

II. PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Project Name: Upper Jefferson River Channel Restoration Project

River, stream, or lake: Jefferson River

Location: Township: T2S Range: R6W Section: 26, 27, 34, 35

Latitude: 45.618298 N Longitude: -112.324439 W *Within project (decimal degrees)*

County: Madison County

B. Purpose of Project: *(high level, focus on why the project is important)*

The purpose of this project is to restore and enhance aquatic habitat, fish passage and channel function within a biologically important reach of the Upper Jefferson River near the confluence of Hells Canyon Creek. The project is intended to address several habitat impairments that are negatively affecting trout populations, including loss of side channel connectivity, impaired fish passage, chronic channel disturbance associated with irrigation infrastructure maintenance, excessive sediment deposition and reduced access to an important spawning tributary.

This reach of the Jefferson River contains a dynamic network of side channels and floodplain habitats that historically provided important spawning, rearing and thermal refuge habitat for trout populations. Over time, channel migration and gravel deposition have altered channel connectivity and reduced habitat function within the project area. A side channel that provided valuable habitat has become disconnected from the mainstem river by a gravel berm, while fish passage into Hells Canyon Creek has become increasingly impaired by sediment accumulation near the tributary confluence. Maintaining fish passage into this tributary during critical spawning periods is essential for sustaining wild trout recruitment and fisheries health within the broader river system.

The project reach experiences repeated disturbance from heavy equipment entering the river multiple times per year to maintain irrigation water delivery. These activities disturb the stream substrate and banks, mobilize sediment and create recurring impacts to aquatic habitat and water quality. The proposed project seeks to restore more natural channel processes and improve habitat function by reconnecting side channel habitat, improving fish passage conditions, restoring channel connectivity and replacing temporary diversion infrastructure with a fish friendly diversion structure. These actions are intended to create a more resilient river system that supports trout populations while also reducing recurring disturbances associated with current irrigation maintenance practices.

C. Brief Project Description (attach additional information to end of application). Please include the anticipated construction schedule:

The Upper Jefferson Channel Restoration Project consists of four primary components implemented along approximately 7,700 feet of Jefferson River mainstem and side channel, located five miles north of Twin Bridges, Montana near the confluence of Hells Canyon Creek.

Side Channel Restoration
A 1,500 ft side channel currently disconnected from the mainstem Jefferson River will be restored to active flow by removing a berm and re-grading the channel bed to ensure efficient water conveyance to the Gideon-Root Ditch. The steeper gradient and improved angle of departure of this restored channel will provide greater sediment transport capacity, reducing the chronic gravel deposition that has required repeated heavy equipment entry into the existing side channel. A channel plug will be installed in the existing side channel to deactivate it. Downstream of the confluence of the new and existing side channels, a 1,250 foot section of the active conveyance channel will be re-graded to improve sediment transport, reduce thermal loading to the Jefferson mainstem and improve instream habitat complexity for trout.

Diversion and Headgate Infrastructure Replacement
The existing diversion structure, currently consisting of concrete jersey barriers installed and removed seasonally, will be replaced with a permanent fish-friendly diversion structure designed to withstand ice jams and high flow events while maintaining reliable water delivery to the Gideon-Root Ditch. The failing headgate structure, which currently leaks water into the ditch outside the irrigation season, will be replaced with a structure designed to improve water control and reduce maintenance requirements. The new infrastructure will allow for more precise and measurable control of diverted water, conserving instream flows and improving water use efficiency within the Gideon-Root Ditch System. These upgrades will provide year-round fish passage through the project reach and eliminate the need for seasonal equipment entry into the channel.

Hells Canyon Creek Confluence Modification
A gravel bar has accumulated on the west bank of the Jefferson River at the Hells Canyon Creek confluence, creating a passage barrier during low flow and moderate flow conditions. A brush matrix structure will be constructed immediately downstream of the confluence to improve sediment transport and maintain water depth at the tributary mouth. Realignment of the lower reach of Hells Canyon Creek will be conducted if necessary to further improve connectivity. These actions will restore reliable fish passage into Hells Canyon Creek during the spring and fall spawning periods, protecting a critical source of trout recruitment in the Jefferson River.

Bank Stabilization
Two sections of actively eroding riverbank within the project reach will be stabilized using natural channel design techniques including brush matrices. Stabilization of these sections will protect irrigation infrastructure and the USGS-06026500 gage from ongoing lateral channel migration.

Construction is anticipated to occur in fall and winter of 2026 and 2027 to coincide with low flow conditions and vegetation dormancy, minimizing disturbance to aquatic habitat during the construction period. Post-construction monitoring will be conducted in coordination with Montana FWP in accordance with program and permitting requirements.

100% design plans and a preliminary construction estimate have been completed by Confluence Consulting Inc. and are attached as supporting documents to this application.

D. What was the cause of habitat degradation and how will the project correct the cause?

Habitat degradation within the project reach has developed over time because of loss of side channel connectivity, sediment deposition and irrigation infrastructure practices that require repeated disturbance within the active river channel. The current irrigation diversion system serving the Gideon-Root ditch relies on temporary diversion structures and repeated excavation of gravel deposits to maintain water delivery. Because the existing side channel alignment is prone to sediment accumulation, heavy equipment must regularly enter the river to remove gravel deposits and maintain conveyance. Temporary diversion materials are also repeatedly installed and removed within the active channel during irrigation operations. These recurring maintenance activities contribute to chronic disturbance of streambanks and substrate and increased sediment mobilization, negatively affecting aquatic habitat conditions within the project reach. Temporary diversion structures also create seasonal fish passage barriers that limit fish movement during important migration periods.

A gravel berm has disconnected approximately 1,500 feet of side channel habitat from the Jefferson River which has limited floodplain connectivity and diminished habitat complexity. Side channels provide important thermal refuge and overwintering habitat for juvenile fish. Sediment accumulation near the confluence of Hells Canyon Creek and the Jefferson River has also impaired fish passage into the tributary. Hells Canyon Creek is an important spawning and recruitment tributary for trout within this section of the watershed, and reduced connectivity to the tributary negatively affects spawning success and juvenile recruitment. The project is designed to restore more self-sustaining channel processes that support long term habitat function and fisheries health.

E. Length of stream or size of lake that will be treated (project extent): 7,700 ft.

Length/size of impact, if larger than project extent (e.g., stream miles opened): _____

F. Project Budget Summary:

Grant Request (Dollars):	**$**	**60,000.00**
Matching Dollars:	**$**	**1,270,080.00 $**
Matching In-Kind Services:*	**$**	**30,000.00**

**salaries of government employees are not considered matching contributions*

Other Contributions (not used as match)	**$**	213,977.00
Total Project Cost:	**$**	**1,544,057.00**

G. Attach itemized (line item) budget – *see budget template*

H. Attach project location map(s) that include:

- [x] Extent of the project, including context (relation to major landmark or town)
- [x] Indication of public and private property
- [ ] Riparian buffer locations and widths (if applicable) and grazing locations

I. Attach project plans:

- [x] Detailed sketches or plan views with the location and proposed restoration
- [x] Pre-project photographs (GPS location strongly recommended)
- [ ] If water leasing or water salvage is involved, attach a supplemental questionnaire (*https://myfwp.mt.gov/getRepositoryFile?objectID=36110*)

J. Attach support letters or statements of (e.g., landowner consent, community or public support). For FWP statement, attach provided template. List any other project partners:

Rick Sandru, Landowner
Gideon Root Ditch Water Users
Ruby Valley Conservation District
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
Jefferson River Watershed Council
Montana Trout Unlimited
Madison County Commissioners
Montana DNRC

III. MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING (attach additional information to end of application):

A. A 20-year maintenance commitment is required*. Please confirm that you will ensure this protection and describe your approach. Attach any relevant maintenance plans.

Yes	No
X	

**If it is a water leasing project, describe the length of the agreement.*

Yes. The applicant, in coordination with project partners and participating landowners, is committed to ensuring long term protection and maintenance of the project for a minimum of 20 years. This project aims to restore self-sustaining channel processes and minimize ongoing maintenance. Current conditions require repeated channel disturbance to maintain irrigation infrastructure and channel conveyance. Long term stewardship will include periodic inspection of diversion infrastructure, monitoring of fish passage conditions and evaluation of channel stability and function following high flow events. If minor maintenance is needed, activities will focus on preserving fish passage and protecting established riparian vegetation. The applicant and partners will work with the landowner to ensure that project features are protected over time and that management practices support long term project success. Because the project is designed using process-based restoration principles, long term maintenance needs are expected to be minimal compared to existing conditions.

B. Will grazing be part of or adjacent to the project? If so, describe or attach land management plans, including short term and long term grazing regimes. If the landowner is not the applicant, please describe their involvement in the project. *If you want assistance with grazing plan development, note your need.*

Grazing occurs on land adjacent to the project site, which is located on private property. The project has been developed in coordination with the landowner to ensure that restoration actions are compatible with ongoing agricultural operations while also protecting aquatic and riparian resources. The landowner is an active project partner and is committed to managing livestock in a manner that supports project success, including adjusting grazing pressure and timing in areas adjacent to the restored channel as needed. The Ruby Valley Conservation District will work with the landowner throughout project implementation and the monitoring period to ensure that grazing management continues to support project objectives over time.

Existing fencing along the channel will be maintained as part of the project and new electric fencing will be installed along the interior side of the restored channel to fully exclude livestock from both sides of the riparian corridor. This will effectively protect the restored channel and adjacent riparian areas during the critical vegetation establishment period. Grazing practices in the surrounding area will continue to be managed in a way that avoids impacts to restored features. The use of existing fencing in combination with new electric fencing provides a practical and effective approach to protecting riparian habitat while maintaining compatibility with working lands. Fencing associated with this project has been designed with wildlife movement in mind and in accordance with Future Fisheries Fencing Guidelines. The project includes 7,215 feet of electric fence and 2,730 feet of barbed wire. Electric fencing is proposed as an exception to the standard barbed wire fence and is justified under the Special Situations section of the Future Fisheries Fencing Guidelines, which identifies 3-wire electric fence as the design that best meets the goals of both livestock producers and wildlife managers. A 3-wire electric fence design will be used for this project with wire configuration and spacing consistent with the guidelines to ensure effective livestock containment while accommodating wildlife movement through the project area. All fencing will be installed with the bottom wire at least 18 inches above the ground and the top wire no more than 42 inches above the ground. Gate placement will be incorporated at key crossing points to further accommodate wildlife movement within the project area.

C. Will the project be monitored to determine if goals were met? If so, what are the short-term and long-term plans to assess benefits and lessons learned? Were pre-project data collected? Will monitoring information be shared with FWP?

The project will include both short-term and long-term monitoring to evaluate whether project goals related to fish passage, habitat function and channel stability are achieved. Pre-project conditions have been documented through site assessments, 10cm resolution aerial imagery and existing knowledge of habitat conditions within the project reach. Post-project monitoring will focus on evaluating improvements to fish passage, channel function and riparian condition.

Short term monitoring (1-3 years):

- Photo point monitoring to document physical changes in channel form and riparian condition.
- Documentation of fish passage at the diversion structure and at the Hells Canyon Creek confluence during key migration periods.
- Evaluation of channel stability and sediment transport following runoff events.
- Assessment of riparian vegetation establishment and bank stability.
- Coordination with Montana FWP to incorporate existing annual electrofishing data from the Jefferson River and Hells Canyon Creek into project monitoring and evaluation.

Long term monitoring (3-10+ years):

- Continued photo point monitoring.
- Periodic assessment of side channel connectivity and habitat condition.
- Evaluation of fish use of and distribution within restored habitats, including the reactivated side channel and Hells Canyon Creek tributary access.
- Inspection and documentation of maintenance needs or adaptive management requirements.
- Coordination with Montana FWP to incorporate existing annual electrofishing data from the Jefferson River and Hells Canyon Creek into project monitoring and evaluation.

Monitoring efforts will be coordinated with project partners, including Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks where appropriate, and results will be used to inform adaptive management if project components are not functioning as intended. Monitoring results will be shared with partners and may inform future restoration efforts within the Jefferson River Watershed.

IV. PROJECT BENEFITS (attach additional information to end of application):

A. What species of fish will benefit from this project?

Brown trout and rainbow trout are the primary species expected to directly benefit from this project. Both species are present throughout the project reach and rely on access to connected tributaries and off channel habitats for spawning, rearing and seasonal movement. Mountain whitefish are also present and will benefit from improved channel function and reduced sediment disturbance within the project reach. Hells Canyon Creek is widely recognized as one of the most important spawning and recruitment tributaries for trout populations in this reach of the Jefferson River. Retired FWP biologist Ron Spoon has described Hells Canyon Creek as one of the few really viable tributaries in this part of the Jefferson, noting that tributary connectivity is essential to the quality of mainstem fisheries throughout the system. A prior FWP-led restoration effort on Hells Canyon creek improved instream flows by converting upstream irrigation systems to a gravity pipeline and leasing conserved water for instream use. That project resulted in a documented increase in rainbow trout spawning activity in the creek and demonstrated that maintaining flow and passage in Hells Canyon Creek directly supports wild trout recruitment to the Jefferson River mainstem. The current project builds on that investment by restoring and protecting physical access to the creek at its confluence with the Jefferson, where gravel accumulation is now limiting fish passage during critical spawning periods. In addition to spawning access, both brown and rainbow trout are expected to benefit from increased availability of side channel habitat, improved habitat complexity and improved thermal conditions within the project reach. Juvenile trout are expected to benefit from restored off channel habitat that provides low velocity refuge and rearing opportunities during high flow and high temperature periods.

B. How will the project protect or enhance wild fish habitat?

This project will improve and enhance wild fish habitat through restoration of side channel connectivity, improvement of fish passage conditions, enhancement of habitat complexity, reduction of chronic channel disturbance and restoration of more functional hydraulic and sediment transport processes within the project reach.

One of the primary habitat benefits of the project will come from reconnecting approximately 1,500 feet of side channel habitat that is currently disconnected from the Jefferson River. Reconnected side channels provide important habitat diversity within river systems and can serve as juvenile rearing habitat, refuge habitat during high flow events, overwintering habitat and areas of lower velocity habitat that are important for young fish survival. Increasing habitat complexity and restoring off channel habitat is especially important in river systems where simplified channel conditions limit available habitat diversity. Restoring flow through this channel will also support recovery of riparian vegetation along its length, contributing to bank stability, increased shading and improved thermal conditions within the restored reach.

The project will also improve fish passage conditions within the project reach. Existing temporary diversion infrastructure currently creates seasonal barriers to fish movement and requires repeated disturbance in the channel during installation and maintenance. Replacing this infrastructure with a fish passable diversion structure will improve year-round connectivity and reduce impacts to aquatic habitat associated with repeated equipment use within the channel. Improving connectivity between the Jefferson River and Hells Canyon Creek is another major fisheries benefit of the project. Hells Canyon Creek is an important spawning and recruitment tributary for trout populations within this portion of the watershed. Improving fish passage into the tributary will help maintain access to spawning habitat and support natural recruitment processes for wild trout populations.

Replacement of the diversion and headgate infrastructure will improve instream flow conditions beyond the project reach by allowing more precise control of diverted water and reducing unnecessary water loss within the irrigation system. Improved instream flows directly benefit aquatic habitat by maintaining channel depth, velocity and thermal conditions that are critical for trout during periods of low flow stress.

The project is also expected to improve habitat quality through improved sediment transport processes and channel function. Portions of the existing side channel experience sediment deposition that reduces habitat quality and contributes to poor hydraulic conditions. Proposed grading and channel improvements are intended to improve sediment transport and maintain more functional aquatic habitat conditions over time.

The project is intended to restore more natural and self-sustaining river processes that support habitat resilience and improved conditions for wild trout populations within the Jefferson River system.

C. What is the expected improvement to fish populations, both short term and long term? How might the project translate to angler success?

In the short term, the project is expected to improve fish passage conditions and restore consistent access to spawning habitat within Hells Canyon Creek. Improved passage at the tributary confluence and removal of seasonal barriers associated with irrigation infrastructure will allow trout to more reliably access spawning. Over the long term, the project is expected to support increased spawning success, improved juvenile recruitment and greater overall population resilience within this portion of the Jefferson River. Restoration of side channel habitat will provide important rearing areas for juvenile fish, increasing survival rates and contributing to stronger year classes. Previous restoration efforts in Hells Canyon Creek have demonstrated that maintaining flow and connectivity in this tributary can produce substantial increases in trout populations within the Jefferson River. By improving access to this already productive spawning tributary, this project is expected to build on those successes and further enhance recruitment to the mainstem fishery.

As fish populations respond to improved habitat conditions, anglers can expect more consistent fishing opportunities and a healthier size structure within the fishery. Improved juvenile recruitment resulting from restored tributary access is expected to translate to higher trout densities and improved average size over time, directly benefiting anglers on this section of the river. Because the Jefferson River is a widely used recreational fishery, improvements in recruitment and habitat function within this reach have the potential to benefit anglers on a broader scale.

D. Will the project increase public fishing opportunity for wild fish and, if so, how? Is public fishing allowed onsite? Is it allowed by permission? If not, describe how the public would benefit.

The project is located on private property, and the public will not have direct land access to the project site. However, the Jefferson River is a navigable waterway, and the public has legal access to fish from the water throughout the project reach under Montana's Stream Access Law. The project benefits the angling public by improving habitat conditions and supporting trout populations within the Jefferson River. The restoration of approximately 1,500 feet of side channel that is currently disconnected will directly increase the amount of productive water available to anglers. Once restored to active flow this side channel will provide new fishing opportunities in an area that has not been accessible or functional in its current condition. The removal of temporary rock and jersey barrier diversion structures from the main channel will also improve navigation for float anglers moving through this section of the river. By improving key limiting factors such as fish passage and habitat connectivity, this project will help sustain and enhance the broader recreational fishery and support angling opportunities across a wider section of the Jefferson River.

E. Aside from angling, what local or large-scale public benefits will be realized from this project?

Removing temporary rock and jersey barrier diversion structures from the main channel will improve navigation safety for recreational boaters and float anglers moving through this section of the Jefferson River. These structures currently pose a hazard to watercraft, and their removal will reduce risk for the public using this popular recreational corridor.

The project will also improve conditions for the water users on the Gideon-Root Ditch system. Replacing temporary irrigation infrastructure with a permanent fish-friendly diversion will eliminate the need for repeated heavy equipment entry into the river channel, improving safety for irrigators and reducing operational costs associated with annual installation and maintenance. The project will provide more reliable and sustainable water delivery to approximately 800 acres of irrigated agricultural land, supporting the long-term viability of working lands in the Jefferson River Valley. Improved precision and control of the new diversion and headgate infrastructure will conserve instream flows throughout the year, directly supporting the health of the Jefferson River fishery and contributing to the goals of the Jefferson River Drought Management Plan. The landowner is an active participant in the Jefferson River Drought Management Plan, which is managed by the Jefferson River Watershed Council, and this project represents an investment in the water conservation objectives of that plan.

Water quality within the reach is expected to improve because of reduced sediment mobilization associated with current maintenance practices. Annual dredging and repeated heavy equipment entry into the channel currently disturb streambed substrate and elevate suspended sediment, negatively impacting aquatic habitat. Eliminating these activities will reduce chronic sediment inputs and improve overall water quality conditions within the project reach.

At a broader watershed scale, the Jefferson is a primary headwater tributary to the Missouri River. Improvements to channel function, water quality and habitat connectivity within this reach contribute to the health of a river system that extends well beyond the immediate project area.

F. Will the project interfere with water or property rights of adjacent landowners? (explain):

The project is designed to protect and improve the reliability of existing water rights rather than alter or interfere with them. The Gideon-Root Ditch holds water rights dating to April 1871 and all project components are specifically designed to maintain and improve the reliability of water delivery to the system. The new diversion and headgate infrastructure will allow for more precise measurement and control of diverted water, reducing unintended water loss within the system. The project is located on private property with full landowner support and cooperation. Letters of support from the landowner and water users are included with this application.

G. Will the project result in the development of commercial recreational use on the site (including paid access)? Explain:

The project will not result in the development of commercial recreational use or paid access at the project site. The primary goal of the project is to improve habitat conditions and support wild fish populations within the Jefferson River system. However, the project may indirectly benefit local recreation economies by supporting a healthy fishery that contributes to guiding, outfitting and tourism activities within the watershed.

H. Is this project associated with the reclamation of past mining activity?

No.

Each approved project applicant must enter into a written agreement with Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks specifying terms and duration of the project. The applicant must obtain all applicable permits prior to project construction. A competitive bid process must be followed when using State funds.

V. AUTHORIZING STATEMENT

I (we) hereby declare that the information and all statements to this application are true, complete, and accurate to the best of my (our) knowledge and that the project or activity complies with rules of the Future Fisheries Improvement Program.

Applicant Signature: Neil Bannock Date: 5/15/2026

Submittal: **Applications must be signed and received on or before November 15 and May 15 to be considered for the subsequent funding period.** Late or incomplete applications will be rejected.

Mail to:	FWP Future Fisheries Fish Habitat Bureau PO Box 200701 Helena, MT 59620-0701	Email:	Future Fisheries Coordinator FWPFFIP@mt.gov (electronic submissions must be signed) For files over 10MB, use https://transfer.mt.gov and send to bailey.duxbury@mt.gov

BUDGET TEMPLATE SHEET FOR FUTURE FISHERIES PROGRAM APPLICATIONS

Both tables MUST be completed appropriately or the application will be invalid. Please see the example budget sheet for clarification.

PROJECT COSTS					GRANT REQUEST AND FUNDING			
Work Items (Itemize by Category)	**Number of Units**	**Unit Description***	**Cost/Unit**	**Total Cost**	**FUTURE FISHERIES REQUEST**	**Matching Contributions (Cash or In-Kind)*** **	**Other Contributions (Funds not used as match)**	**Total Funding**
**Units = feet, hours, cubic yards, etc. Do not use lump sum unless necessary.*								
Personnel								
Survey				$ -				$ -
Design				$ -				$ -
Engineering				$ -				$ -
Permitting				$ -				$ -
Oversight				$ -				$ -
Maintenance**				$ -				$ -
			Sub-Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Travel								
Mileage				$ -				$ -
Per diem				$ -				$ -
			Sub-Total	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -

BUDGET TEMPLATE SHEET FOR FUTURE FISHERIES PROGRAM APPLICATIONS

Construction Materials									
Bank Stabilization - Site 1	1	LS	$397,322.00	$	397,322.00		397,322.00		$ 397,322.00
Bank Stabilization - Site 2	1	LS	$93,224.00	$	93,224.00		79,863.00	13,361.00	$ 93,224.00
Hells Canyon	1	LS	$7,944.00	$	7,944.00		7,944.00		$ 7,944.00
Side Channel Inlet	1	LS	$157,617.00	$	157,617.00		157,617.00		$ 157,617.00
Diversion Structure - Rock Ramp	1	LS	$145,589.00	$	145,589.00		145,589.00		$ 145,589.00
Construct Rock Ramp (Class II Rip Rap)	718	CY	$70.00	$	50,260.00	50,260.00			$ 50,260.00
Narrow Side Channel at Diversion Structure	1777	CY	$13.00	$	23,101.00	9,740.00	13,361.00		$ 23,101.00
Existing Side Channel Entrance	1	LS	$67,800.00	$	67,800.00		67,800.00		$ 67,800.00
Side Channel Construction	1	LS	$469,700.00	$	469,700.00		269,084.00	200,616.00	$ 469,700.00
Mainstem Bank Build-Out	1	LS	$67,700.00	$	67,700.00		67,700.00		$ 67,700.00
Fencing Plan	1	LS	$63,800.00	$	63,800.00		63,800.00		$ 63,800.00
									$ -
									$ -
			Sub-Total	$	1,544,057.00	$ 60,000.00	$ 1,270,080.00	$ 213,977.00	$ 1,544,057.00

BUDGET TEMPLATE SHEET FOR FUTURE FISHERIES PROGRAM APPLICATIONS

Equipment, Labor, and Mobilization								
				$ -				$ -
				$				$ -
				$ -				$ -
				$ -				$ -
				$ -				$ -
				$ -				$ -
				$ -				$ -
				$ -				$ -
				$ -				$ -
								$ -
								$ -
			Sub-Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
			OVERALL TOTALS	$ 1,544,057.00	$ 60,000.00	$ 1,270,080.00	$ 213,977.00	$ 1,544,057.00

OTHER REQUIREMENTS:

**For projects that include a maintenance request, it cannot exceed 10% of the total project cost.

***Match can include in-kind materials or labor. Justification for in-kind labor (e.g. hourly rates used) can be noted below. Do not use government salaries as match.

Additional budget detail: All unit costs and quantities are derived from the Preliminary Construction Cost Estimate prepared by Confluence Consulting Inc. dated December 30, 2024, which is attached as a supporting document. Minor rounding differences may exist between individual line items and the engineer's total. This budget reflects the full scope of the Upper Jefferson River Channel Restoration Project, however construction will be implemented in phases as funding is secured. The Future Fisheries request of $60,000, combined with identified matching contributions, will fully fund the fish-friendly diversion structure described in the project narrative, including construction of the Class II riprap rock ramp (Item 5.4) and channel narrowing at the diversion structure (Item 5.5). Remaining project components represent future construction phases and will be funded through a combination of secured and pending funding sources as identified in the contributions table above.

BUDGET TEMPLATE SHEET FOR FUTURE FISHERIES PROGRAM APPLICATIONS

APPLICATION MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS

Total should equal match listed above; do not include requested funds

CONTRIBUTOR	IN-KIND	CASH	TOTAL	Secured? (Y/N)
Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Grant (2024)	$ -	$ 1,115,080.00	$ 1,115,080.00	**Y**
Montana Department of Natural Resources Renewable Resources Grant (2026)	$ -	$ 125,000.00	$ 125,000.00	**N**
Gravel from Landowner	$ 30,000.00		$ 30,000.00	**Y**
	$ -		$ -	
	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	$ -	$ -	$ -	
TOTALS	$ 30,000.00	$ 1,240,080.00	$ 1,270,080.00	

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Total should equal other contributions listed above; these are funds not specically matched to the Future Fisheries application

CONTRIBUTOR	IN-KIND	CASH	TOTAL	Secured? (Y/N)
Pending Grant Applications and Funding Opportunities (2026 & 2027)	$ -	$ 213,977.00	$ 213,977.00	**N**
	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	$ -	$ -	$ -	
TOTALS	$ -	$ 213,977.00	$ 213,977.00	