Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity
2026 SRFB Grant Round

Final Scoring Meeting
June 16th, 2026

Project Site Visits, May, 2022

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Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity
Agenda for Final Application Scoring and Ranking Meeting
June 16th, 2026 Dayton Best Western

Join the meeting now

Meeting ID: 260 381 896 213 94

Passcode: Z38tZ2Zb

Download Teams | Join on the web

Or call in (audio only): 1-872-240-4517

Phone Conference ID: 307 528 947#

9:30 AM	**Discussion of process and business for the day-**SRSRB Staff
9:50 AM	**26-1147- Walla Walla River Mile 20 Preliminary Design** Annie Byerley – WWCCD
10:10 AM	***26-1140*- Lower Mill Creek River Mile 4 Restoration** Alison Crowley – WWCCD
10:30 AM	**26-1132- Touchet River Mile 33 SRFB** Annie Byerly – WWCCD
10:50 AM	**Break**
11:00 AM	**26-1056- Bridge to Bridge Phase 4 Design** Brian Burns/David Talkington – Tri-State Steelheaders
11:20 AM	***26-1139*- Tenmile PA 71-72 Restoration** Megan Stewart – Asotin CD
11:40 AM	**26-1136- Walla Walla Riparian Enhancement** Ethan Green – CTUIR
12:00 PM	**Lunch**
1:00 PM	***26-1128*- Beaver Relocation and BDA Envelope Project** Ian Wilson – Greater Hells Canyon Council
1:20 PM	**26-1125- Beaver Watson Restoration Design** Kris Fischer – CTUIR
1:40 PM	**26-1126- PA5-15 Phase 1 Design (Road Powerline)** Kris Fischer – CTUIR
2:00 PM	**26-1127- PA5-15 Phase 1 Restoration (Road Powerline)** Kris Fischer – CTUIR
2:20 PM	**26-1131- Asotin Wildlife Area Restoration** Aaron Penvose – Trout Unlimited
2:40 PM	**Break to tabulate scores**
3:00 PM	**Review Final Ranked list and Approve**
3:30 PM	**Adjourn**

Snake River Lead Entity *Project Evaluation Criteria* - 2026

Project Title

Project Location:

Is the Project in the right area?

Project Tier	Points Possible	Description *Applications that contain multiple project sites that are not all in the same priority area will be averaged based on each site location*
Tier I	25	Project is located within a Major Spawning Area
Tier II	15	Project is located within a Minor Spawning Area
Tier III	0	Project is not located within a Major or Minor Spawning Area

Score

Is the project in a Priority Reach?

Project Tier	Points Possible	Description *Applications that contain multiple project sites that are not all in the same priority area will be averaged based on each site location*
Tier I	25 to 35	Imminent threat or Project located within a restoration priority reach and the project type matches the particular priority reach designation
Tier II	15 to 25	Project is located within a priority protection or migration reach and the project type matches the particular priority reach designation or is a restoration project.
Tier III	10 to 20	Project is located in a priority reach but does not match particular designation
Tier IV	0	Project is not located within a designated priority reach

Score

Restoration Projects:

How well is the project addressing limiting factors?

Project Tier	Points Possible	Description *The habitat factors are listed in Table 14; Imminent Threat Projects are not scored here.*
Tier I	21 to 30	Project addresses 3 or more of the identified priority habitat factors
Tier II	11 to 20	Project addresses 2 of the identified priority habitat factors or address two or more of the following protection strategies: upland, riparian, and water conservation
Tier III	0 to 10	Project address 1 of the identified priority habitat factors or address one of the following protection strategies: upland, riparian, or water conservation

Score

Fish Passage Projects:

Does this project address an imminent threat? (implementation only, not for assessments or designs)

	Project Tier	Points Possible	Description *The SRSRB RTT will determine if a project would likely address an imminent threat at the population scale ("I") or at the local scale ("i")*
Barriers	Tier I	45 to 50	Project addresses an Imminent threat based on impacts at a population scale (I) and >1000' of useable habitat is opened
	Tier II	35 to 40	Project addresses an Imminent threat based on impacts at a population scale (I) and <1000 of useable habitat is opened
	Tier III	21 to 30	Project is presumed to address an imminent threat based on a local scale (i)
	Tier IV	0	Project does not address an Imminent threat
Screens & Diversions	Tier I	31 to 50	Project addresses an Imminent threat based on impacts at a population scale (I)
	Tier II	11 to 30	Project addresses and imminent threats based on a local scale (i)
	Tier III	0	Project does not address an Imminent threat

Score

Project Certainty

Will the project work?

Project Tier	Points Possible	Description
Tier I	11 to 20	Project/assessment is based on proven scientific methods and will meet the intended objectives
Tier II	1 to 10	Project/assessment is based on unproven methods but will likely meet its intended objectives
Tier III	0	Project/assessment is based on proven scientific methods but will not likely meet intended objectives OR is based on speculative methods and will not likely meet its intended objectives

Project Size

Restoration Projects: Is the on the ground project large enough to make a significant difference? ("0" for Assessments and Designs Projects, scored separately below)

	Points Possible	Description This section is to reward projects that are large and address multiple ubiquitous limiting factors; the points are additive to points received on page 1 and are additive across project types (assessments/designs do not receive any points; appropriate design-build projects will be scored as an implementation project).	
Riparian Improvement or Enhancement[1]	10 to 12	>50 acres or 75 % of available floodplain	Score
	6 to 9	25-49 acres or 50 % of available floodplain	
	3 to 5	10-24 acres or 30 % of available floodplain	
	2	<10 acres or 15 % of available floodplain	
Floodplain Reconnection[2]	11 to 20	Likelihood of floodplain reconnection[2] is high based on information provided by sponsor	Score
	6 to 10	Likelihood of floodplain reconnection[2] is medium based on information provided by sponsor	
	1 to 5	Likelihood of floodplain reconnection[2] is low based on information provided by sponsor	
Instream Flow (*Saved & Trusted*) (during fish critical period)	10 to 12	>2 CFS	Score
	6 to 9	>1 but < 2 CFS	
	3 to 5	>0.5 but <1 CFS	
	1 or 2	<0.5 CFS	
Irrigation Diversions Screened (Diversions Identified)	10 to 12	>2 CFS	Score
	6 to 9	>1 but < 2 CFS	
	3 to 5	>0.5 but <1 CFS	
	1 or 2	<0.5 CFS	
Instream Habitat	10 to 12	>1,000 lineal feet	Score
	6 to 9	500 to 999 feet	
	3 to 5	200 to 499 feet	
	1 or 2	< 200 feet	
Upland Best Management Practices	10 to 12	> 200 acres	Score
	6 to 9	100 to 199 acres	
	3 to 5	50 to 99 acres	
	1 or 2	< 50 acres	
Conservation Easements[3]	0 to 10	Likelihood of development[3] is high based on information provided by sponsor	Score
	0	Likelihood of development[3] is moderate based on information provided by sponsor	
	-10 to 0	Likelihood of development[3] is low based on information provided by sponsor	

Designs, Assessments

Designs, Assessments, and Monitoring ("0" for Restoration Projects, scored seperately above)

Project Tier	Points Possible	Assessments must either lead to a project or fill an identified data gap and monitoring projects must meet Manual 18 requirements.	
Tier Ia	36 to 50	Design and/or Assessment of an imminent threat (fish passage barrier, screen, ford, de-watered reach) that will directly lead to a project	
Tier Ib	36 to 50	Design and/or Assessments of stream/riparian/floodplain habitat that will identify protection or restoration actions in respectively designated priority reach at the watershed or subwatershed level; Monitoring fills a key data gap in a priority area	
Tier II	26 to 35	Design and/or Assessment to address 3 or more of the priority habitat factors	
Tier III	11 to 25	Design and/or Assessment to address 2 or more of the priority habitat factors	
Tier IV	5 to 20	Design and/or Assessments of stream/riparian/floodplain habitat that will identify protection or restoration actions in an area not currently identified as a priority reach; Monitoring fills a key data gap in an area not currently identified as a priority reach	Score
Tier V	1 to 10	Design and/or Assessment of public interest in habitat protection or restoration projects.	

Cost Benefit and Cost Share

	Project Tier	Points Possible	Description	Score
Cost Benefit	Cost/Benefit	up to 10	Committee may assign up to 10 points for cost-benefit relationship based on community values, past experience with project costs, perceived project value relative to other proposed projects, number of ESA listed species and other considerations.	
Cost Share (Cost share must be documented with high certainty)	Tier I	5	Restoration/Assessment projects providing >25% above minimum match	Score
	Tier II	3 to 4	Restoration/Assessment projects providing >10% up to 25% above minimum match	
	Tier IIIa	1 to 2	Restoration/Assessment projects providing 5-10% above minimum match	
	Tier IIIb	1 to 5	Design projects providing 5% or greater match	
	Tier IV	0	Minimum required match met (SRFB or SRSRB requirements)	

Lead Entity Committee Member Signature

Total Project Score

Do you have significant concerns (technical/sociopolitical/other) with this project? If yes, please summarize concerns here. Otherwise, please leave blank. *Note: This will prompt discussion at end of meeting should concerns be identified.

Snake River Lead Entity *Project Evaluation Criteria* - 2026

Footnotes for additional scoring detail

Scorecard will have a superscript number that will refer to footnotes shown on this page

Additional scoring information

Project Type	Points Possible	Description	Score
Riparian Improvement or Enhancement[1]	10 to 12	>50 acres or 75 % of available floodplain?	
	6 to 9	25-49 acres or 50 % of available floodplain?	
	3 to 5	10-24 acres or 30 % of available floodplain?	
	2	<10 acres or 15 % of available floodplain?	

Footnotes:

1 Riparian Improvement or Enhancement: Enhancement or improvement to the riparian area can include actions such as active riparian planting, invasive weed management and control, fencing out livestock from the riparian area, implementing CREP within the riparian area, or otherwise improving the existing riparian area. Actions are primarily focused on vegetation improvement.

Project Type	Points Possible	Description	Score
Floodplain Reconnection[2]	11-20	Likelihood of floodplain reconnection[2] is high based on information provided by sponsor	
	6-10	Likelihood of floodplain reconnection[2] is medium based on information provided by sponsor	
	1-5	Likelihood of floodplain reconnection[2] is low based on information provided by sponsor	

Footnotes:

2 **Floodplain Reconnection:** The project sponsor must provide information documenting anticipated floodplain reconnection in the project reach. Examples of information needed to support likelihood of floodplain reconnection may include:

- Number of acres reconnected at the average winter return flow after the project is completed.
- Explanation of how the number of acres are being estimated and what the approximate average winter return flow is for this reach.
- Typical projects that reconnect floodplain include: levee removal, gravel agmentation, large wood placement, channel reconstruction, side channel construction, beaver dam analogs (BDAs), channel aggradation/Stage 0/8, etc.

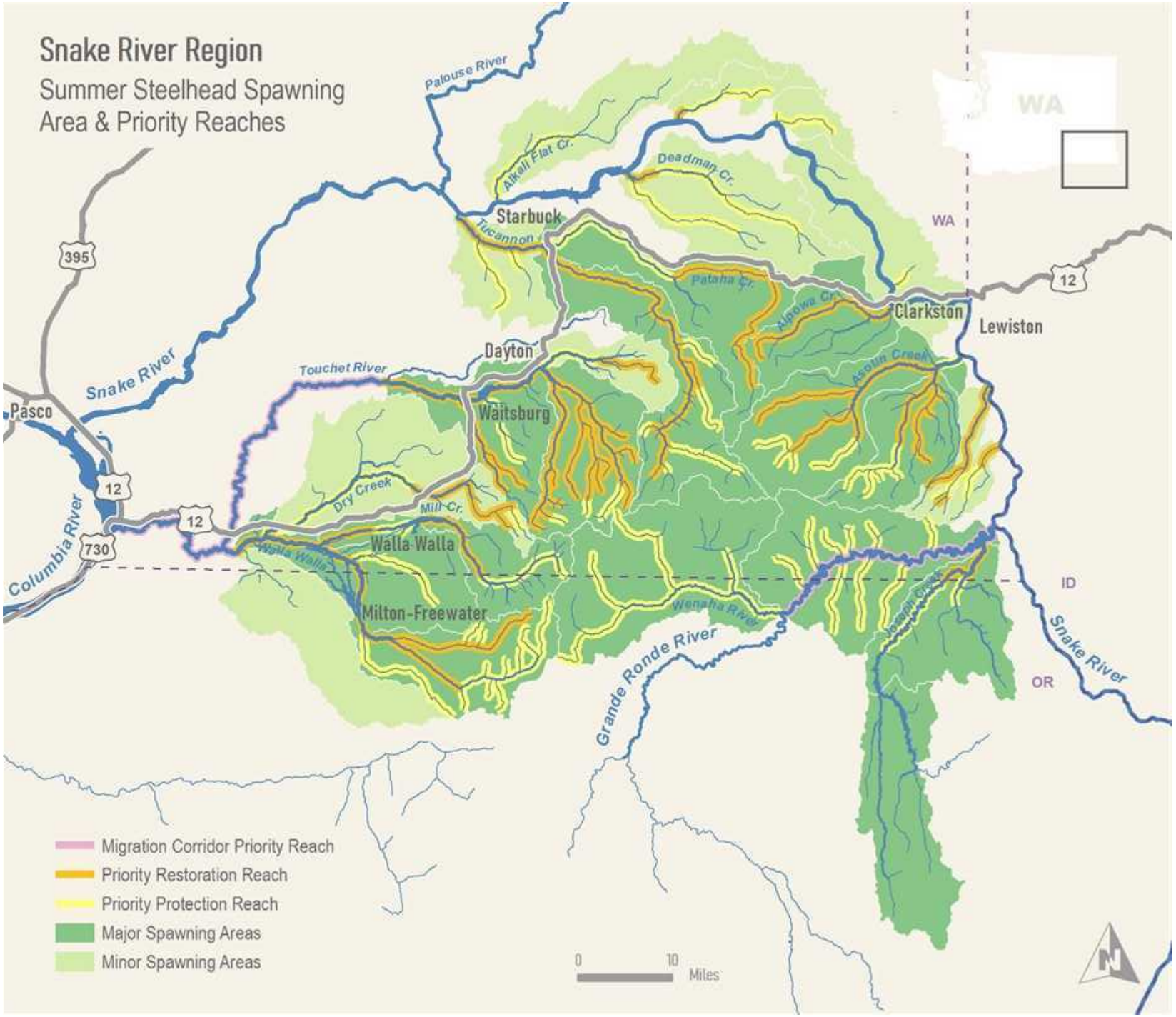
Anticipated floodplain reconnection is in addition to any pre-existing connected floodplain prior to project implementation. Scores are based on likelihood of floodplain reconnection based on information provided by sponsors. This method is intended to facilitate scoring of restoration projects with a wide range of project footprints, floodplain opportunities, data availability and modeling.

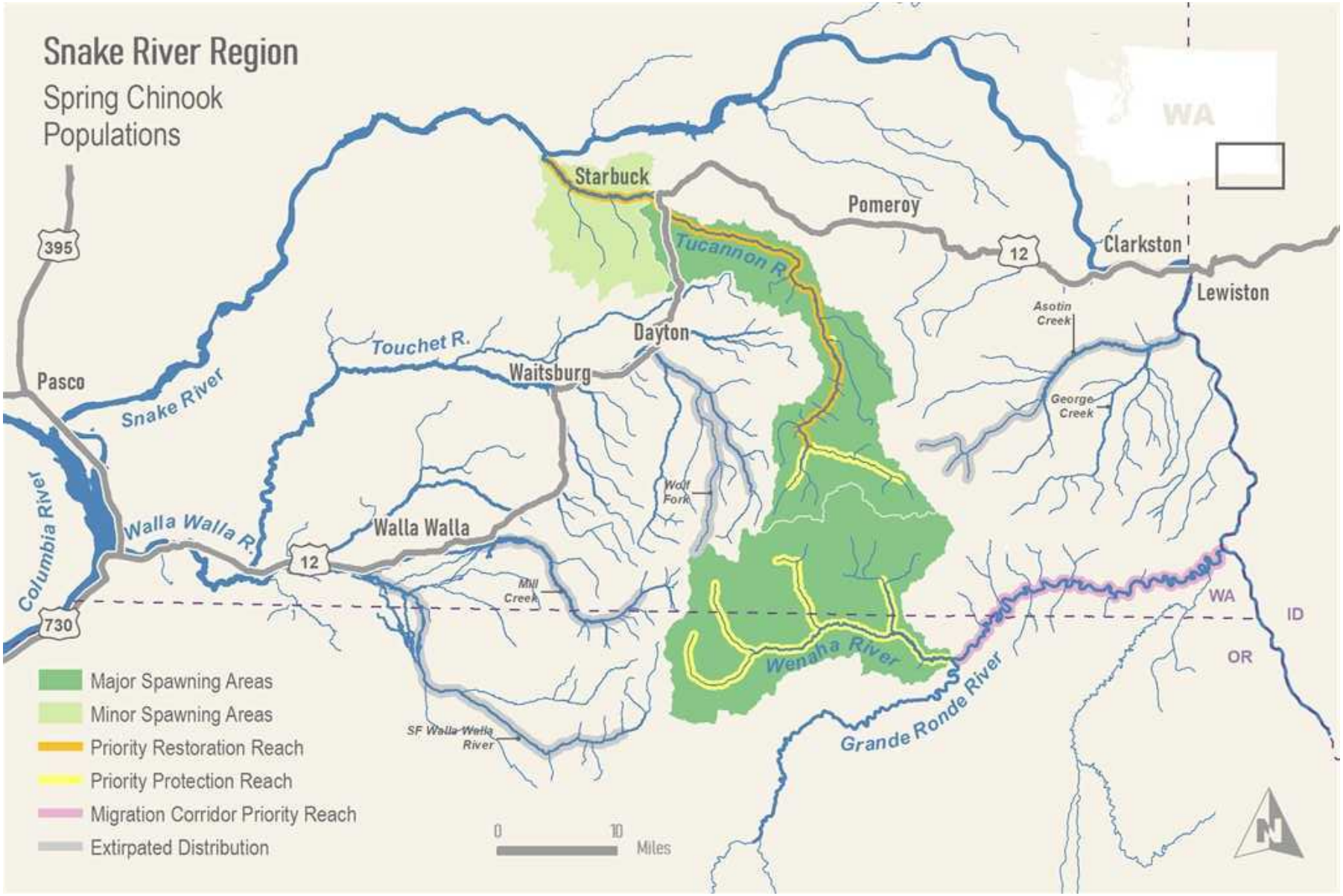
Conservation Easements[3]	0 to 10	Likelihood of development[3] is high based on information provided by sponsor	Score
	0	Likelihood of development[3] is moderate based on information provided by sponsor	
	-10 to 0	Likelihood of development[3] is low based on information provided by sponsor	

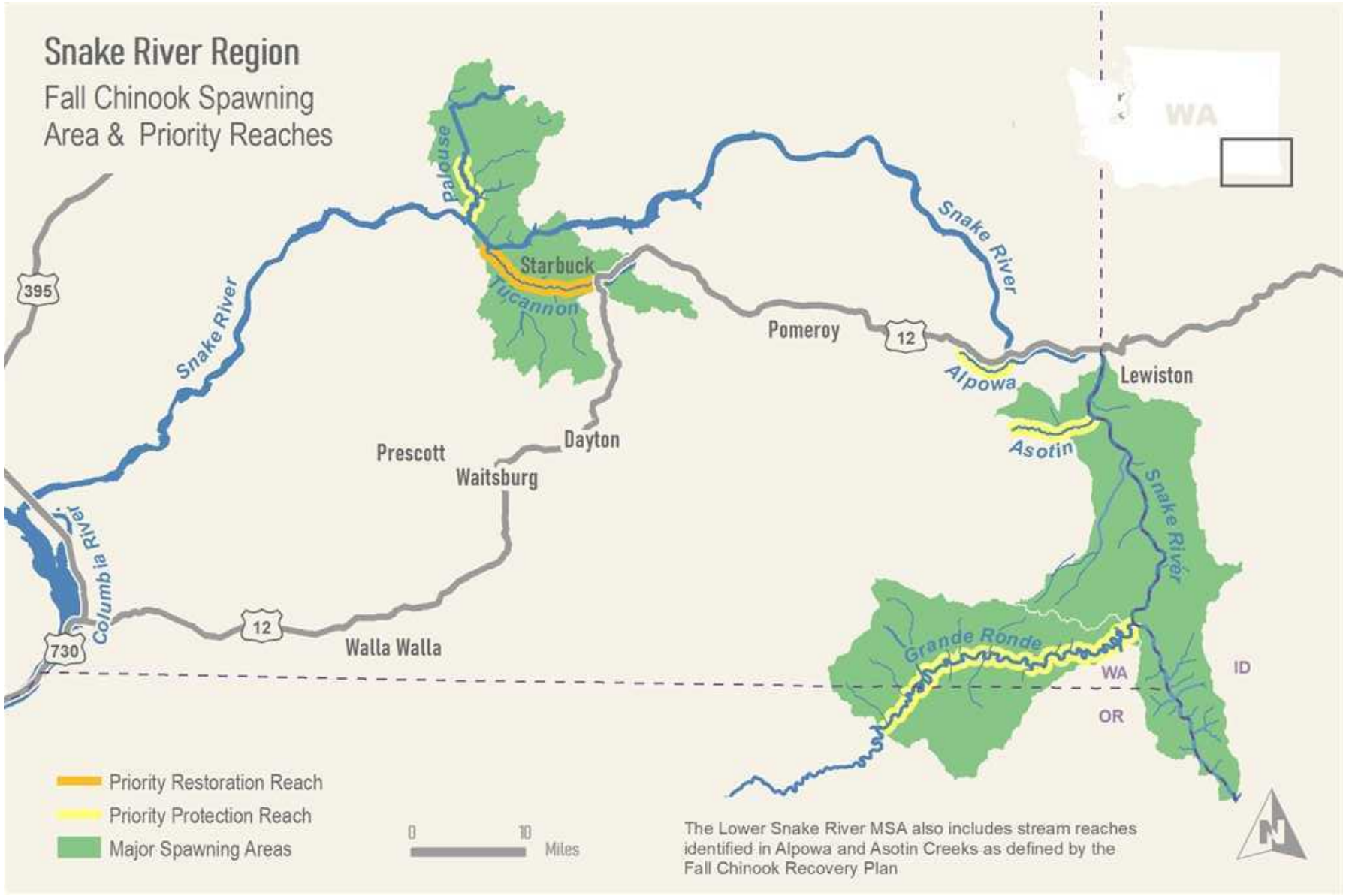
Footnotes:

3 **Conservation Easements:** The project sponsor must complete the Conservation Easement Prequalification Worksheet and deemed eligible to proceed to the scoring and ranking process. Easement proposal requirements include:

- Site management plan, conservation agreement allowable uses, access for monitoring/enforcement, and easement deed in perpetuity
- Information provided on buffer width/size, appraisal valuation information, location, deed use restrictions, restoration requirements, maintenance plan, and proof that easement is of high priority.


Snake River Region
Summer Steelhead Spawning
Area & Priority Reaches
Palouse River
Alkali Flat Cr.
Deadman Cr.
Starbuck
Tucannon
WA
395
Pataha Cr.
Alpowa Cr.
Clarkston
Lewiston
12
Dayton
Touchet River
Asotin Creek
Snake River
Waitsburg
Pasco
Dry Creek
Mill Cr.
12
12
730
Columbia River
Walla Walla
Walla Walla
Milton-Freewater
Wenaha River
Joseph Creek
ID
Grande Ronde River
Snake River
OR
Migration Corridor Priority Reach
Priority Restoration Reach
Priority Protection Reach
Major Spawning Areas
Minor Spawning Areas
0
10
Miles


Snake River Region
Spring Chinook Populations
WA
Starbuck
Pomeroy
Tucannon R.
Clarkston
Lewiston
Asotin Creek
George Creek
Dayton
Touchet R.
Waitsburg
Pasco
Snake River
Columbia River
Walla Walla R.
Walla Walla
Wolf Fork
Mill Creek
SF Walla Walla River
Wenaha River
Grande Ronde River
WA
ID
OR
395
12
730
Major Spawning Areas
Minor Spawning Areas
Priority Restoration Reach
Priority Protection Reach
Migration Corridor Priority Reach
Extirpated Distribution
0
10
Miles


Snake River Region
Fall Chinook Spawning
Area & Priority Reaches
WA
Palouse
Snake River
Starbuck
Tucannon
395
Snake River
Pomeroy
12
Alpowa
Lewiston
Asotin
Snake River
Prescott
Dayton
Waitsburg
Columbia River
730
12
Walla Walla
Grande Ronde
WA
OR
ID
Priority Restoration Reach
Priority Protection Reach
Major Spawning Areas
0
10
Miles
The Lower Snake River MSA also includes stream reaches identified in Alpowa and Asotin Creeks as defined by the Fall Chinook Recovery Plan

Summary Table of Habitat Factors and Objectives for Each MSA

Priority	Habitat Factor and Objective
	Mainstem Walla Walla River MSA **Imminent Threats: Fish Screens, Fish Passage Barriers, Low/Dewatered Streams**
I.	Temperature: < 4 day > 72ºF
II.	Large Woody Debris: > 1 key pieces per channel width
III.	Embeddedness: < 10% embeddedness
IV.	Riparian:> 40 to 90% of maximum
V.	Channel Confinement: reduce to 40% to 60% of stream length
	Mill Creek MSA **Imminent Threats: Fish Passage Barriers (including gravel berms), Fish Screens, Low/Dewatered Streams**
I.	Embeddedness: < 10%
II.	Temperature < 4 day > 72ºF
III.	Large Woody Debris: > 1 key piece per channel width
IV.	Riparian: > 40 to 90% of maximum
	Middle Touchet River MSA (mainstem from Coppei creek to Patit Creek) **Imminent Threats: Fish Screens, Fords, Low Stream Flows, Gravel Berms**
I.	Embeddedness: < 10%
II.	Temperature: < 4 days > 72ºF
III.	Large Woody Debris: > 1 key piece per channel width
IV.	Channel Confinement: <15 to 40% of stream bank length
	Upper Touchet River MSA (Patit Creek upstream to Touchet headwaters) **Imminent Threats: Fish Passage Barriers, Fish Screens, Fords, Low Stream Flows, Gravel Berms**
I.	Temperature: < 4 days > 72ºF
II.	Riparian: >62 to 82% of maximum
III.	Large Woody Debris: > 1 key piece per channel width
IV.	Channel Confinement: <10 to 40% of stream bank length
	Upper Tucannon River MSA (from Pataha Creek upstream to Tucannon headwaters) **Imminent Threats: Fish Screens, Low Stream Flows**
I.	Riparian: > 40 to 75% of maximum
II.	Large Woody Debris: >1 key piece per channel width
III.	Channel Confinement: < 25 to 50% of stream bank length
IV.	Temperature: < 4 days > 72ºF
	Lower Tucannon River mSA (from Pataha Creek downstream to Tucannon mouth) **Imminent Threats: Fish Passage Barriers, Screens, Low Stream Flows**
I.	Temperature: < 4 days > 72ºF
II.	Embeddedness: < 20%
III.	Large Woody Debris: > 1 key piece per channel width
IV.	Riparian: >40 to 75% of maximum
V	Channel Confinement: < 25 to 50% of stream bank length

Summary Table of Habitat Factors and Objectives for Each MSA (continued)

Priority	Habitat Factor and Objective
	Alpowa Creek MSA **Imminent Threats: Fish screens, Low Stream Flows, Remove Obstructions**
I.	Riparian: > 80% of maximum
II.	Embeddedness: < 10%
III.	Temperature: < 4 day > 72ºF
IV.	Large Woody Debris: > 1 key piece per channel width
	Joseph Creek MSA
	Joseph Creek lies primarily in Oregon. Therefore, priority actions for the portion of Joseph Creek within Washington are to address imminent threats.
	Lower Grande Ronde MSA
	Objectives for the Lower Grande Ronde are currently being developed in consultation with ODFW.
	Wenaha River MSA
	The vast majority of the Wenaha River lies entirely within a wilderness area administered by the USFS. The proposed action for this river is to continue protective status.
	Asotin Creek MSA (mouth to headwaters including all tributaries except George Creek) **Imminent Threats: Fish Passage Barriers, Fish Screens, Dewatered Streams**
I.	Large Woody Debris: > 1 key piece per channel width
II.	Embeddedness: < 20%
III.	Bed Scour: Reduce to < 10 cm
IV.	Riparian: >75% to 90% of maximum
	George Creek MSA (tributary of Asotin Creek) **Imminent Threats: Dewatered Streams**
I.	Embeddedness: < 10%
II.	Large Woody Debris: > 1 key piece per channel width
III.	Riparian: >75% of maximum
IV.	Temperature: < 4 day > 72ºC
	Pataha Creek MSA (tributary of Tucannon River) **Imminent Threats: Fish Passage Barriers, Fish Screens, Ford, Dewatered Streams**
I.	Embeddedness: Protect existing condition
II.	Temperature: Protect existing condition
III.	Riparian: Protect existing condition
IV.	Large Woody Debris: Protect existing condition
V.	Channel Confinement: Protect existing condition

Critical Habitat Uncertainties within the Snake River Salmon Recovery Region

Subbasin/Stream	Critical Uncertainties
Asotin Creek Sub basin	Large woody debris, Embeddedness, Turbidity, Fines, Riparian function, Bed scour, Natural temperature regime, Natural base flow condition
Tucannon River Sub basin	Anthropogenic stream confinement, Habitat type (pools), Riparian function, Harassment, Woody debris, Carcasses
Walla Walla River Sub basin	Turbidity, Obstructions, Riparian function, Anthropogenic stream confinement, Temperature
Almota Creek (Lower Snake River Sub basin)	Large woody debris, Riparian function, Embeddedness, Low flow, Anthropogenic stream confinement
Deadman Creek (Lower Snake River Sub basin)	Turbidity, Large woody debris, Riparian function
Grande Ronde Sub basin	Sediment, Temperature, Flows, Key habitat quality and diversity

Final Application Summaries

Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity
2026 SRFB Grant Round

Prepared by the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board Lead Entity Staff

Walla Walla River RM 20 Design (26-1147)

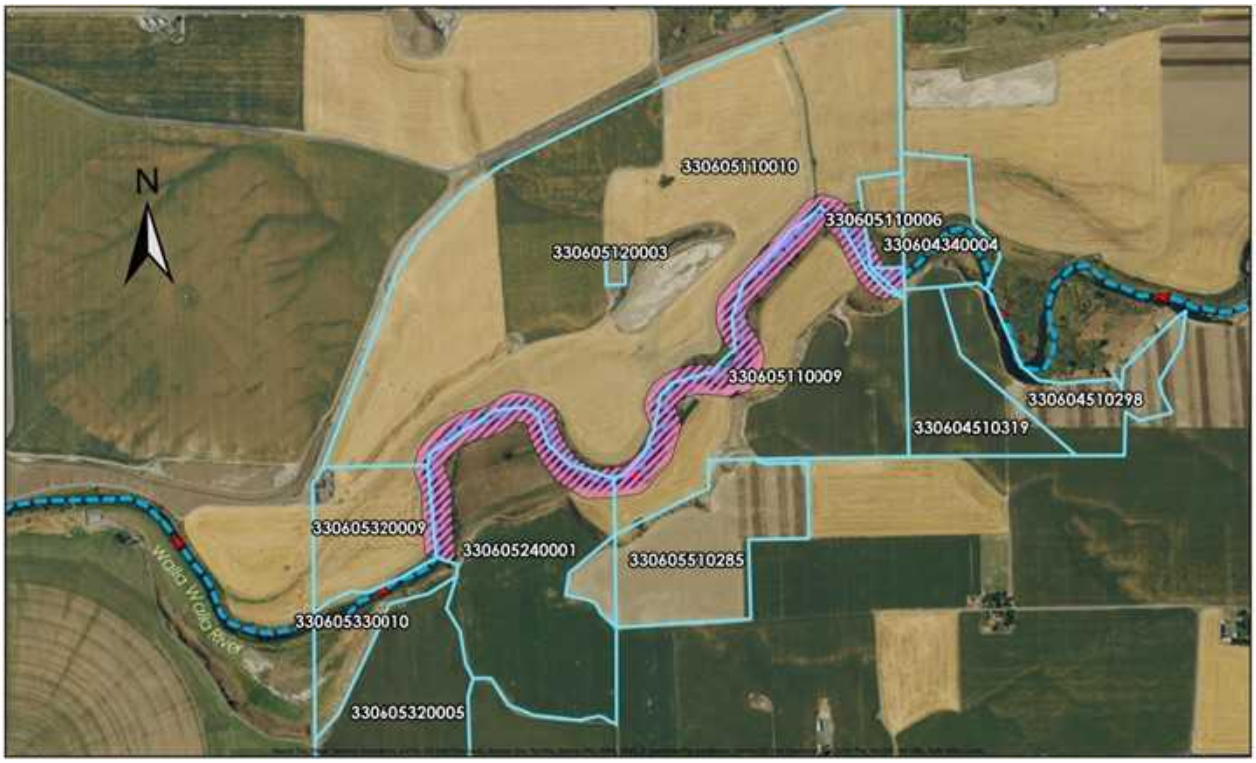
Sponsor: Annie Byerley – WWCCD
Location: Downstream of Walla Walla MSA – Priority Migration Reach
3 Year Plan: Yes
Project Type: Design
Request+Match: $163,925 + $0 → $163,925
Species: Mid-C Steelhead (DPS), Mid-C Spring Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout (DPS)

Description: This is a design project for the project area located on the Walla Walla River at river mile 20. The reach length is 1.25 miles located below the confluence of the Walla Walla and Touchet Rivers. Funds will be used to create a preliminary design for the 1.25-mile reach. The project area was identified in the Lower Walla Walla River GAAP as a tier 1 high priority (Tier 1). The project area is within a migration corridor priority reach for ESA listed Mid-Columbia Summer Steelhead (SRSRB 2023, p. 9). The preliminary engineered design will consider a series of engineered log structures and possible levee setbacks along just over a one mile to benefit Mid-Columbia Summer Steelhead habitat. The intent of the design is to restore natural river processes increase channel roughness elements, promote sediment sorting and storage, and increase occurrence of large wood features.

Goals and Objectives: The project goal is to create a preliminary engineered design that once implemented will increase large wood structures within the stream channel. The desired future condition is to increase habitat, scouring pools and refugia for migrating juvenile and adult Mid-Columbia Steelhead and Bull trout.

The objective of this design project is to provide a set of preliminary engineered designs within 18 months of receipt of contract that adequately detail restoration opportunities. The design will include 2D Hec-Ras modeling. Design process will include an alternatives assessment and selection of a preferred alternative at the preliminary level design stage. The design, once completed, will incorporate these objectives:

- Plant riparian trees and shrubs
- Construct perennial off-channel habitat, construct high-flow bypass channels
- Add LWD to existing off-channel habitat; construct alcoves including LWD; add point bar structures at existing bars; add instream LWD structure at mid-channel deposits and inlet of existing side-channels
- Remove existing bank armor structures; construct isolated bank protection and habitat structures to improve connection and functioning of floodplains.



1:13,000 0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Miles

WALLA WALLA COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Parcel Description: Parcels along the proposed 'Walla Walla River Mile 20' in-stream restoration project are all privately-owned. Parcels are labeled with "Parcel Number" and sourced from Walla Walla County GIS.

Approx. Project Area
Parcels
River with Flow Direction

Walla Walla Co Cons Dist; Walla Walla MR 20 Design (#25-1022)

Attachment #660171, PhotoA_202412.jpg

Lower Mill Creek RM 4 Restoration (26-1140)

Sponsor:	Alison Crowley – Walla Walla County Conservation District
Location:	Mill Creek MSA – Priority Restoration Reach
3 Year Plan:	Yes
Project Type:	Restoration
Request+Match:	$321,761 + $ 465,570= $787,331
Species:	Mid-Columbia Steelhead (DPS), Mid-Columbia Spring Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout

Description: The Lower Mill Creek River Mile 4 Restoration Project is part of a larger instream floodplain effort that aims to reconnect historical floodplains, enhance salmonid habitat, and improve water quality through riparian plantings, bioengineered log jams (ELJ), and post-assisted log structures (PALS). ESA-listed steelhead and bull trout inhabit Mill Creek. This important spawning area has been prioritized for restoration by the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board (SRSRB) and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR). Parts of the project, such as riparian plantings and ELJs, are funded by the Department of Ecology's (DOE) Combined Water Quality Grant. The goal of this SRBF funding is to install 6 LJ and 6 PALS, and to restore 2 acres of riparian habitat along 0.5 river miles. The project is located along Mill Creek, below the concrete channel along Old Highway 12, between Bunchgrass Lane and Wallula Ave. in Walla Walla, WA, 46.03.31.2 N 118.25.21.6W.
The preliminary design of this project was funded in July 2021 through the Snake River Salmon Recovery Board. The 90% design for the ELJs and riparian planting plan is funded through the DOE Water Quality Grant, as well as the permitting and cultural resources. The funds requested through SRBF are approximately $492,440. The budget is based on previous projects and contractors' cost estimates. The DOE Combined Water Quality Grant will provide $30,000 in matching funds.

Goals and Objectives: The goal is to install six ELJs and six post-assisted log structures (PALS), and to restore two acres of riparian habitat along half a mile of river. Once completed, the restoration aims to improve in-stream fish habitat and reestablish natural stream processes along the half-mile project reach. Implementation is planned for summer 2027. This schedule does not conflict with the migration of salmonid species. The project's installation will be coordinated to support the migration and spawning of Mid-Columbia steelhead, which occurs in late fall. The project's goals are to enhance instream spawning, rearing, and overwintering habitats for mid-Columbia steelhead, reintroduced mid-Columbia Chinook, and bull trout by installing ELJs and habitat log structures. Improve riparian habitat in the project reach by planting native species. These actions will ultimately support sustainable river processes to further enhance in-stream habitat. Objectives include:

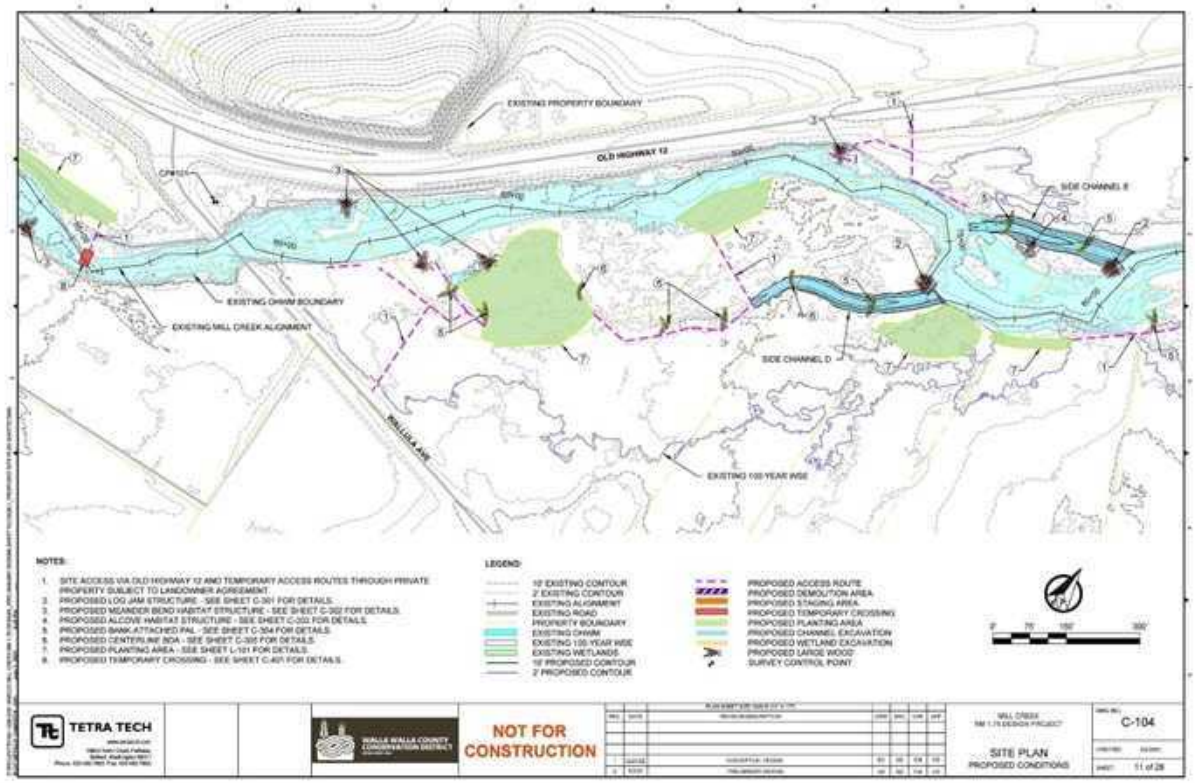
- Installation of 6 engineered log jams. ELJs will be placed in strategic locations to reconnect floodplains, promote bar formation, and add channel complexity. ELJs will enhance habitat complexity through cover, pool formation, and sediment sorting. ELJs will be designed to withstand 100-year floods.
- Installation of 6 PALS
- Planting 2 acres of riparian habitat within the whole 2.25 -miles APE, rather than just the 0.5 miles
- Maintenance of previously planted sites up to 3 acres

Walla Walla Co Conv Dist; Mill Creek RM 4 Restoration (#26-1140)

Attachment #897767, mm lolokaAP_LMC.JPG

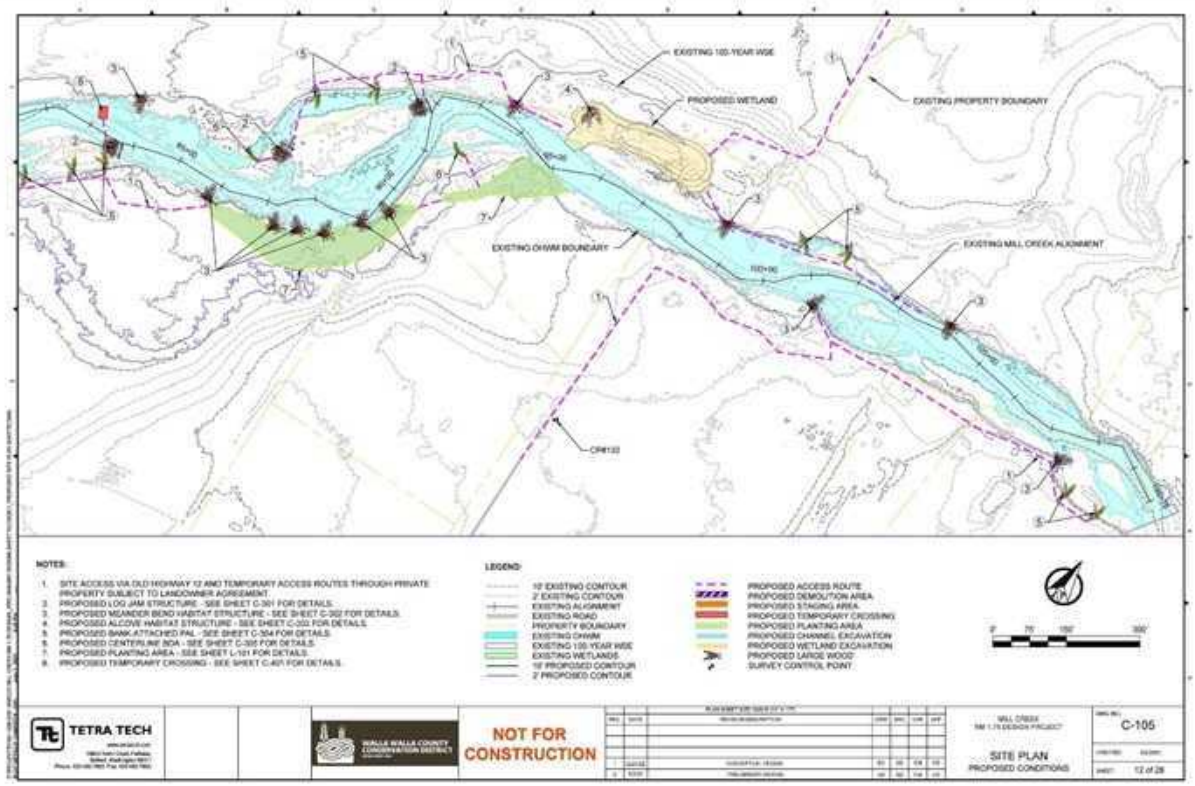
Walla Walla Co Conv Dist; Mill Creek RM 4 Restoration (#26-1140)

Attachment #897781, Cutbank_4AP_LMC.JPG



Walla Walla Co Cons Dist; Mill Creek RM 4 Restoration (#26-1140)

Attachment #700518; c_104 design APE_LMC RM 4.jpg



Walla Walla Co Cons Dist; Mill Creek RM 4 Restoration (#26-1140)

Attachment #695335; c_105 design APE_LMC RM 4.jpg

Touchet River Mile 33 Restoration (26-1132)

Sponsor:	Annie Byerley – Walla Walla County Conservation District
Location:	Downstream of Touchet MSA – Priority Migration Reach
3 Year Plan:	Yes
Project Type:	Restoration
Request+Match:	$467,893 + $1,140,691 → $1,608,584
Species:	Mid Columbia Steelhead (DPS), Columbia River Bull Trout (DPS), Mid-Columbia River Chinook (re-introduced)

Description: The Touchet River Mile 33 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 the 1.6 upstream miles of the total 2.4-mile project area. Work will include installing engineered log jams (ELJs), roughened floodplains, pilot channel cuts, and riparian plantings to reduce erosion, filter pollutants, moderate temperatures, and increase channel complexity. For funding purposes, this project has been broken down into 3 phases. This project aims to complete Phases 1 and 2 which will require approximately $1,220,000. WWCCD seeks $463,691 from SRFB regular funds for the completion of Phases 1 and 2.

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 1.6-mile project reach (Phases 1-2), 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 during 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.

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 9 apex jams, 11 deflection jams, 5 single rootwads, and approximately 42 floodplain roughness logs.
- Redirect flow through strategic LWM placement and pilot channel cuts (5), 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 5.5 acres of riparian area.

Walla Walla Co Cons Dist; Touchet RM 33 Restoration (#26-1132)

Attachment #702396, AdamsOverlook.jpg

Touchet RM 33 Restoration Project Map

DISCLAIMER: While every precaution was taken in preparing this map, the publisher disclaims any warranty of fitness or accuracy of the data.The map is approximate in nature, based on compilation of data from multiple sources, and should not be relied upon or referenced in legal documents, including property deeds, title reports, and contract documents, nor substituted for appropriate survey and/or engineering analysis. The user of the map acknowledges its limitations, assumes all responsibility for its use, and agrees to hold the publisher harmless for any damages that may result from the use of this map. This map is subject to change without notice.

Created by: Grace Cooper 2/1/2026

Walla Walla River Phase 4 Design (26-1056)

Sponsor: Brian Burns – Tri-State Steelheaders
Location: Walla Walla MSA – Priority Restoration Reach
3 Year Plan: Yes
Project Type: Design
Request+Match: $202,500 + $0 → $202,500
Species: Mid-C Steelhead (DPS), Mid-C Spring Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout (DPS)

Description: Tri-State Steelheaders Inc. proposes to update the Phase IV restoration designs developed as a part of PRISM #14-1902 because high spring flows significantly changed instream conditions in this reach of the Walla Walla River. The design will complete the 4th and final phase of the project just upstream of Lowden Gardena Road.

The Bridge to Bridge Restoration Design completed in 2010 (PRISM #08-2028) developed preliminary plans to improve channel complexity, create off channel habitat, and encourage side channels in nearly two miles of the Walla Walla River near Lowden, and Touchet in Walla Wall County, WA. Final Design and Implementation was broken down to include these phases:

-Ph I (11-1588) restored the uppermost ~1/2 mile, downstream of McDonald road in 2013.

-Ph II (17-1267)) moved downstream to restore 0.6 mi in 2021.

- Ph III (19-1497) moved downstream, to design restoration along 0.52 rivermiles

The Bridge to Bridge section of the Walla Walla River is identified by The Snake River Salmon Recovery Plan as a priority restoration reach in the Walla Walla mainstem major spawning area. Adult and juvenile summer steelhead and spring Chinook use the project reach during their migrations and Bull Trout occur there seasonally. Other species of cultural value and state concern that utilize the project reach are Margined Sculpin, Leopard Dace, and River Lamprey.

Goals and Objectives: The overarching objective of this project is to improve and diversify the aquatic, riparian, and upland habitat while increasing flood plain connectivity and minimizing excessive terrace erosion within project reach. This will ultimately enhance the quantity, quality, and diversity of habitat for target species, especially for out-migrating juveniles and winter rearing.

Objective 1: Add large wood structures including bank rootwads and flow deflection jams and apex jams, providing increased spawning gravel bars, pool and cover for juveniles, and stream braiding.

Objective 2: Plant riparian species including willow, water birch, black cottonwood, and redosier dogwood. Plant grass species like basin wildrye, bluegrass, and snake river wheatgrass.

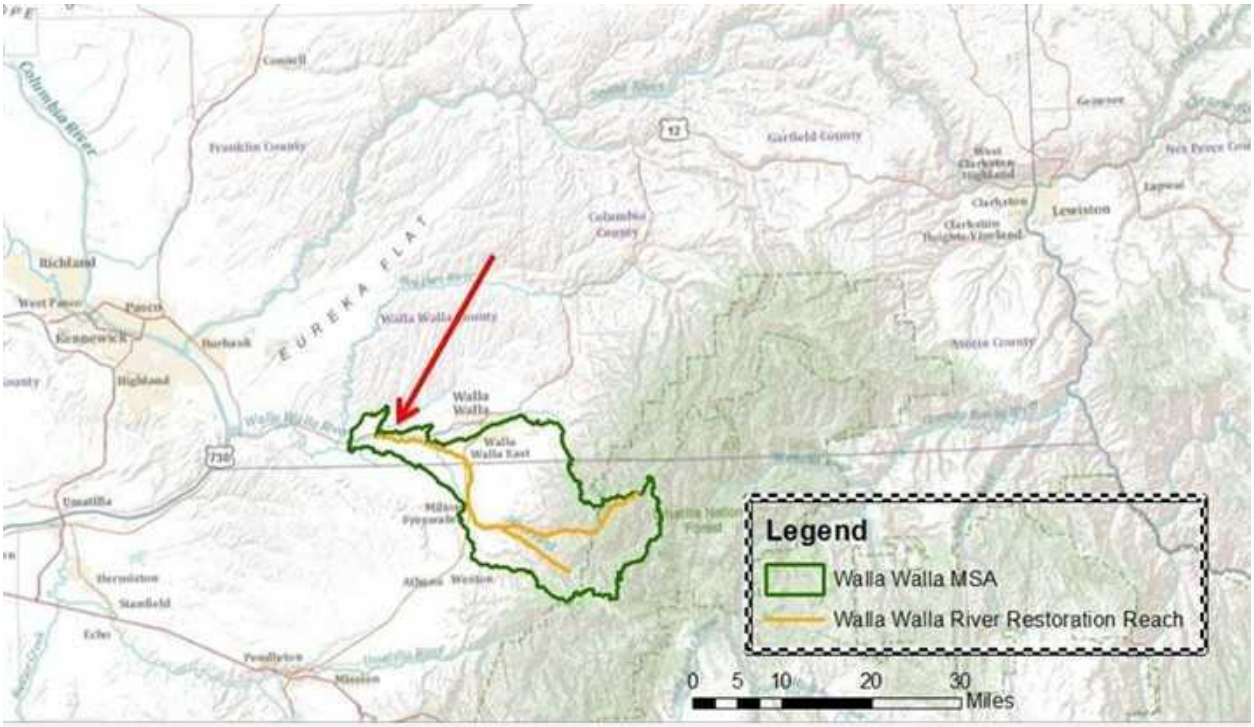
Objective 3: Minimize bank erosion along upper terraces with riparian plantings on targeted unstable banks.

Objective 4: Increase floodplain connectivity with excavation and enhancement with LWD of side channels to improve off channel winter rearing habitat.

Objective 5: To meet landowner expectations by replacing aging irrigation infrastructure (well pump and main line) at landowner's expense.

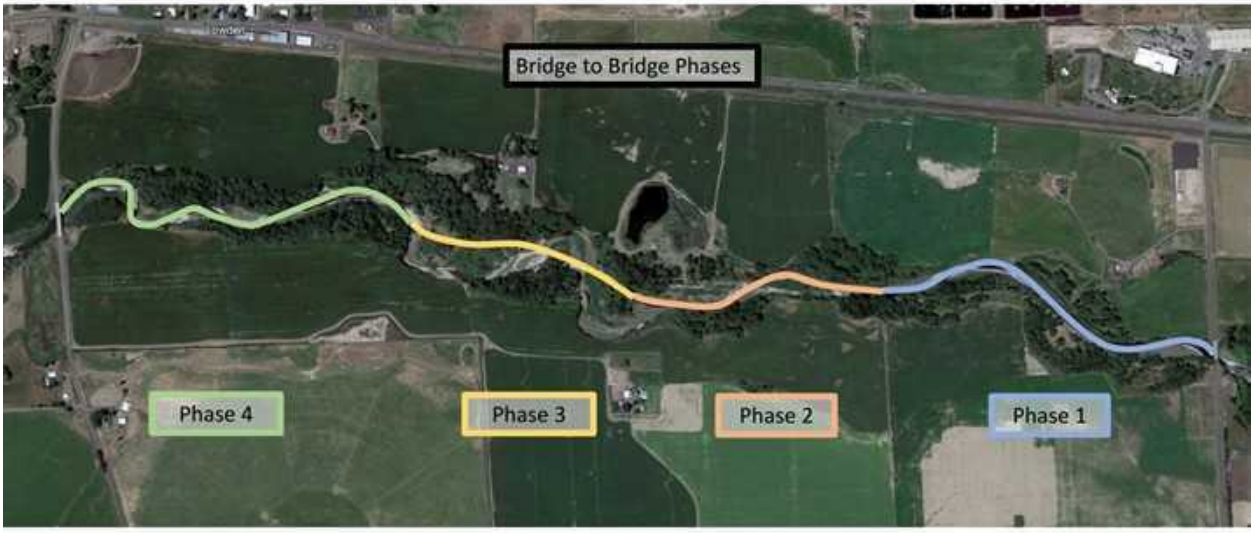
Tri-State Steelheaders Inc; Walla Walla River Bridge to Bridge Phase 4 Design (#26-1056)

Attachment #552458, Phase4_5212022.jpg



Tri-State Steelheaders Inc; Walla Walla River Bridge to Bridge Phase 4 Design (#26-1056)

Attachment #550470, B2B_VicinityMap.JPG (1).JPG


Bridge to Bridge Phases
Phase 4
Phase 3
Phase 2
Phase 1

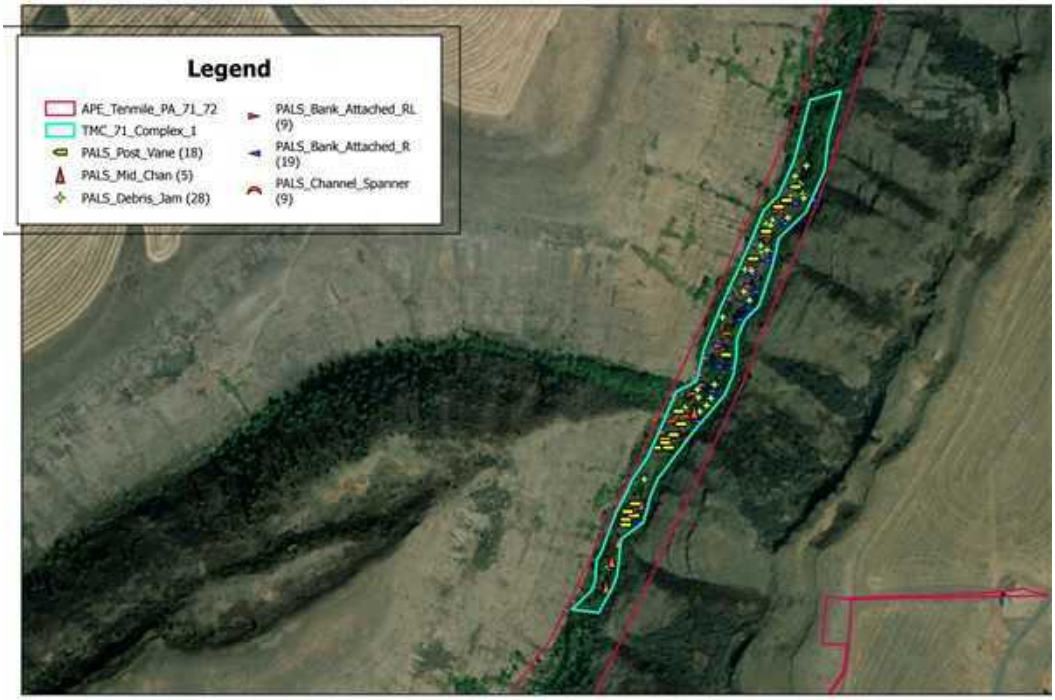
Tenmile Creek PA 71-72 Restoration (26-1139)

Sponsor: Megan Stewart – Asotin County Conservation District
Location: Tenmile Creek mSA – Priority Restoration Reach
3 Year Plan: Yes
Project Type: Restoration
Request+Match: $259,575 + $87,025 → $346,600
Species: Snake River Steelhead (DPS)

Description: The Asotin County Conservation District is sponsoring the Tenmile Creek Project Area 71 & 72 Restoration project to install instream wood habitat structures. The begins at RM 10.8 and ends at RM 12.8. The intent is to improve Steelhead habitat for migration, spawning, and rearing life stages. The goals of the project are to promote overbank flow, increase complexity, and improve sediment & water retention. Tenmile creek is listed as a minor spawning area and Priority Restoration Reach in Tenmile Creek, a tributary to the Snake River. More information about this project is available in the Asotin County Conceptual Restoration Plan: https://srpsecure.rco.wa.gov/file/320/25509.

Goals and Objectives: The project goals are to protect and enhance riparian and fluvial processes in Tenmile Creek by adding LWD to the channel and floodplain, controlling invasive vegetation, improving access to floodplain and to flood channels, and promoting overbank flow.
Objectives:

- Improve access to 1500 feet of flood channel habitat to support juvenile rearing and over-wintering habitat
- Provide 8 acres of floodplain connectivity with a target of overbank flows at the annual high flow reoccurrence
- Install 170 LWD structures over approximately 9,300 feet of channel length to provide instream channel complexity, develop approximately 55 pools and promote overbank flows
- Control noxious weeds to support native and desirable riparian vegetation on 101 acres
- Plant 1500 trees and shrubs to increase riparian quality, quantity, diversity and canopy cover.



Asotin County Conservation District

Tenmile Creek PA 71-72 Habitat Restoration Project
COMPLEX 1 DETAIL MAP - DRAFT

Asotin Co Conservation Dist; Tennile PA 71-72 Restoration (#26-1136)

Attachment #698638, Photo 1.jpg

Asotin Co Conservation Dist; Tennile PA 71-72 Restoration (#26-1136)

Attachment #698634, Photo 5.JPG

Walla Walla Riparian Enhancement Riparian (26-1136)

Sponsor:	Ethan Green – Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Location:	Walla Walla MSA, Touchet MSA– Priority Restoration Reaches
3 Year Plan:	Yes
Project Type:	Restoration
Request+Match:	$249,238 + $71,400 → $320,638
Species:	Mid-C Steelhead (DPS), Mid-C Spring Chinook, Columbia River Bull Trout (DPS)

Description: This Project will support the development of healthy riparian habitat at four recently completed floodplain reconnection projects. Worksites are located on the North Fork Touchet (2020 NFT RM 1.3-1.8, and 2021 NFT RM 1.8-2.6) as well as the Walla Walla River Mile 32.5 Floodplain Restoration Project Site.

This project would continue to develop a healthy riparian forest at the North Fork Touchet and Walla Walla River 32.5 Floodplain Reconnection and Habitat Enhancement Projects. Priority Species Supported: Middle Columbia River summer steelhead, Spring Chinook salmon, bull trout

Goals and Objectives: The goal of this project is to support the development of healthy riparian forest at recently completed floodplain restoration project site.

- Install successional planting over the course of five years.
- Implement weed management to allow native plants to establish.
- Monitor plant survival and backfill planting as needed.

Upland Planting
South Bank Riparian Planting
North Riparian Bank Planting

0 125 250 500 Feet

N

Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Walla Walla Riparian Enhancement (#20-1136)

Attachment #701714, North Fork Touchet

Deer Pond Rd
North Fork Touchet River
Upland Planting
Riparian Planting
0 155 310 620 Feet
N

Sponsor: Ian Wilson – Greater Hells Canyon Council
Location: Tucannon MSA – Priority Restoration Reach, Other Sites TBD
3 Year Plan: Yes
Project Type: Restoration
Request+Match: $261,680 + $15,200 → $275,880
Species: Snake River Steelhead (DPS),

Description: This project restores riparian and floodplain function within SRSRB priority reaches through beaver-assisted, low-tech process-based (LTPBR) restoration. The primary objective is to improve riparian condition, elevate local groundwater tables, reconnect floodplains, and increase habitat capacity for ESA-listed salmonids. The project includes maintaining existing beaver dams and beaver dam analogs (BDAs), constructing 2-4 new BDAs at each site as needed, and relocating beavers to BRAT-vetted SRSRB priority reaches once conditions improve.

Implementation is phased: Phase 1 maintains current structures or builds new BDAs as needed and adds willow staking near them to boost groundwater, soil moisture, and vegetation recovery. Phase 2 relocates beavers after forage and building materials have increased, lowering relocation risk and supporting lasting riparian function. Willows will be strategically placed next to structures where ponding and increased soil moisture are likely to accelerate recruitment of native woody species, stabilize banks, improve shade, and provide future forage and building material for beaver. Planting will not occur as a stand-alone riparian enhancement but will directly support hydrologic restoration actions.

Goals and Objectives: The overall goal of this project is to improve riparian function and floodplain connectivity to advance recovery of self-sustaining stream processes within multiple priority reaches of the Snake River Salmon Recovery Region. Specifically the project goals are to:

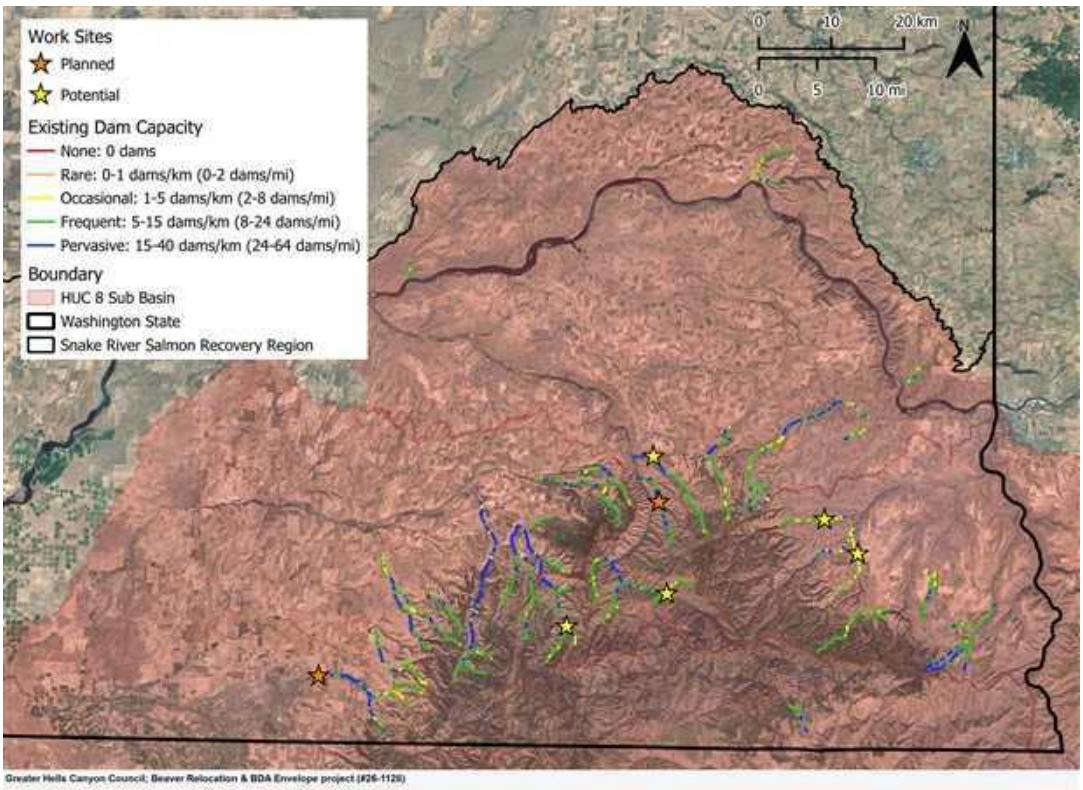
Improve riparian function through willow and cottonwood staking, implementation and maintenance of BDAs and beaver dams, and beaver relocation which would impact all life stages of ESA listed salmonids by increasing riparian cover to attenuate high summer stream temperatures and potentially increase juvenile forage by increasing habitat for macroinvertebrate species attenuate high summer stream temperatures through the implementation and maintenance of BDAs and beaver dams and beaver relocation which would impact all life stages of ESA listed salmonids increase in-stream habitat complexity and floodplain connectivity through the implementation and maintenance of BDAs and beaver dams, and beaver relocation which would improve juvenile rearing and overwinter survival which are recognized bottlenecks in recovery though an increase in pools and off-channel habitat during high flows all while supporting long-term beaver recolonization as a natural restoration strategy.

Phase 1 would be within the first 1-2 years of project 2027-2029:

- Identify 2-3 additional sites within the pre-identified priority restoration reaches from previous work by working with the local restoration community to select sites that would gain the most from maintenance, construction of BDAs, and beaver relocation.
- Maintain and enhance existing abandoned beaver dams and BDAs and construct 2 to 4 BDAs at 3 priority reach sites, as needed, to create ponded habitat (pools), increased floodplain connection, attenuation of high summer stream temperatures and readiness for beaver relocation with 0.1 miles of stream length improved per site (0.2-0.3 miles total for 3 sites). Additionally, increased floodplain interaction and groundwater exchange improve summer base flows and riparian function.
- Plant cottonwood/willow stakes after construction or maintenance of BDAs and beaver dams to increase riparian vegetation by 0.7 acres per site (~2.1 acre total for 3 sites). By planting after BDA installation, the project leverages an expanded water table and improved floodplain connectivity to maximize new plant survival.

Phase 2 2028-2031:

- Relocate 3 beaver families 1 per site from Phase 1. If beavers stay at relocated sites it is likely the numbers from above would increase greatly.
- Adaptive management of sites would occur to increase or maintain Phase 1 objectives or if beavers don't stay when relocated they could be relocated to the same site after additional improvements have been made.



Greater Hells Canyon Council; Beaver Relocation & BDA Envelope project (#26-1128)

Attachment #702262, 2026 Beaver Relocation & BDA Envelope Site Map.jpeg

Greater Hells Canyon Council; Beaver Relocation & BDA Envelope project (#26-1128)

Attachment #702263, SitePhoto1_MillCreek.JPEG

Greater Hells Canyon Council; Beaver Relocation & BDA Envelope project (#26-1128)

Attachment #702264, SitePhoto2_MillCreek.JPEG

Beaver Watson Restoration Design (26-1125)

Sponsor: Rory Corrigan--CTUIR
Location: Upper Tucannon MSA – Priority Restoration Reach
3 Year Plan: Yes
Project Type: Design
Request+Match: $360,000 + $0 → $360,000
Species: Snake River Steelhead (DPS), Snake River Spring Chinook, Snake River Fall Chinook

Description The project will work with the Tucannon implementers to develop concepts assess alternatives and create a design to relocate Beaver and Watson lakes out of the floodplain, remove the the infrastructure from the river and floodplain, as well as the levees surrounding them, and the restoration of the floodplain and river in that footprint. The project area is within the Tucannon sub-basin within the priority spawning and summer rearing area of Snake River Spring Chinook and Summer Steelhead. The project will prepare a design for the removal two lakes and their infrastructure, including 0.3 miles of levees, and restoration of roughly 30 acres of floodplain. Beaver Lake and Watson Lake currently occupy roughly half of the available floodplain space creating a confined reach where a high velocity channel creates poor habitat, and a meander that is rapidly eroding the current road prism requiring frequent intervention.

Goals and Objectives: Project goals include creating a shovel-ready design that: a) removes Beaver-Watson lakes and the levies surrounding them, b) creates complex channel morphology and inundates and utilizes floodplain space at regular intervals, c) restores hydrologic and geomorphic processes, d) creates quality spawning and rearing habitat. A successful design will benefit multiple life stages both for key salmonids (Steelhead, Chinook, Bull trout), and also lamprey and freshwater mussels. The goal would be to readily use the floodplain; not just have it engage at larger AEP events ensuring beneficial conditions at key seasonal times while also building resilience for higher flows. Decreased stream power creates better habitat and bed composition that benefits spawners, and access to floodplain and off-channel habitat will benefit juvenile life stages through refugia and access to a more diverse food source.

Design objectives are as follows:

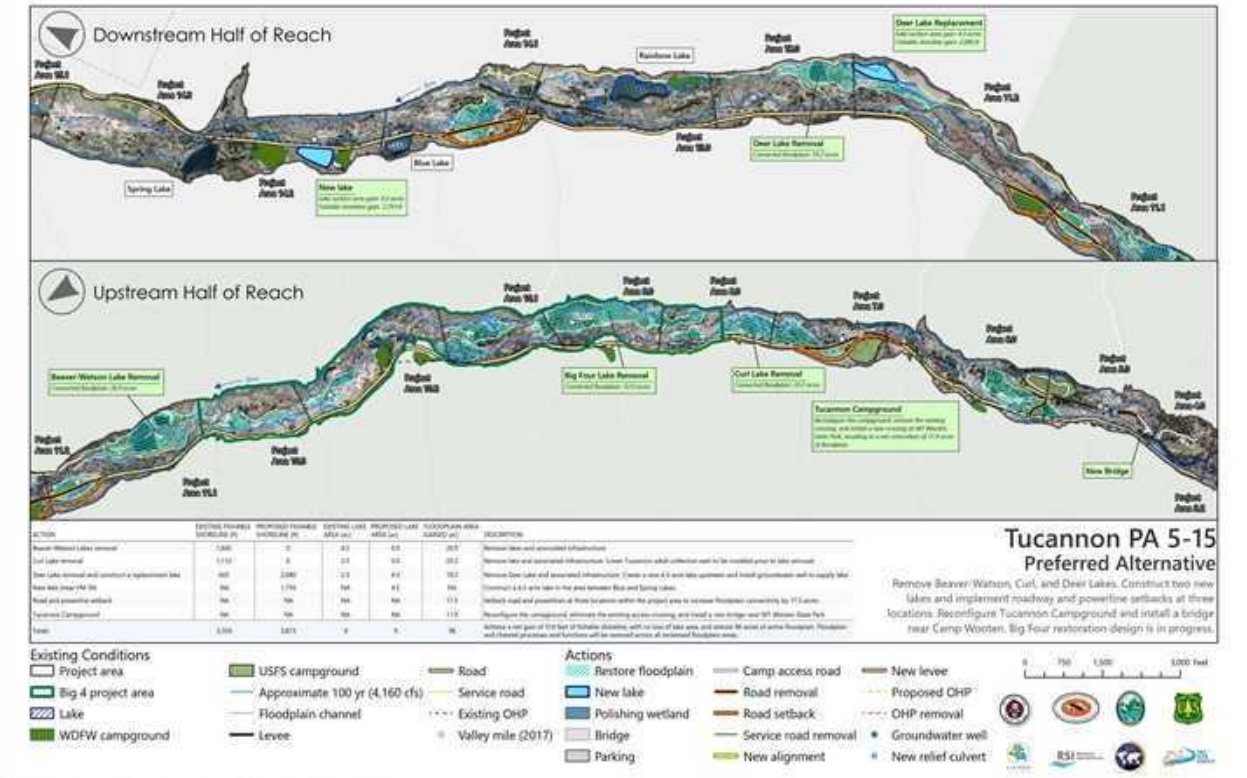
1. Connectivity 30 acres of new high quality floodplain habitat at 2-yr event extent

2. Maintain at least 10 acres of floodplain connectivity for 90 days continuously annually.

3. Increase in-channel complexity with a wood loading rate of 100 key pieces per river mile

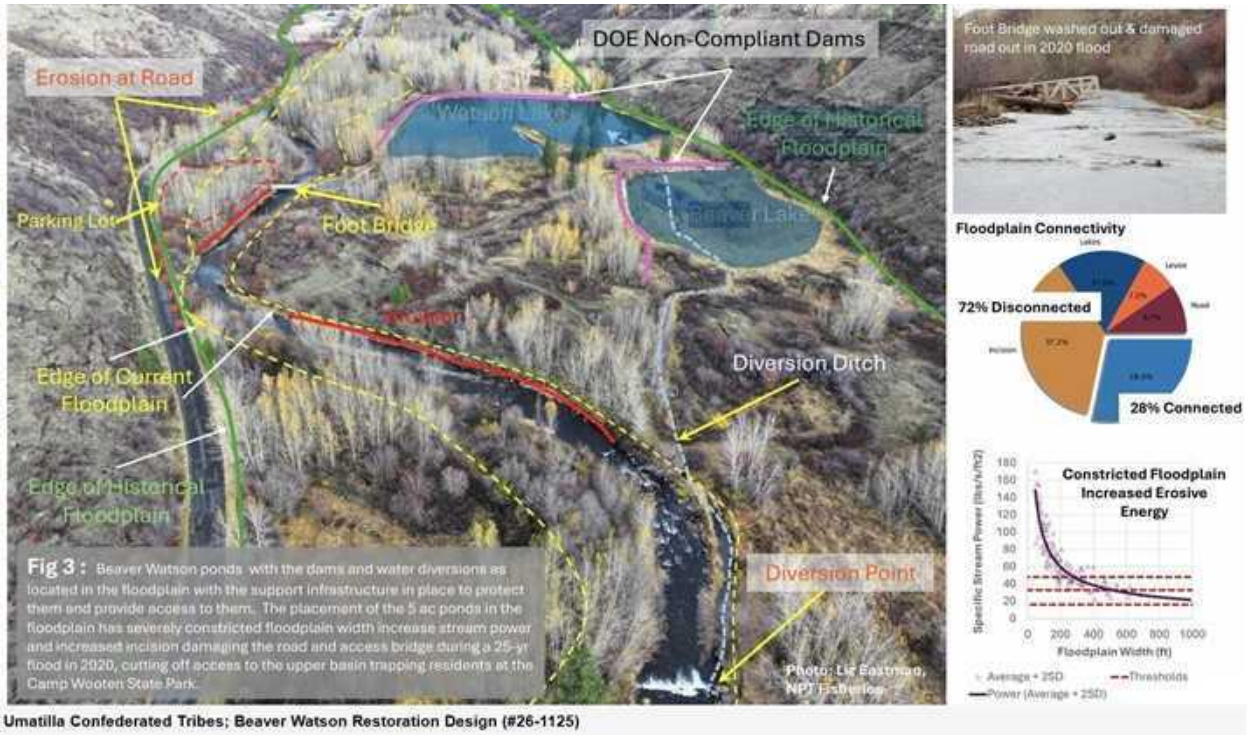
4. Reduce modeled specific stream power to below 50 lb/ft-s at the 10-yr event.

5. Obtain a total floodplain width average of 450 ft for the project extent.



Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Beaver Watson Restoration Design (#26-1125)

Attachment #700983, Co-Manager Preferred Alternative



Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Beaver Watson Restoration Design (#26-1125)

Attachment #700866, Screenshot 2026-02-24 130323.jpg

PA5-15 Phase 1 Design (Road Powerline) (26-1126)

Sponsor: Rory Corrigan--CTUIR
Location: Tucannon MSA – Priority Restoration Reach
3 Year Plan: Yes
Project Type: Design
Request+Match: $175,000 + $0 → $175,000
Species: Snake River Steelhead (DPS), Snake River Spring Chinook, Snake River Fall Chinook

Description Goal: Implement priority restoration actions identified in the 10 mi long PA 5-15 Floodplain Assessment & Conceptual Design (22-1021) conducted by the Co-managers (CTUIR, NPT & WDFW). The assessment evaluated how current infrastructure - roads, levees, ponds, powerlines, and campgrounds impact Tucannon R. and its floodplain. Analysis for reach revealed a 71.7% loss of floodplain connectivity, 34.5% directly caused by infrastructure and 37.2% due to lateral and vertical confinement and estimated a minimum floodplain width of 450 feet is needed to normalize stream power, restore floodplain connection, improve gravel and large woody debris retention, and stabilize spawning substrate to protect Redds. The Co-Manager agreed to preferred alternatives, that maps out how infrastructure will be modified to resolve floodplain infrastructure conflicts within this multi-use area, by maintaining public recreation and improving habitat for Snake River Spring Chinook. This construction request focuses on finalizing a design to relocating 1 mi of Tucannon Rd, and moving and burying in the road prism approximately 12 miles of power line located on the Wooten Wildlife Area. The roads and powerlines are identified in previous plans (Anchor 2021) as confining floodplain and channel function and was designed in the PA 5-15 Assessment. Completing these actions is necessary in support of largescale floodplain restoration in the Tucannon, gaining hundreds of acres of floodplain and riparian habitats

Goals and Objectives: Goal:

Goal 1: Remove downward pressure of road infrastructure on channel and floodplain confinement for the purpose of maximizing natural process supporting spring Chinook spawning, rearing life stages.

Goal 2: Remove the downward pressure of powerline maintenance and protection on floodplain connectivity, channel meander and complexity and riparian recovery for the purpose of improving natural process in support of spring Chinook spawning and rearing.

Goal 3:Through the relocation of infrastructure (road and powerline) located in low-lying areas, make space for significant restoration actions to be implemented on as many as 8 priority project areas along > 7 miles of river.

The project objectives would be as follows:

- Actively coordinate with the current PA5-15 Tucannon Floodplain Assessment and Conceptual Design to maximize restoration efforts. Check-ins will occur at each design stage.
- Contract design firm to collaborate with Columbia REA (utility operator), WDFW (land owner), and USFS (road owner)
- Complete design through final design stage with co-manager approval. Design will include geotechnical analysis necessary to meet USFS standards for new road.
- Complete permitting needs to make project shovel ready, led by CTUIR following co-manager processes. Will follow design timeline.

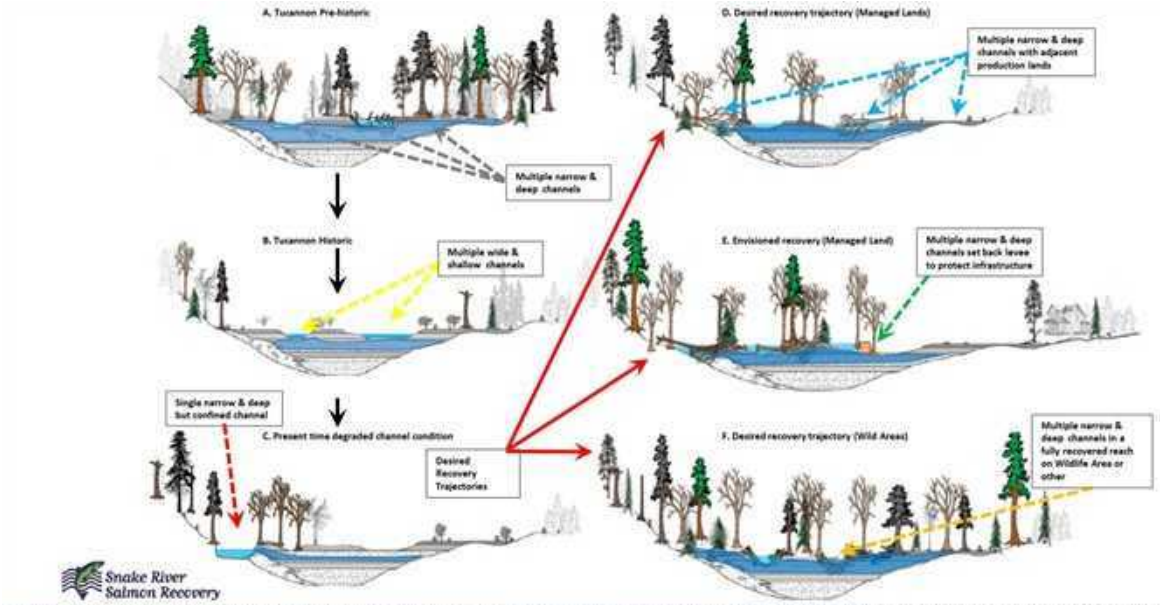


Figure 3. Tucannon Conceptual Stream Model has been developed and adapted based off the 2013 Stream Evolution Model (Clure & Thorne 2013). The physical geomorphic evidence (Hecht 1982) available to us suggests the pre-European Tucannon valley bottom would have been forested and biologically controlled supporting numerous perennial and ephemeral flow paths (upper left). Over the period of settlement positive biological controls were removed (middle left) and anthropogenic geomorphic controls (lower left) were developed, reducing channel length increasing channel velocities and hindering recovery of biological controls. The left three diagrams illustrate more productive recovery trajectories for impacted floodplain in support of salmonid habitat recovery.

Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Wtn Floodplain Restoration (Road/Powerline) Design (#26-1126)

Attachment #701178. Figure 3.jpg

Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Wtn Floodplain Restoration (Road/Powerline) Design (#26-1126)

Attachment #701015. Powerlines.jpg

PA5-15 Phase 1 Restoration (Road Powerline)Targeted Investment (26-1127)

Sponsor: Rory Corrigan--CTUIR
Location: Tucannon MSA – Priority Restoration Reach
3 Year Plan: Yes
Project Type: Design
Request+Match: $4,200,000 + $900,000 → $5,100,000
Species: Snake River Steelhead (DPS), Snake River Spring Chinook, Snake River Fall Chinook

Description Goal: Implement priority restoration actions identified in the 10 mi long (PA) 5-15 Floodplain Assessment & Conceptual Design (22-1021) conducted by the Co-managers (CTUIR, NPT & WDFW). The assessment evaluated how current infrastructure - roads, levees, ponds, powerlines, and campgrounds impact Tucannon R. and its floodplain. Analysis for reach revealed a 71.7% loss of floodplain connectivity, 34.5% directly caused by infrastructure and 37.2% due to lateral and vertical confinement and estimated a minimum floodplain width of 450 feet is needed to normalize stream power, restore floodplain connection, improve gravel and large woody debris retention, and stabilize spawning substrate to protect Redds. The Co-Managers agreed to preferred alternatives, that maps out how infrastructure will be modified to resolve floodplain infrastructure conflicts within this multi-use area, by maintaining public recreation and improving habitat for Snake River Spring Chinook. This construction request focuses on relocating 1 mi of Tucannon Rd, and moving and burying in the road prism approximately 12 miles of powerline located on the Wooten Wildlife Area. The roads and powerlines are identified in previous plans (Anchor 2021) as confining floodplain and channel function and was designed in the PA 5-15 Assessment. Completing these actions is necessary in support of largescale floodplain restoration in the Tucannon gaining hundreds of acres of floodplain and riparian habitats.

Goals and Objectives:

I. Remove downward pressure of road infrastructure on channel and floodplain confinement for the purpose of maximizing natural process supporting spring Chinook spawning, rearing life stages.

II. Remove the downward pressure of powerline maintenance and protection on floodplain connectivity, channel meander and complexity and riparian recovery for the purpose of improving natural process in support of spring Chinook spawning and rearing.

III. Through the relocation of infrastructure (road and powerline) located in low-lying areas, make space for significant restoration actions to be implemented on as many as 8 priority project areas along > 7 miles of river.

Objectives for this project are to

- remove overhead powerlines, and roadway segments from the floodplain to improve the success and ability of Tucannon River based restoration practitioners to maximize restoration effectiveness in as many as 8 future priority floodplain and channel restoration projects (>7mi in total length) as well as maintain recovery in 0.78 mi on one other project.
- Re-aligning 1.1 mi of road will directly allow for the reconnection and re-grading of 30.1 ac of floodplain including riparian recovery.
- Relocating and burying 12.49 mi of powerline would directly reduce the need to prune 11.6 ac of riverbank, and 32.2 ac of low-lying floodplain and well as 54.7 ac of upland riparian. Additionally, the relocation impact to the PA5-15 Assessment and Design Reach would expand to > 160 ac of

new low-lying floodplain in the 3 project areas currently under design including ~126 ac Big 4 and Beaver Watson and an additional 33 ac in PA 14. PA 18.1 was completed in 2017, and removing the powerlines from that project area would remove the need to manage the river to protect power lines through riparian pruning and access into the channel for maintenance.

Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Wooten Floodplain Restoration (Road\Powerline) (#26-1127)

Attachment #700865, Powerlines.jpg

Umatilla Confederated Tribes; Wooten Floodplain Restoration (Road\Powerline) (#26-1127)

Attachment #700870, roadand powerlines.jpg

Asotin WMA BDA Restoration (26-1131)

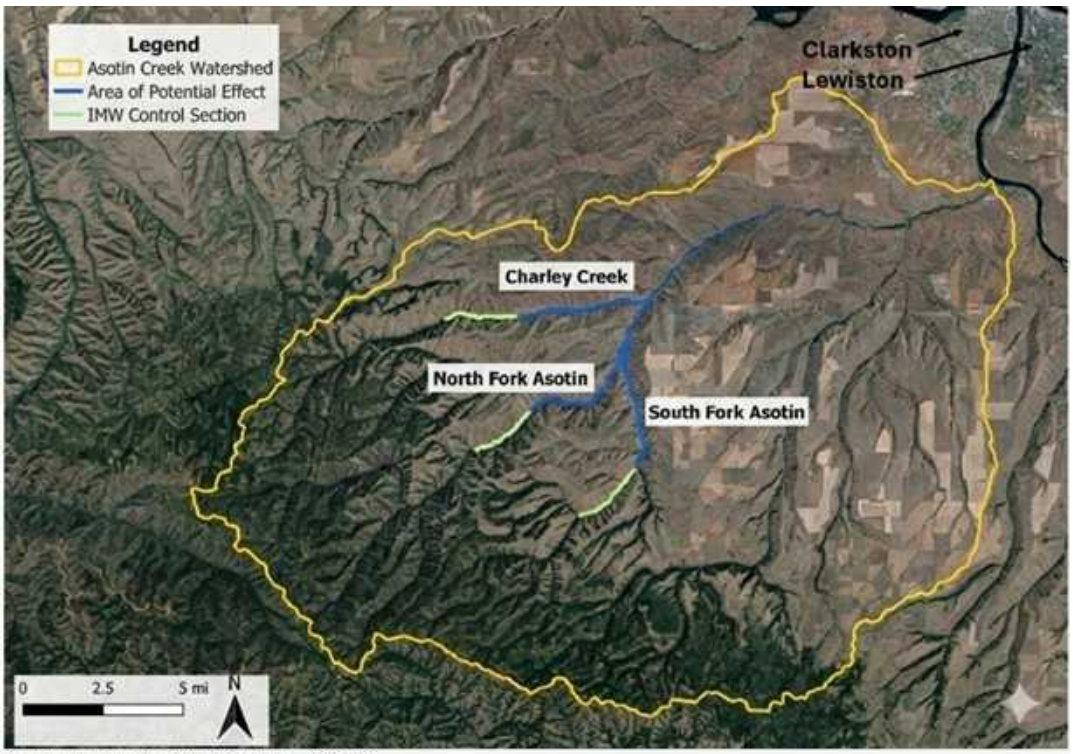
Sponsor: Aaron Penvose – Trout Unlimited
Location: Asotin MSA – Priority Restoration Reaches
3 Year Plan: Yes
Project Type: Restoration
Request+Match: $311,800 + $22,570 → $334,370
Species: Snake River Steelhead (DPS),

Description: This project is intended to further bolster floodplain and riparian restoration efforts on Asotin Creek. The work will amplify previous efforts and continue the effort to restore floodplain on the Asotin Creek WMA, with further focus on Charley, South Fork Asotin and North Fork Asotin Creeks. Further restoration efforts are necessary to continue the momentum of previous efforts, which unveiled additional berms and restoration need. Mainly - reconnection because the primary channels are isolated from their floodplain and relic side channels disconnected and void of habitat complexity.

Goals and Objectives: The goal of this project is to apply adaptive management informed strategy to bolster restoration effectiveness and progress stream conditions towards a state of sustained, healthy processes that support high-quality habitat for O. mykiss. This entails restoration objectives centered around healthy floodplain exchange, improved off-channel habitat, continuing the supply of 'key pieces' to structurally deficient reaches, and improving hydrologic conditions to expand suitable riparian extents (widen active channel extent, raise water tables). Future stream conditions may have greater rates and magnitudes of sediment sorting, floodplain exchange, LW recruitment, and have a larger and healthier riparian area that provides resilience to disturbances. Benefits to habitat will be provided year round, with heightened benefits incurred during runoff season, dry season, and annual fall baseflows.

Objectives are explicit: using the confining feature analysis from the Asotin IMW LTPBR Design and Restoration (SRFB #23-1036) to

- select ~8 more berms to remove (7 in NF, 1 in CC)
- use 3 BDA to activate ~100 feet meters of side channels in CC, which will have ~8 PALS/BDAs added in newly activated proposed side channels.
- ~40 LTPBR structures will be added to ~8000 feet of side channels activated from previously installed PALS and BDAs in the NF and SF treatment sections (River mile 0-5 for each stream).
- Additionally, 30 LTPBR structures will be added to ~4000 feet of side channels that were activated in 2025 from berm removals.
- process based riparian revegetation efforts applied to new side channels and four existing side channels, primarily in the form of native grass and forb seeding, with an estimated 1.45 hectares of riparian area receiving revegetation efforts.



Trout Unlimited Inc.; Asotin WMA Restoration (#26-1131)

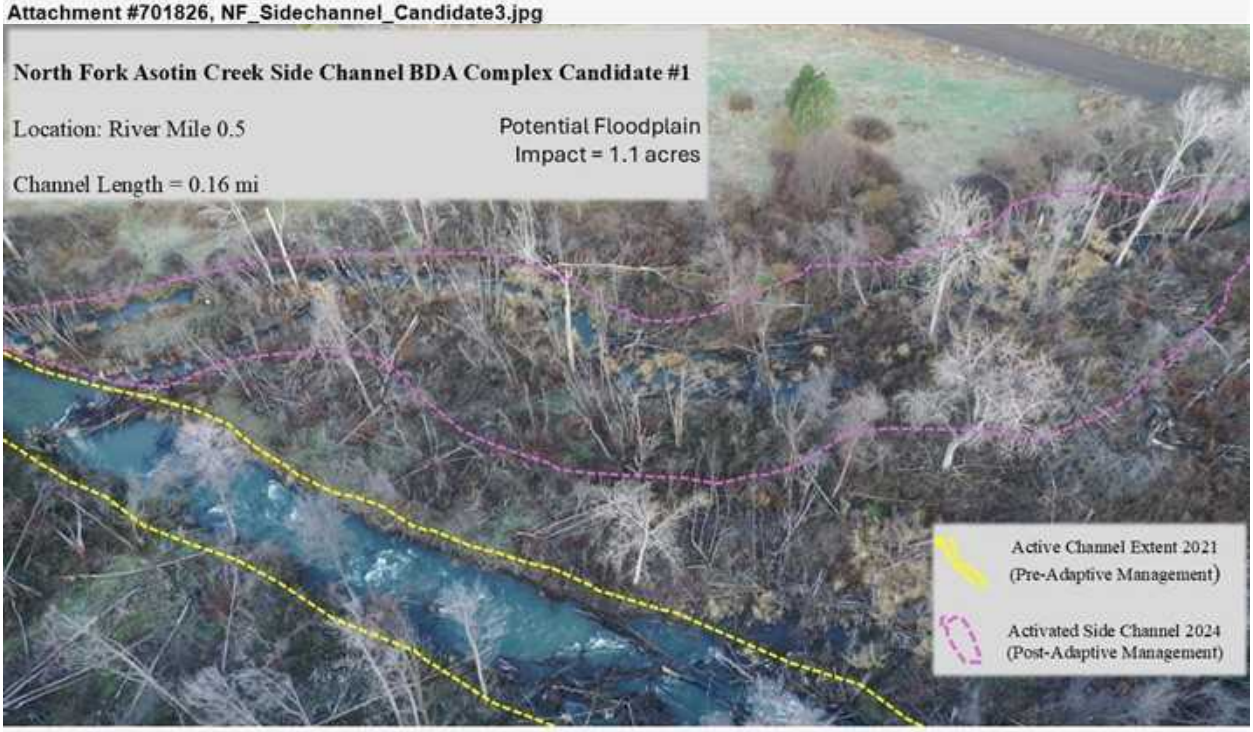
Attachment #698993, AsotinIMW_WMA_Restoration26.jpg

Trout Unlimited Inc.; Asotin WMA Restoration (#26-1131)

Attachment #701829, SF_Sidechannel_Candidate2.jpg

Trout Unlimited Inc.; Asotin WMA Restoration (#26-1131)

Attachment #701826, NF_Sidechannel_Candidate3.jpg



Trout Unlimited Inc.; Asotin WMA Restoration (#26-1131)

Attachment #701824, NF_Sidechannel_Candidate1.jpg

2026 SRFB Proposed Projects: Riparian

PRISM #	Project Name	Type	Funding Program	SRFB Request	Match	Project Sponsor	Contact
26-1136	Walla Walla Riparian Enhancement	Restoration	Riparian	$ 292,273	$ -	CTUIR	Ethan Green
26-1130	WW School Riparian Envelope	Restoration	Riparian	$ 77,176	$ 33,398	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	Brian Burns
26-1131	Asotin WMA BDA Restoration	Restoration	Riparian	$ 311,800	$ 22,570	Trout Unlimited Inc.	Aaron Penvose
26-1128	Beaver Relocation & BDA Envelope Project	Restoration	Riparian	$ 261,655	$ 15,200	Greater Hells Canyon Council	Ian Wilson
		Available: $805,007		**$ 942,904**			

2026 SRFB Proposed Projects: SRFB

PRISM #	Project Name	Type	Funding Program	SRFB Request	Match	Project Sponsor	Contact
26-1139	Tenmile PA 71-72 Restoration	Restoration	SRFB regular	$ 259,575	$ 87,025	Asotin County Conservation District	Megan Stewart
26-1125	Beaver Watson Restoration Design	Planning	SRFB regular	$ 360,000	$ -	CTUIR	Kris Fischer
26-1138	McNary Floodplain Final Design	Planning	SRFB regular	$ 285,000	$ -	CTUIR	Ethan Green
26-1126	Wooten Floodplain Design (rd/powerline)	Planning	SRFB regular	$ 175,000	$ -	CTUIR	Kris Fischer
26-1056	Bridge to Bridge Phase 4 Design	Planning	SRFB regular	$ 192,500	$ -	Tri-State Steelheaders Inc	Brian Burns
26-1140	Lower Mill Creek River Mile 4 Restoration	Restoration	SRFB regular	$ 479,120	$ 30,000	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Alison Crowley
26-1132	Touchet RM 33 SRFB	Restoration	SRFB regular	$ 463,691	$ 1,218,744	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Grace Cooper
26-1147	Walla Walla RM20 Preliminary Design	Planning	SRFB regular	$ 163,925	$ -	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Annie Byerley
		Est. allocation: $1,619,200		**$ 2,378,811**			

2026 SRFB Proposed Projects: Targeted Investment

PRISM #	Project Name	Type	Funding Program	SRFB Request	Match	Project Sponsor	Contact
26-1127	Wooten Floodplain Restoration (rd/powerline)	Restoration	Targeted Invest	$ 4,300,000	$ 150,000	CTUIR	Kris Fischer
26-1133	Touchet RM 33 Targeted Investment	Restoration	Targeted Invest	$ 1,833,666	$ 640,680	Walla Walla County Conservation District	Grace Cooper
				$ 6,133,666			

*Based on capital draft applications for the 2026 SRFB grant round. Note that all information is preliminary and subject to change.