

2021-2023 PSAR Capital Budget Request

| RANK | NAME OF PROJECT & PROJECT NUMBER | SPONSOR | LEAD ENTITY | LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT | PROJECT COST* | RUNNING TOTAL** |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| -- | Puget Sound Basin-Wide Regular Funding Round Projects | -- | -- | -- | -- | \$30,000,000 | \$30,000,000 |
| 1 | Fall City Floodplain Restoration 20-1078 | King Co Water & Land Res | Snohomish | 5 | 1 | \$5,250,000 | \$35,918,400 |
| 2 | Florence Island Tidal Wetland Acquisition 20-1092 | Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians | Stillaguamish | 10 | 2 | \$1,579,200 | \$37,562,663 |
| 3 | Sumner White River Restoration 20-1102 | City of Sumner | Pierce | 31 | 10 | \$14,641,123 | \$52,807,000 |
| 4 | Port Susan Bay Restoration for Resiliency 20-1064 | The Nature Conservancy | Stillaguamish | 10 | 2 | \$3,091,186 | \$56,025,543 |
| 5 | Skookum Creek Valley Phase 2 Conservation 20-1088 | Squaxin Island Tribe | WRIA 14 | 35 | 6 | \$1,802,930 | \$57,902,754 |
| 6 | Downey Farmstead Side Channel Restoration 20-1067 | City of Kent | WRIA 9 | 33 | 8 | \$4,610,000 | \$62,702,686 |
| 7 | West Oakland Bay Restoration 20-1086 | Squaxin Island Tribe | WRIA 14 | 35 | 10 | \$5,730,376 | \$68,669,153 |
| 8 | Stewart Mountain Riparian Reserve 2 20-1152 | Whatcom Land Trust | WRIA 1 | 42 | 1 | \$1,246,252 | \$69,911,637 |
| The Governor's budget includes \$50 million for PSAR, which would fully fund regular round projects as well as the #1 and #2 projects on the list. The Governor's budget would also fund all but \$2.807 million of the #3 project. | | | | | | | TOTAL \$69,911,637 |



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* Project costs reflect the sponsor's requested amount.

** The "Running Total" column reflects the actual costs associated with managing the program at the given funding levels.

Why Is Puget Sound Acquisition And Restoration Fund (PSAR) A Good Investment?

FUNDING FOR LOCAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

The Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) program was created in 2007 to help implement the most important habitat protection and restoration projects for Puget Sound. Funding is appropriated every two years by the Washington State Legislature and allocated through the Salmon Recovery Funding Board. The program has two parts, with \$30 million provided as base funding for locally significant projects and remaining funds allocated to projects that are ranked as regionally significant.

PSAR projects restore habitat critical to the survival of Puget Sound salmon populations and are thoroughly reviewed to ensure that they benefit salmon populations and local communities. The projects:

- Support recovery of Puget Sound salmon, a critical food source for endangered southern resident orcas
- Provide local jobs, public access, and recreational opportunities
- Align with the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan and the Puget Sound Action Agenda
- Are informed by science and the NOAA-approved Chinook salmon recovery strategy
- Are endorsed by members of the public, cities, counties, tribes, non-profit organizations, and government agencies

PSAR projects make cost-effective use of public money PSAR supports local communities by creating more than 2,600 jobs in the last 10 years. PSAR has also leveraged \$78 million in federal and other matching funds and generated more than \$470 million in economic activity.

PSAR investments have supported the work of our partners to restore and protect more than 3,000 acres of estuary habitat, 80 river miles for fish passage, and 10,000 acres of watershed habitat. Many projects support multiple benefits.

The Puget Sound Partnership manages the PSAR program; funds are administered through the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office.



For more information about the PSAR Program please contact:

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1 Fall City Floodplain Restoration

King County Water and Land Resources Division

GOAL: King County will use this funding to construct two floodplain reconnection projects on the Snoqualmie River at river mile 34, downstream of the Raging River and the town of Fall City. The goals are to restore natural river and floodplain processes and improve salmon rearing and spawning habitat in one of the most important spawning reaches in the Snohomish River Basin.

ACTIONS: Combined, the projects will remove 2,600 feet of revetment/levee to allow unconstrained natural processes in approximately 145 acres of floodplain and reconnect almost a mile (0.85 miles) of side channel.

INTENDED RESULTS: This process-based restoration will improve salmonid habitat for all life-stages and contribute to the recovery of ESA-listed Chinook salmon and steelhead trout. It will also benefit cutthroat trout and coho, chum, and pink salmon.

OTHER BENEFITS: The new setback revetment will incorporate engineered log jams to increase complexity of edge habitat. The project is expected to reduce flood impacts on 325 acres of nearby properties, and roadway improvements will expand access for residents in the project vicinity. Post construction, 67.5 acres of the project area will provide the public access to the river for passive recreation and salmon viewing.



2 Florence Island Tidal Wetland Acquisition

Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians

GOAL: The Tribe proposes to acquire over 500 acres of former tidal wetlands between Hatt Slough and the Old Stillaguamish Mainstem. This was historically a complex mosaic of brackish wetlands that helped to support the abundant fish and wildlife.

ACTIONS: Acquisition and eventual future restoration of over 500 acres of tidal wetland and floodplain habitat.

INTENDED RESULTS: Acquiring the land is the first step in returning the land to tidal and riverine influence. The Tribe recently acquired 248 acres to the southeast and plans to return that land to the tides as well. The acreage detailed in this proposal would connect the Hatt's Slough site to zis a ba and Leque Island to the northwest, linking over 400 acres of recently restored tidal wetlands in the Stillaguamish delta.

OTHER BENEFITS: The Florence Island site has the potential to bring the restored area of the Stillaguamish delta to over 1200 acres, almost double the tidal wetland area present in 2011. The Tribe will continue the farm lease with the current farmers until the time construction would commence, which could be up to 5-10 years. based on similar estuary acquisition and restoration projects. The Stillaguamish Flood District, the City of Stanwood, and other interested parties would be included in a committee to review and steer the feasibility and design for restoration activities.



3 Sumner White River Restoration

The City of Sumner

GOAL: The City proposes to construct the White River Left Bank River Mile 2.5 - 4.2 Restoration Project to restore 169 acres of floodplain, riparian, and wetland habitat in the Lower White River, including 3.5 miles of in-stream habitat.

ACTIONS: Restoring a functional floodplain corridor includes: lowering the floodplain to substantially increase the frequency and duration of overbank flows inundation and allow for the creation of new channels, installing wetland areas at elevations to allow development of forested areas, and installing engineered log jams and complex woody revetments to support formation of in-stream habitat and provide bank stability during large flood events.

INTENDED RESULTS: The Project will create side channels, pools, riparian habitat and forested wetlands along this portion of the river corridor. It is expected that the newly created habitat will be used by salmonids and other aquatic and prey resources after construction, and that riparian and forested areas will begin to function and mature within five years of planting and onward. White River Spring Chinook is the only remaining spring Chinook salmon stock found in the South Puget Sound, important for the recovery of endangered Southern Resident orcas.

OTHER BENEFITS: Additional benefits of the project are both cultural and economic. Ecosystem services such as flood protection will benefit the adjacent manufacturing and industrial center (largest in Pierce County). The restored corridor will be bordered by the Sumner link trail, giving opportunity to learn about and experience "sense of place" tied to the Puyallup Watershed and Puget Sound salmonids and habitats. Tribal fishing sites are being provided and improved while culturally important plants are being incorporated through coordination with the Muckleshoot Tribe.



5 Skookum Creek Valley Phase 2 Conservation

The Squaxin Island Tribe

GOAL: The Tribe is proposing phase 2 of 2 of the Skookum Valley conservation project. In Phase 1, 164 acres were purchased and conserved. In this phase, we will purchase 322 acres in the Skookum Creek watershed to protect and enhance fish and wildlife species.

ACTIONS: The property includes 170 acres of wetlands and almost three miles of Skookum Creek and tributaries. The property is currently for sale and has been sub-divided into 24 lots.

INTENDED RESULTS: The project will preserve what are the last large parcels subject to development pressure in the Skookum Watershed.

OTHER BENEFITS: The watershed exhibits a low level of development (<5%) and is primarily in long-term forestry or conservation. The project area is rated as being a high priority for protection and restoration for salmon and other species, including an overwintering elk herd.



7 West Oakland Bay Restoration

The Squaxin Island Tribe

GOAL: The Tribe is proposing to construct the third and final north saltmarsh lobe as part of the larger West Oakland Bay Conservation and Restoration project. This proposal encompasses the last remaining phase needed to complete the West Oakland Bay Conservation and Restoration project.

ACTIONS: The Tribe and its partners will restore 17 acres of saltmarsh habitat, remove 1/4 mile of a bulkhead, and stabilize approximately four acres of stream mouth. All aspects are within the estuaries of Goldsborough and Shelton Creeks.

INTENDED RESULTS: The project will restore the estuaries of two-stream systems that were lost when the harbor was dredged in the early 1900s. Estuaries are some of the most productive habitats for juvenile salmon, aquatic birds, and other species. Estuaries also represent the habitat type lost to development in Puget Sound.

OTHER BENEFITS: All restoration will occur in areas rated as high priority. The Goldsborough Creek watershed is the second-largest producer of salmon in South Puget Sound. The surrounding marine waters represent some of the most productive shellfish beds in the United States. This project will remove the last remaining bottleneck to a healthy habitat while maintaining a working Port of Shelton.



6 Downey Farmstead Side Channel Restoration

City of Kent

GOAL: The City will continue work to restore floodplain function at the Downey Farmstead site along the Green River in the City of Kent.

ACTIONS: Actions include constructing a braided side channel, reconnecting of floodplain, and restoring riparian habitat on the left bank of the Green River between river mile (RM) 21.5 and RM 22.3 on property acquired by the city with SRFB funding in 2008.

INTENDED RESULTS: When restoration is complete, off-channel rearing and refuge habitat will be available to juvenile salmon throughout most of the year, particularly juvenile Chinook salmon; chum, coho, and pink salmon; bull trout, cutthroat trout, and steelhead trout; and pacific lamprey and river lamprey. Enhancing habitat for improved juvenile salmonid rearing, life-stage diversity, and productivity is a priority in the Green River watershed.

OTHER BENEFITS: A secondary goal of the project is to create additional flood storage and to help alleviate flood damages in urban and agricultural areas in the project vicinity.



4 Port Susan Bay Restoration

The Nature Conservancy

GOAL: Port Susan Bay Restoration for Resiliency project, at the mouth of the Stillaguamish River, will restore key ecological processes to 150 acres of estuarine tidal marsh.

ACTIONS: The proposal seeks funds to implement distributary channel and blind channel excavation, create additional tidal and river connections, and remove remnant dike material currently inhibiting freshwater input.

INTENDED RESULTS: By expanding the amount of viable estuary habitat in the delta, the project will increase juvenile salmon rearing capacity for several species, including ESA-listed Chinook salmon.

OTHER BENEFITS: This project is a priority for the local community: it will ensure that the value of upstream salmon recovery projects is not lost by providing the functioning area needed to avoid a fish habitat bottleneck at the estuary.



8 Stewart Mountain Riparian Reserve 2

Whatcom Land Trust

GOAL: To acquire fee title acquisition of 502 acres of steep, forested riparian habitat and floodplain along the South Fork Nooksack and its tributaries. The goal is to restore watershed ecosystem services for water quality, quantity, and for salmon recovery.

ACTIONS: This acquisition will end the history of short-term landownership of this vital riparian forest and allow for implementation of forest management practices that reduce sedimentation and water temperatures, and increase key and diverse habitat. Facilitating growth of mature riparian forests will improve overhead shade and increase potential for large woody debris recruitment that creates vital Salmonid habitat.

INTENDED RESULTS: The project will restore natural habitat forming processes, such as large woody debris recruitment, and produce water quality benefits for the South Fork Nooksack River associated with healthy riparian forests and floodplains.

OTHER BENEFITS: The project will provide passive recreation opportunities and potential for non-motorized trails. This project will add to over 3,000 acres of land protected by Whatcom Land Trust in the South Fork Watershed.