PROJECT: 26-1133 REST, TOUCHET RM 33 TARGETED INVESTMENT

Sponsor: Walla Walla Co Cons Dist Program: Salmon State Targeted Invest Status: Preapplication

Parties to the Agreement

PRIMARY SPONSOR

Walla Walla County Conservation District

Address 325 N 13th Ave Ste 101

City Walla Walla **State** WA **Zip** 99362

Org Type District-Conservation

Vendor # SWV0041502-00

UBI

Date Org created

Org Notes

link to Organization profile

☐ Org data updated

SECONDARY SPONSORS

No records to display

MANAGING AGENCY

Recreation and Conservation Office

LEAD ENTITY

Snake River Salmon Rec Bd LE

QUESTIONS

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

External Systems

SPONSOR ASSIGNED INFO

Sponsor-Assigned Project Number

Sponsor-Assigned Regions

LINK AN EXISTING SRP PROJECT

Unlink

26-1133, Touchet RM 33 Targeted Investment, Salmon Sta

Project Application Report - 26-1133

Project Contacts

Contact Name Primary Org	Project Role	Work Phone	Work Email
Kat Moore Rec. and Conserv. Office	Project Manager	(360) 867-8426	kathryn.moore@rco.wa.gov
Grace Cooper Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Project Contact	(509) 956-3747	grace.cooper@wwccd.net
Annie Byerley Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Agreement	(509) 956-3764	annie.byerley@wwccd.net
Ali Fitzgerald Snake River Salmon Rec Bd LE	Lead Entity Contact	(509) 382-4115	ali@snakeriverboard.org
Jenny Freer Walla Walla Co Cons Dist	Billing	(509) 956-3777	jenny.freer@wwccd.net

Worksites & Properties

#	Worksite Name
#1	Touchet 33 Restoration

Restoration	Property Name
	Ana Crawford
	Charles Sharp Trust
	Chris Oliver
	D & M Yeend Family LLC
	Flathers Benjamin B Trust
	Paul and Susan Proudfoot
	Sarah Lynee Le Canu
	Walsh Charles M & Lola P Trust
	Whitney Oliver

Worksite Map & Description

Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration

WORKSITE ADDRESS

Street Address 6684 E Highway 124
City, State, Zip Prescott WA 99348

Worksite Details

Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration

SITE ACCESS DIRECTIONS

TARGETED ESU SPECIES

Species by ESU	Egg Present	Juvenile Present	Adult Present	Population Trend
Steelhead-Middle Columbia River, Touchet River, Threatened		✓	✓	Declining

Reference or source used

Summer Steelhead Adult Spawning Holding/Migration and Bull Trout Migration Anchor QEA, 2020, Upper Touchet Basin Habitat Restoration: Geomorphic Assessment and Restoration Prioritization 2020, pg 31 steelhead and pg 32 bull trout, https://paluut.ctuir.org/services/uploads/P/1202/S/2256/Touchet_GA_RP_Report_DRAFT-FINAL_2020-09-04.pdf Summer Steelhead Juvenile Outmigration Tetratech for CTUIR, 2014, Lower Walla Walla River Geomorphic Assessment and Action Plan, pg 2-38, https://paluut.ctuir.org/services/uploads/P/1202/S/27/GAAP_Report_December%202014_Final%20Rev1.pdf Spring Chinook Adult Spawning Migration Gallinat et al. for WDFW, 2022, Spring Chinook Salmon Hatchery Mitigation in SE WA, pg 2, https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/3A%20%202022%20Tucannon%20River%20Spring%20Chinook%20ISRP%20Review.pdf#:~:text=Since%202020%20was%20the%20first%20rel

TARGETED NON-ESU SPECIES

Species by Non-ESU	Notes
Lamprey	
Bull Trout	

Questions

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

6684 E HIGHWAY 124, Prescott, WA 99348

Project Location

RELATED PROJECTS

Project Application Report - 26-1133

Projects in PRISM

PRISM Number	Project Name	Program Name	Current Status	Relationship Type	Notes
24-1051 P	Touchet RM 33 Design	Salmon State Projects	Board Alternate	Related	WWCCD previously applied to SRFB for the design phase of this project. While reviewers gave positive feedback on the project, the design application did not rank high enough to be funded. WWCCD received funding elsewhere to complete the 60% Basis of Desig

Projects not in PRISM

Project Number	Project Name	Current Status	Relationship Type	Project Funder
	Touchet RM 33 Restoration	Proposed	Current Phase	Department of Ecology, Combined Water Quality 2027 Grant.

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 is located in the Lower Mainstem of the Touchet River, starting immediately downstream (west) of the N HWY 125 Bridge. The project reach stretches downstream about 2.4 miles. The project begins at the eastern border of the Piper Canyon Watershed (HUC12), located within the Walla Walla Watershed (WRIA 32).The Touchet River flows into the Walla Walla River at the town of Touchet, WA, which then flows into the Columbia River.

#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.

The Touchet River, a tributary of the Snake and Columbia River Basins, supports Mid-Columbia River summer steelhead, bull trout, and reintroduced spring Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha). Steelhead and bull trout were listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in 1997 and 1998, respectively. Spring Chinook were extirpated from the Walla Walla Basin by the mid-1900s but persisted elsewhere in the Snake and Columbia River systems. Hatchery-based reintroduction efforts began in the early 2000s for Spring Chinook and continue as part of coordinated tribal and state recovery programs.
The project reach is designated by the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board as a priority migration reach for Mid-Columbia River summer steelhead accessing spawning and rearing habitat upstream of Waitsburg and Dayton (SRSRB 2025 Funding Booklet, p. 16). While river reaches downstream of Waitsburg often experience temperatures unsuitable for juvenile rearing, steelhead spawning and rearing occur just upstream of the project area (Anchor QEA 2020, p. 31). The project reach is immediately downstream of an SRSRB-designated Major Spawning Area, making it essential for maintaining access to high-quality upstream habitat.
All three species are identified as aquatic focal species of concern in the Touchet River Basin (Walla Walla Watershed Planning Unit 2004; SRSRB 2011; Anchor QEA 2020). Limiting factors affecting these species include excessive sedimentation, reduced habitat diversity, altered flow regimes with increased peak flows and reduced base flows, channel instability, and elevated stream temperatures (SRSRB 2011).
Reintroduced spring Chinook also depend on this reach for migration. Smolt releases from the Dayton acclimation pond began in 2020, and PIT-tag data indicate that approximately 175–210 adults migrated through this reach in 2022 (WDFW). Although no smolts were released in 2023, the project reach remains vital to continued reintroduction efforts by providing connectivity to upstream spawning and rearing areas. Bull trout similarly rely on the lower Touchet River mainstem for seasonal migrations, with adults moving upstream for spawning and sub-adults migrating downstream to overwinter (Anchor QEA 2020; CTUIR).

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

No

#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: Ana Crawford (Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration)

Restoration

LANDOWNER

Name	Ana Crawford
Address	20002 SE 267th Pl
City	Covington
State	WA Zip 98042
Type	Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type	Landowner Agreement
Timing	Proposed
Term Length	Fixed # of years
# Yrs	10
Expiration Date	
Note	Parcel No. 351036410002, 351036130004 and 361031330007

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Property: Charles Sharp Trust (Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration)

Restoration

LANDOWNER

Name	Farmland Company
Address	2828 e 32nd Ave Ste B
City	Spokane
State	WA Zip 99223
Type	Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type	Landowner Agreement
Timing	Proposed
Term Length	Fixed # of years
# Yrs	10
Expiration Date	
Note	Parcel No. 351036440003 and 350901110001 This company has POA for Sarah Lynne Le Canu as well, so the company only signed 1 landowner acknowledgement form for both

Property: Chris Oliver (Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration)

Restoration

LANDOWNER

Name	Christopher Oliver
Address	PO Box 46
City	Prescott
State	WA Zip 99348
Type	Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type	Landowner Agreement
Timing	Proposed
Term Length	Fixed # of years
# Yrs	10
Expiration Date	
Note	Parcel No. 351036130004 and 361031330007

Property: D & M Yeend Family LLC (Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration)

Restoration

LANDOWNER

Name	Vonda Meyers
Address	13809 Cedar Creek Ave
City	Bakersfield
State	CA Zip 993314
Type	Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type	Landowner Agreement
Timing	Proposed
Term Length	Fixed # of years
# Yrs	10
Expiration Date	
Note	Parcel No. 360906210002 and 361031330006

Property: Flathers Benjamin B Trust (Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration)

Restoration

LANDOWNER

Name	Deborah Zalaznik
Address	PO Box 1762
City	Walla Walla
State	WA Zip 99362
Type	Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type	Landowner Agreement
Timing	Proposed
Term Length	Fixed # of years
# Yrs	10
Expiration Date	
Note	Parcel No. 360905220005 and 361032340006

Property: Paul and Susan Proudfoot (Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration)

Restoration

LANDOWNER

Name	Paul and Susan Proudfoot
Address	69849 Proudfoot Rd
City	Ione
State	OR Zip 97843
Type	Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type	Landowner Agreement
Timing	Proposed
Term Length	Fixed # of years
# Yrs	10
Expiration Date	
Note	Parcel No. 360906110001 and 360905220003

Property: Sarah Lynee Le Canu (Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration)

Restoration

LANDOWNER

Name	Farmland Company
Address	2828 E 32nd Ave Ste B
City	Spokane
State	WA Zip 992233
Type	Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type	Landowner Agreement
Timing	Proposed
Term Length	Fixed # of years
# Yrs	10
Expiration Date	
Note	Parcel No. 361031330004 See Charles Sharp Trust property detail notes above for information on POA and landowner acknowledgement forms

Property: Walsh Charles M & Lola P Trust (Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration)

Restoration

LANDOWNER

Name	Patricia Adams
Address	6684 E Highway 124
City	Prescott
State	WA Zip 99348
Type	Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type	Landowner Agreement
Timing	Proposed
Term Length	Fixed # of years
# Yrs	10
Expiration Date	
Note	Parcel No. 361031120002, 361031140004, 361032330006, 360906110003

Property: Whitney Oliver (Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration)

Restoration

LANDOWNER

Name	Whitney Oliver
Address	1655 C St Apt 101
City	Vancouver
State	WA Zip 98663
Type	Private

CONTROL & TENURE

Instrument Type	Landowner Agreement
Timing	Proposed
Term Length	Fixed # of years
# Yrs	10
Expiration Date	

Note

Parcel No. 351036130004 and 361031330007

Project Proposal

Project Description

The Touchet River Mile 33 Restoration Project is part of a larger instream Restoration project that aims to improve salmonid habitat of approximately 2.4 river miles of the mainstem and adjacent floodplain just downstream (west) of the N HWY 125 Bridge (46.295693, -118.353584). The project reach is designated by the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board as a priority migration reach for Mid-Columbia River summer steelhead accessing spawning and rearing habitat upstream of Waitsburg and Dayton (SRSRB 2025 Funding Booklet, p. 16). It is also designated a critical habitat for Bull Trout by US Fish and Wildlife (2010).

Sponsored by the Walla Walla County Conservation District (WWCCD), this project aims to complete restoration of approximately 1.7 miles of the 2.4-mile project area. Work will include installing engineered log jams (ELJs), pilot channel cuts, and riparian plantings to reduce erosion, filter pollutants, moderate temperatures, and increase channel complexity. In entirety the project will require approximately $2,470,000 to complete. WWCCD is requesting approximately $1,834,000 from SRFB Target Investment Funds to complete Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the Touchet RM 33 Restoration Project. WWCCD applied in 2025 to Dept of Ecology Water Quality Combined Grant ECY (WQC) to fund installation of Phase 1 (0.92 miles). Pending funding, this grant will provide $500,000 towards project costs.

Project Questions

#1: Instructions: The SRFB Review Panel will evaluate the answers provided in the PRISM application using the **Targeted Investment Evaluation Criteria**. Review the criteria to ensure the answers in your application address the scoring criteria. *No response required, proposal starts with Question #2.*

#2: 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 Touchet River Basin drains the Blue Mountains of southeast Washington and flows southwest to the Walla Walla River, a tributary of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, ultimately connecting to the Pacific Ocean. The Touchet watershed provides important habitat for salmonids, including Mid-Columbia Summer Steelhead, Bull Trout, and reintroduced Spring Chinook Salmon.

Headwater tributaries, including the North Fork Touchet, South Fork Touchet, and Wolf Fork, provide high-quality spawning habitat characterized by steeper gradients, coarser substrates, and relatively low development, including forested lands within the Umatilla National Forest (Anchor QEA 2020). In contrast, the mainstem Touchet River flows through lower-gradient valleys near Dayton, Waitsburg, Prescott, and Touchet, where land use is dominated by agriculture and flood control infrastructure. In these areas, levees and bank armoring maintained by federal, state, and local agencies have substantially reduced access to the historical floodplain, altering natural channel processes.

The Touchet RM 33 project site is located on the mainstem Touchet River between river miles 34.5 and 32.5, immediately downstream of the Highway 125 bridge. The project site designated by the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board (SRSRB) as a priority migration reach for Mid-Columbia River summer steelhead accessing spawning and rearing habitat upstream of Waitsburg and Dayton (SRSRB 2025 Funding Booklet, p. 16). The project is directly adjacent to a steelhead major spawning area and priority restoration reach beginning directly east of the Highway 125 bridge (SRSRB 2025 Funding Booklet, p. 15). The Touchet RM 33 project would complement restoration being implemented by WWCCD directly upstream of the bridge within the MSA and priority restoration reach (Touchet RM 35 Restoration, PRISM #24-1050). The site is also designated a critical habitat for Bull Trout by US Fish and Wildlife (2010).

Within this reach, the channel is largely single-threaded and bordered by agricultural fields. Portions of the reach exhibit near-vertical, actively eroding banks, while other areas are dominated by gravel bar deposition. The right bank includes several residential structures, located between Highway 124 and the river. The left bank flows along basalt outcrops in certain areas, while other segments extend away from the valley wall, creating wider floodplain areas between the river and adjacent fields.

Downstream of the Highway 125 bridge, artificial confinement is limited and the river actively migrates across the floodplain. Historical channel traces show repeated shifts between the valley wall and the agricultural terrace, indicating a dynamic but imbalanced system. Recurring and expanding mid-channel gravel bars suggest the channel delivers large volumes of streambed gravels. Although large woody material is present throughout the reach, reflecting a healthy upstream supply and transport capacity, current channel geometry and high flow velocities limit the habitat benefits.

Conditions at the watershed, reach, and site scale contribute to the limiting factors identified by the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board (2011) affecting Mid-Columbia Summer Steelhead, Bull Trout, and Spring Chinook salmon. Excessive fine sediment degrades spawning and incubation habitat by reducing gravel quality and oxygen exchange. High flow velocities and simplified channel form reduce refuge and rearing habitat for juvenile fish, while reduced floodplain connectivity limits nutrient exchange and habitat diversity. Elevated stream temperatures exacerbated by limited riparian shading and altered flow regimes, further stress eggs and juveniles. Historic and ongoing land use practices and infrastructure constraints have reduced the mainstem Touchet River's capacity to support viable salmonid populations during critical spawning, rearing, and migration periods.

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

All life stages of salmonids in the Touchet River Basin are affected by limiting factors identified by the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board (2011), including excessive sedimentation, reduced habitat diversity, altered flow regimes (increased peak flows and decreased base flows), channel instability, and elevated stream temperatures. These conditions limit spawning success, egg survival, juvenile rearing, and migration for Mid-Columbia Summer Steelhead, Bull Trout, and reintroduced Spring Chinook salmon.

The project reach is primarily single threaded, characterized by high main channel velocities and reduced channel complexity. In the upstream project area (Phase1), the channel is confined as it passes under the Highway 125 bridge and flows through a straight, fast-moving segment. While the mid-reach (Phase 2) and downstream (Phase 3) portions of the project area are less confined and have shifted alignment over the floodplain repeatedly over the past several decades, high flows have continued to erode the banks and introduce fine sediment into the river. When adult fish spawn (during later summer to early fall for Bull Trout and Spring Chinook, and from late winter to early spring for steelhead) they require gravels free of sediment. Redirecting stream power during peak flows and enhancing channel complexity will reduce sediment delivery.
Furthermore, egg survival can be adversely affected by low dissolved oxygen, often resulting from elevated water temperature, and high turbidity levels. Installing and maintaining the adjacent riparian areas will provide shade to help prevent elevated water temperatures. Riparian vegetation will reduce turbidity concerns by reducing bank erosion and sediment entering the river via runoff. This will be coupled with increased channel complexity which will slow water flows, further reducing erosion concerns.

Enhanced riparian condition and increased channel complexity will improve access to backwaters, side channels, and cover used by juvenile salmonids. Steelhead and Spring Chinook in the Touchet Basin are anadromous, with juvenile steelhead rearing one to four years and reintroduced Spring Chinook rearing approximately one year prior to out-migration. Bull Trout are potamodromous, with juvenile rearing and adult migration occurring within the Touchet River and upstream headwaters. Project actions will benefit multiple life stages for all three species. (Anchor QEA 2020; GeoEngineers 2025).

#4: **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 primary goal of this restoration project is to improve salmonid habitat conditions and restore natural stream processes through portions of the 2.4 mile project reach via the following subgoals:

- Increase instream habitat complexity and the presence of deep pools and high-flow refugia in project reach during higher late-winter and spring flows to allow migrating steelhead to rest peak holding and migration periods for adult steelhead (CTUIR 2020 p.31). This will also benefit juveniles during peak outmigration in the spring (CTUIR 2014 p. 2-38).
- Re-engage floodplain areas and reduce sediment loads during July 50% exceedance (to improve summer rearing conditions) and during the 1.0-1.25 year flow events by increasing hydraulic diversity.
- Diversify habitat available for salmonid species during peak and base flows. Placement of Large Woody Material (LWM) and pilot channel cuts will provide off-channel foraging habitat and high-flow refugia for juvenile steelhead out migrating (CTUIR 2014 p. 2-38 / SRSRB 2011 p. 114). More side-channel habitat and high-flow refugia to rest will also benefit adult steelhead returning to spawning ground in the spring during higher flows (CTUIR 2014 p. 2-38 / SRSRB 2011 p. 114)
- Increase riparian vegetation diversity and extent to increase salmonid habitat diversity and prevent excessive stream temperatures. This will be particularly beneficial during summer months when shade prevents elevated temperatures.

#5: **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**

Project objectives include:

- Place large woody material (LWM) structures in targeted locations within the main channel, along the banks, in secondary channel features, and on the existing floodplain (BODR pg. 3). LWM will include 15 apex jams, 21 deflection jams, 8 single rootwads, and approximately 42 floodplain roughness logs.
- Redirect flow through strategic LWM placement and pilot channel cuts (8), providing hydraulic diversity and reducing stream power along vulnerable banks (BODR pg. 3).
- Encourage the persistence and development of secondary channel features through strategic LWM placement and pilot channel cuts (BODR pg. 3).
- Encourage recruitment of additional woody material near LWM structures, ultimately promoting stability of gravel deposits, protecting nascent seedlings on newly formed bars, and increasing in-channel cover (BODR pg. 3). Project will include planting woody stems along 8.8 acres of riparian area.

#6: **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.

After receiving funding, the Walla Walla County Conservation District (WWCCD) will:

• Apply for permits and cultural resources review: within 6 months after receiving funding assuming we can apply for permits with a 60% design
• Procure landowner agreements: end of 2027
• Select engineer team to complete final design: Early 2027
• Select contractor to implement final design: Spring 2027

Engineers/Contractor
Engineers will have final design complete: end of 2027
Construction complete:

#7: **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?

This project will not take any action on levees or land use upstream but we hope to alleviate some of their effects. Parts of the project are susceptible to extreme changes during high flows and designs will be “field fit” as river conditions change. Minor adjustments to the design may be required before implementation. These would be made in consultation with the local Snake River Salmon Recovery Funding Board team. With the involvement of multiple landowners, we may need to hold stakeholder meetings.

Some site constraints as identified in the Basis of Design Report (BODR) inlcude "At the upstream end of the project reach, the Highway 125 bridge influenced element layout, discouraging placement of design features near the bridge or adjacent to stabilized banks. Similarly, the presence of two homes along the right bank and the location of Highway 124 were key considerations, limiting placement of LWM near infrastructure. Eroding near-vertical banks and bordering agricultural fields were also identified as areas where increased channel velocities would not be favorable. Lastly, the dynamic nature of the river increased uncertainty. Observations of channel migration and active gravel and LWM deposits limited the extent of floodplain regrading and led to a focus on strategic placement of large wood and strategic pilot channel cuts" (pg 7).

Funding constraints are always a concern and finding match for implementation can be problematic. The Walla Walla County Conservation District (WWCCD) will pursue funding for implementation from multiple sources including United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Bonneville Power Administration and the Washington State Conservation Commission and other opportunities as they arise.

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

We will incorporate state technical suggestions and ideas early in the process and understand the collaborative process needed to ensure broad support. Design changes and field adjustments are anticipated and we will rely on the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Snake River Salmon Recovery office staff for technical support. The Geomorphic Assessment and Restoration Prioritization study completed in October 2020 has given us information for a broader scale approach to designing new projects. Remediation and adaptive management will be a part of the design.

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

The project team evaluated design alternatives based on alignment with project goals, likelihood of success, stakeholder input, feasibility, and long-term resilience. After reviewing options with project partners at the conceptual design stage, the team selected an approach that balanced financial and environmental considerations while maximizing salmonid habitat benefits. Instream channel-spanning structures and extensive bank stabilization were removed from consideration due to high costs and resource demands. Instead, the design focuses on practical measures that enhance natural river processes already occurring in the project reach such as wood recruitment, gravel movement, and floodplain reconnection, while minimizing disturbance. Targeted actions, including low-impact pilot channel cuts to improve floodplain connectivity and limited bank terracing to stabilize erosion-prone areas, will support water quality improvements and riparian function while allowing the river's natural dynamics to shape and sustain long-term conditions. The design was informed by hydraulic modeling and inferences from geomorphic assessments of the project site and proposed conditions (see Basin of Design attached).

The preferred alternatives for the project include 8 pilot channel cuts; bank terracing; 15 apex jam structures; 21 flow deflection structures; 8 single rootwad placements; and 8.8 acres or riparian plantings. This combination of elements maximizes salmonid habitat quality improvements by leveraging natural riverine processes, while providing water quality benefits.

The proposed project is part of the ongoing collaborative restoration of the Touchet and Walla Walla River Watersheds as guided by the Walla Walla Watershed PCBs, Chlorinated Pesticides, Fecal Coliform, Temperature, pH, and Dissolved Oxygen Total Maximum Daily Load Water Quality Implementation Plan (ECY 2008) and the Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan for Southeast Washington (SRSRB 2011). WWCCD has coordinated the

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

The Touchet RM 33 Restoration project is supported by the Walla Walla Basin Advisory Committee (BAC). BAC members include representatives of CTUIR, the Walla Walla Watershed Council, SRSRB, federal agencies (NOAA Fisheries, and the US Army Corps of Engineers), state agencies (ECY, Oregon Water Resources, WDFW, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife), municipal and county governments (City of Walla Walla, City of Milton-Freewater, Umatilla, Columbia, and Walla Walla counties, Port of Walla Walla), irrigation districts, Walla Walla Community College, and local non-profits (Blue Mountain Land Trust, Kooskooskie Commons, Little Walla Walla River Group). Members have committed to providing support, advocacy, and resources to realize this project as needed.

Because WWCCD applied for SRSRB funds when it was a design only project, it did not rank above the funding line, but the following statement was included in the project reviews, "This is a great location for a floodplain reconnection project and the project will benefit tremendously from having a conservation-minded willing landowner." This project receives significant support from the landowners involved. Landowners along the Touchet have been taking actions to conserve water resources and improve land management for over 100 years. Land owners have reduced soil erosion by using no-till practices for over 20 years in their agricultural operations and participating in the FSA program CREP. See attached, "Landowner Actions".

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

Yes

#11a: How will your project be climate resilient given future conditions?

Climate change will likely have complex and far-reaching effects on fluvial processes and will increase variability in timing and magnitude of flows. This project will be designed accommodate higher flows, lower low flows and changes in timing of peak events, which are observed and expected trends for this watershed. Fluvial restoration projects focused on the recovery of focal species should counter the effects of these changes. This project aims to improve the resiliency of local ecosystem functions to the effects of climate change through restoration actions that will allow natural process such as sediment and large wood transport, floodplain connection, channel migration, and riparian growth to occur. These actions will help maintain a dynamic equilibrium that promotes more favorable habitat conditions at all levels of flow timing and magnitudes.

#11b: How will your project increase habitat and species adaptability?

A more intact and functioning riparian area with improved floodplain connection will prove to be more resilient to changes in temperatures and flows, providing habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species.

#12: **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.

WWCCD Past Project Examples:
Touchet River Mile 42 Restoration Project
Touchet MS1 (RM35) Design Project
McCaw Reach Fish Habitat Restoration Project
Canopy Cover Improvements on the Touchet River

The WWCCD has been involved in many restoration projects including riparian restoration, bank-stabilization, improving fish passage, and habitat assessments. The years of experience with different site conditions have highlighted the importance of having the full support of and clear communication with involved landowners, partnering agencies, contractors and neighbors. Understanding what challenges each site might present and having flexibility to react to these challenges in real time have been part of the planning process in recent projects.

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

No

Restoration Supplemental

#1: What level of design (per Appendix D) have you completed? Please attach.
Preliminary

#1a: What level of design will be produced prior to construction?
Final

#2: Will (or did) a licensed professional engineer design the project?
Yes

#3: Does the project include measures to stabilize an eroding stream bank?
No

#4: Is the primary activity of the project invasive species removal?
No

#5: Is the primary activity of the project riparian planting?
No

#6: Describe the steps you will take to minimize the introduction of invasive species during construction and restoration. Consider how you will use un-infested materials and clean equipment entering and leaving the project area.

The steps taken will be those outlined in the Washington Invasive Species Council publication, Reducing Accidental Introductions of Invasive Species-- State Agency Field Work Protocols. All equipment will be clean and weed free before entering and leaving the project site. The project manager will be responsible to communicate this information to contractors and partners on this project.

#7: Describe the long-term stewardship and maintenance obligations for the project.

The Landowner and the WWCCD staff will monitor streambank structures intermittently the first two years, followed by annual checks by the landowner for a total of at least ten years. This will include maintaining access to the site for follow-up monitoring and weed control activities. The WWCCD staff typically checks in with all our stream restoration projects after significant high flow or flood events as our part to verify the engineered structures are functioning as intended.

Restoration Metrics

Worksite: Touchet 33 Restoration (#1)

Miles of Stream and/or Shoreline Treated or Protected (C.0.b)	1.70 **Note:** SRFB funding will support the completion of treating 1.7 miles of the 2.4 mile project area.
Project Identified In a Plan or Watershed Assessment (C.0.c)	National Marine Fisheries Service Northwe Middle Columbia River Steelhead Distin https://repository.library.noaa.gov/vi Watershed Management Partnership, Ju 20 https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/Su **Note:** Walla Walla Watershed Planning Unit and Walla Walla Basin Watershed Council, May 2004, Walla Walla Subbasin Plan, https://www.nwcouncil.org/sites/default/files/Er Anchor QEA, September 2020, Geomorphic Assessment and Restoration Prioritization, Columbia Conservation District, https://wallawallariver.org/reports-and-data/assessments-and-action-plans/
Priority in Recovery Plan	(NOAA pg ES-ii) The Touchet river is part of the Distinct Population Segment (DPS) for Mid Columbia Summer Steelhead. (WWBAC pg 85) The lower Touchet is critical over-wintering rearing area for all salmonids, serves as a migration corridor, and provides some juvenile steelhead rearing habitat in fall and winter. Channelization and the resulting lack of functioning floodplain habitat adversely impact much of the reach. Excessive sediment is a major limiting factor for all life stages. **Note:** (WWBC 2004 pg 45) For summer steelhead, in the lower Touchet "sediment load was the primary limiting factor, affecting most life stages at high to extreme levels. Other limiting factors included key habitat quantity, habitat diversity, flow, predation, temperature, channel stability, and obstructions." (WWBC 2004 pg 50) For spring chinook, in the lower Touchet "sediment load, key habitat quantity, habitat diversity, and temperature, were the primary limiting factors for spring Chinook, whereas flow, predation, and obstructions were secondary limiting factors. Sediment load and key habitat quantity had high and extreme impacts across most life stages and were clearly the dominant limiting factors in this geographic areas."
Type Of Monitoring (C.0.d.1)	None
Monitoring Location (C.0.d.2)	No monitoring completed

INSTREAM HABITAT PROJECT

Total Miles Of Instream Habitat Treated (C.4.b)	0.69 **Note:** SRFB funding will support treating 0.69 miles of stream or side channel. This does not include pilot channel cuts or connected side channels as an effect of pilot channel cuts. In total the project will treat 1.12 miles of instream in the 2.4 mile project area

Channel reconfiguration and connectivity (C.4.c.1)

Total cost for Channel reconfiguration and connectivity	$299,175
Type of change to channel configuration and connectivity (C.4.c.2)	Creation/Connection to Off-Channel Habitat
Miles of Stream Treated for channel reconfiguration and connectivity (C.4.c.3)	1.55

Miles of Off-Channel Stream Created or Connected (C.4.c.4)	0.89

Note: SRFB funding will support the excavation of 6 pilot channel cuts (0.34 miles in total length). At the 50% July exceedance an additional 0.48 miles will be connected through a pilot channel cut to an existing oxbow feature. At the 1.0 year flow event, at least another 0.07 miles will be connected through pilot channel cuts.

In total the project will create/connect 1.05 miles of channel/off-channel stream at the 1.0 year flow event.

Acres Of Channel/Off-Channel Connected Or Added (C.4.c.5)	0.7 **Note:** SRFB funding will result in 0.65 acres of off-channel connected at the July 50% exceedance flow event. During the 1 year flow event, work completed with SRFB funding will result in 0.98 acres connected (in total 1.34 acres will be connected in the project area). During the 1.25 year flow event, work completed with SRFB funding will result in 2.43 acres connected (in total 3.17 acres will be connected in the project area). These metrics were determined using the hydraulic modeling created for the BODR and the water depth rasters for current and proposed conditions for all available recurrence interval flows. The increase in acres was calculated by subtracting the existing condition hydraulic model extents from the proposed hydraulic model extents for each flow (metrics calculated with the help of Reid Camp, SRSRB Science and Technical Coordinator).
Instream Pools Created/Added (C.4.c.6)	

Channel structure placement (C.4.d.1)

Total cost for Channel structure placement	$1,259,041
Material Used For Channel Structure (C.4.d.2)	Logs Fastened Together (Logjam) Other Engineered Structures Stumps With Roots Attached (Rootwads)
Miles of Stream Treated for channel structure placement (C.4.d.3)	0.69 **Note:** SRFB funding will complete treating about 0.69 miles of stream for structure placement, including adjacent stream to floodplain roughness areas. In total the project will treat 0.99 miles of the 2.4 mile reach.
Acres Of Streambed Treated for channel structure placement (C.4.d.4)	2.6 **Note:** Structures funded by SRFB will result in 2.6 acres treated. Total project area will result in 4.2 acres of streambed treated for structure placement.
Pools Created through channel structure placement (C.4.d.5)	14 **Note:** SRFB funding will complete installation of 14 apex jams of varying sizes. As described in the BODR, each apex jam will be installed with a scour pool. While deflection jams may result in additional pools being created, it is not the primary purpose of their installation and was not included in the total. Overall the project is estimated to create 15 pools due to the installation of 15 apex jams.
Number of structures placed in channel (C.4.d.7)	31 **Note:** Not including floodplain roughness logs (42 in total project area) SRFB funding will result in 31 structures placed in the stream. In total 43 structures will be installed throughout the entire project area.

RIPARIAN HABITAT PROJECT

Total Riparian Miles Streambank Treated (C.5.b.1)	0.68
Total Riparian Acres Treated (C.5.b.2)	6.7

Planting (C.5.c.1)

Total cost for Planting	$86,875
Species Of Plants planted in riparian (C.5.c.2)	
Acres Planted in riparian (C.5.c.3)	6.7 **Note:** SRFB funding will result in 6.7 acres of riparian planted, while the project as a whole will result in about 8.8 acres planted.

Miles of streambank planted (C.5.c.4)	
Average Riparian Width	90
Site Potential Tree Height at 200 years (SPTH-200)	
Riparian Plant removal / control (C.5.h.1)	
Total cost for Plant removal / control	$26,375
Species of Plants Treated/Removed in riparian (C.5.h.2)	
Acres of riparian treated for plant removal/control (C.5.h.3)	6.7
Miles of streambank treated for plant removal/control (C.5.h.4)	
CULTURAL RESOURCES	
Cultural resources	
Total cost for Cultural resources	$15,000
Acres surveyed for cultural resources	
ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING	
Architectural & Engineering (A&E)	
Total cost for Architectural & Engineering (A&E)	$125,000
AGENCY INDIRECT COSTS	
Agency Indirect	
Total cost for Agency Indirect	$22,200

Project Application Report - 26-1133

Overall Project Metrics

COMPLETION DATE
Projected date of completion

Restoration Cost Estimates

Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration

Category	Work Type	Estimated Cost	Note
Agency Indirect Costs	Agency Indirect	$22,200	
Cultural Resources	Cultural resources	$15,000	
Instream Habitat Project	Channel reconfiguration and connectivity (C.4.c.1)	$299,175	
	Channel structure placement (C.4.d.1)	$1,259,041	
Riparian Habitat Project	Planting (C.5.c.1)	$86,875	
	Riparian Plant removal / control (C.5.h.1)	$26,375	
	Subtotal:	$1,708,666	
Admin, Architecture, and Engineering		$125,000	
	Total Estimate For Worksite:	$1,833,666	

Summary

Total Estimated Costs Without AA&E:	$1,708,666
Total Estimated AA&E:	$125,000
Total Estimated Restoration Costs:	$1,833,666

Cost Summary

	Estimated Cost	Project %	Admin/AA&E %
Restoration Costs			
Restoration	$1,708,666		
Admin, Architecture, and Engineering	$125,000		7.41 %
SUBTOTAL	$1,833,666	100.00 %	
Total Cost Estimate	$1,833,666	100.00 %	

Funding Request and Match

FUNDING PROGRAM

Salmon State Targeted Invest	$1,833,666	100.000000

SPONSOR MATCH

Questions

#1: Explain how you determined the cost estimates

Other Funding

OTHER FUNDING DETAILS

OTHER FUNDING DETAILS

Other Funds: Monetary Funding	State Grant	
Amount		$500,000 **Note:** The application for this grant was submitted in fall 2025, and is pending award.
Funding Organization		Department of Ecology (ECY)
Grant Program		Water Quality Combined
Other Funds: Monetary Funding	State Grant	
Amount		$100,690
Funding Organization		Washington State Conservation Commission
Grant Program		Engineering Funds
Other Funds: Monetary Funding	State Grant	
Amount		$40,000
Funding Organization		Department of Ecology (ECY)
Grant Program		
	Other Funding Detail Total:	$640,690

Cultural Resources

Cultural Resource Areas

Worksite #1: Touchet 33 Restoration

Project Permits

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

No permit data available.

Permit Questions

#1: Are you planning to use the **Limit 8** streamlined Environmental Species Act consultation pathway?

Attachments

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

PHOTOS (JPG, GIF)

Photos (JPG, GIF)

702409

PROJECT DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS

Project Documents and Photos

File Type	Attach Date	Attachment Type	Title	Person	File Name, Number Associations	Shared
	03/11/2026	Cost Estimate	TI_Touchet33_SAL-CostEstimate.xlsx	GraceC	TI_Touchet33_SAL-CostEstimate.xlsx, 702440	✓
	03/11/2026	Photo	AdamsOverlook.jpg	GraceC	AdamsOverlook.jpg, 702409	✓
	03/05/2026	CCA Tribal Notification	CCATribalNotifications_combined.pdf	GraceC	CCATribalNotifications_combined.pdf, 702009	✓
	02/26/2026	Landowner Acknowledgement	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgement_S	GraceC	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgeme… 701247	
	02/25/2026	Preliminary design report	Touchet River RM 33 Basis of Design Report compressed.pdf	GraceC	Touchet River RM 33 Basis of Design Report compressed.pdf, 701071	✓
	02/25/2026	Landowner Acknowledgement	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgement_W	GraceC	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgeme… 701068	
	02/25/2026	Landowner Acknowledgement	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgement_VI	GraceC	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgeme… 701067	
	02/25/2026	Landowner Acknowledgement	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgement_PI	GraceC	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgeme… 701066	
	02/25/2026	Landowner Acknowledgement	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgement_DA	GraceC	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgeme… 701065	
	02/25/2026	Landowner Acknowledgement	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgement_C	GraceC	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgeme… 701064	
	02/25/2026	Landowner Acknowledgement	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgement_A	GraceC	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgeme… 701063	
	02/25/2026	Landowner Acknowledgement	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgement__F	GraceC	T33RCO_LandownerAcknowledgeme… 701062	
	02/23/2026	RCO Fiscal Data Collection Sheet	FiscalDataCollectionSheet_2026.pdf	AnnieB	FiscalDataCollectionSheet_2026.pdf, 700580	
	02/10/2026	Applicant Resolution/Authorizations	TouchetRM33TI_resolution_signed.pdf	GraceC	TouchetRM33TI_resolution_signed.pdf, 699076	✓
	02/08/2026	Map	Touchet33_TI_vicinitymap.pdf	GraceC	Touchet33_TI_vicinitymap.pdf, 698794	✓
	02/08/2026	Map: Restoration Worksite	Touchet33_TI_map.pdf	GraceC	Touchet33_TI_map.pdf, 698793	✓

Application Status

Application Due Date: 06/22/2026

Project Application Report - 26-1133

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

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, all information in this application is true and complete, and if artificial intelligence (AI) was used to prepare this application, I accept full responsibility for ensuring its accuracy and compliance. I understand incomplete applications will be rejected by RCO and that I may be asked to submit additional documentation before evaluation or approval of this project. I understand that if a grant is awarded to my project, I will be bound by all representations and commitments in this application, which RCO may enforce to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Date of last change: 03/11/2026

RESTORATION

				OVERALL PROJECT	GRANT REQUEST	MATCH & OTHER FUNDING			
				Budget must account for all costs to complete the project	*Enter only the amount of the grant request*	*The Grant Request, Match, and Other Funding should equal the total project cost and Budget Check cell should be 0. Sponsors must account for all sources and types of funding needed to complete the project.*			
				Amount	Grant Amount	Match in PRISM	Other Funding not reported as match in PRISM	Source (Grant, Cash, Materials, Labor, Volunteers, etc)	Funding Type (federal, state, local)
Construction									
Category (choose one)	**Task Description**	**Qty**	**Rate**						
Construction	*Floodplain Roughness Logs*	42.00	$ 2,875.00	$ 115,366	$ 78,376	$ -	$ 36,990		
Construction	*LWM- Small Apex Jam*	8.00	$ 26,450.00	$ 195,402	$ 172,380	$ -	$ 23,022		
Construction	*LWM-Large Apex Jam*	7.00	$ 39,675.00	$ 253,841	$ 253,841	$ -			
Construction	*LWM- Small Deflection Jam*	15.00	$ 21,850.00	$ 299,564	$ 247,466	$ -	$ 52,098		
Construction	*LWM- Single Rootward*	8.00	$ 3,105.00	$ 22,890	$ 10,365		$ 12,525		
Construction	LWM- Large Deflection Jam	6.00	$ 32,775.00	$ 181,738	$ 101,591	$ -	$ 80,147		
Construction	*Excavation and on-site disposal- pilot channel grading. (Pilot Channel A (~100 CY), Pilot Channel B (~670 CY), Pilot Channel C (~1,090 CY), Pilot Channel D (~60 CY), Pilot Channel E (~680CY), Pilot Channel F (~290 CY), Pilot Channel G (~180CY), and Pilot Channel H (~10CY))*	3,080.00	$ 46.00	$ 129,496	$ 101,344	$ -	$ 28,151		
Construction	*Terrace Grading*	2,110.00	$ 46.00	$ 88,713	$ 11,571		$ 77,142		
Construction	*Temporary Channel Crossing*	4.00	$ 5,750.00	$ 21,022	$ 21,022	$ -			
Construction	*Work Area Isolation*	49.00	$ 1,380.00	$ 61,805	$ 43,525	$ -	$ 18,280		
Construction	*Cleaning/Grubbing/Stockpile*	5.00	$ 10,005.00	$ 45,723	$ 27,434	$ -	$ 18,289		
Construction	*Environmental controls- permit compliance, best managemetn practicies*	1.00	$ 43,125.00	$ 39,416	$ 39,416				
Mobilization	*Mobilization*			$ 237,274	$ 192,489	$ -	$ 44,784		
Construction supervision	*On-Site Engineer for Construction Oversight*	3.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 68,550	$ 68,550	$ -			
Materials	*Materials for installing 8.8 acres of native plants along riparian area*			$ 88,452	$ 74,834		$ 13,618		
Construction	*TA: Riparian*			$ 6,764	$ 4,570		$ 2,194		
Materials	*Maintain new riparian areas and replant/maintain any disturbed riparian areas.*			$ 29,317	$ 24,107		$ 5,210		
Permits	*Permit Application Materials*		$ -	$ 6,398	$ -	$ -	$ 6,398		
Cultural resources	*Hire a consultant for CR survey*		$ -	$ 27,420	$ 13,710		$ 13,710		
Other	*WW County Taxes*			$ 186,079	$ 145,036		$ 41,043		
Other	*TA: Project Oversight*		$ -	$ 54,840	$ 54,840	$ -	$ -		
			STotal	**$ 2,160,067**	**$ 1,686,466**	**$ -**	**$ 473,600**		

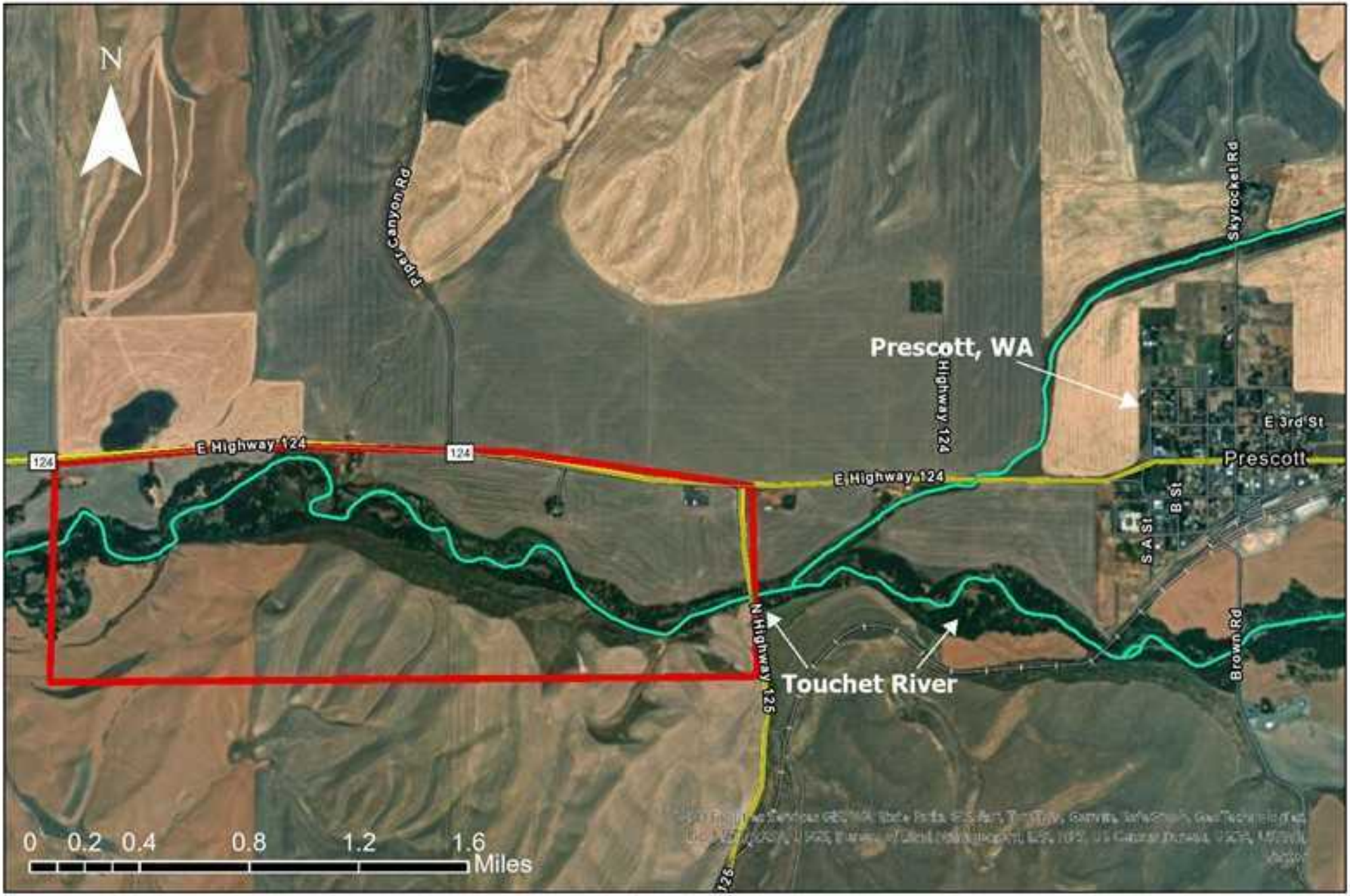
Administrative, Architechtural & Engineering				Amount	Grant amount	Match in PRISM	Funding not reported in PRISM	Match Source	Match Type (federal, state, local)
Category	**Task Description**	**Qty**	**Rate**						
Other	*Present on project results and benefits to region, outreach and education events, volunteer events*		$ -	$ 4,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 4,000		
Final design	*Secure engineering firm to complete 90% design*		$ -	$ 65,000.00	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 40,000		

Preliminary design	*Completion of 60% Basis of Design Report, 2025*		$ -	$ 100,690.00	$ -	$ -	$ 100,690		
Other	*Coordinating with landowners for contracts, design discussion, meeting coordination, and continual communication. This project has 8 landowners*		$ -	$ 2,400.00		$ -	$ 2,400		
Administrative	*Grant Administration*		$ -	$ 100,000.00	$ 80,000	$ -	$ 20,000		
Other	*As-Built and Construction Engineering*		$ -	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000	$ -	$ -		
			STotal	**$ 292,090**	**$ 125,000**	**$ -**	**$ 167,090**		

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	20.000%	$ 65,000.00	$ 13,000	$ 13,000	$ -	$ -		
	Indirect	20.000%	$ 46,000.00	$ 9,200	$ 9,200	$ -	$ -		
			STotal	**$ 22,200**	**$ 22,200**	**$ -**	**$ -**		

AA&E Budget Check	
A&E maximum allowed in PRISM $	*505,939.68*
A&E validation	380,940

Totals	**$ 2,474,357**	**$ 1,833,666**	**$ -**	**$ 640,690**	
		PRISM Project Total	$ 1,833,666		
		RCO Percentage	**Match Percentage**		
		100.000000%	**0.000000%**		



Work Site
Highways
Streams

Touchet RM 33 Targeted Investment Project Map

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Work Site
Highways
Streams

Touchet RM 33 Targeted Investment Project Map

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