

Puget Sound Salmon Funding Investment Strategy



PUGET SOUND
PARTNERSHIP

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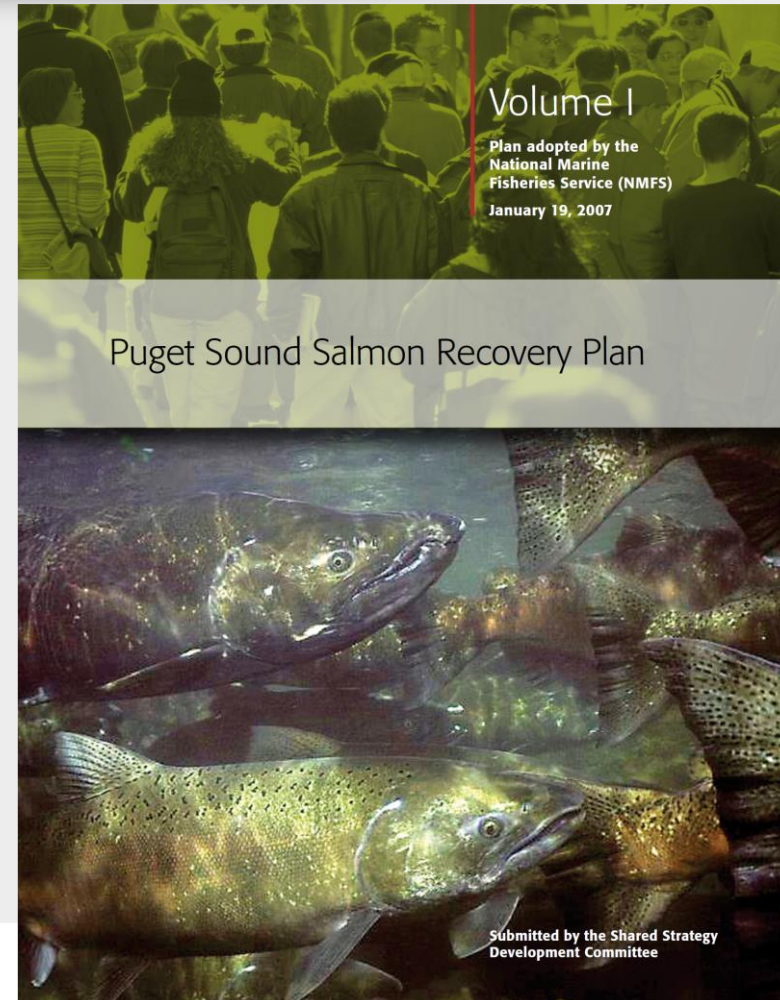
Carrie Byron,
PSAR Program Manager

March 25, 2021

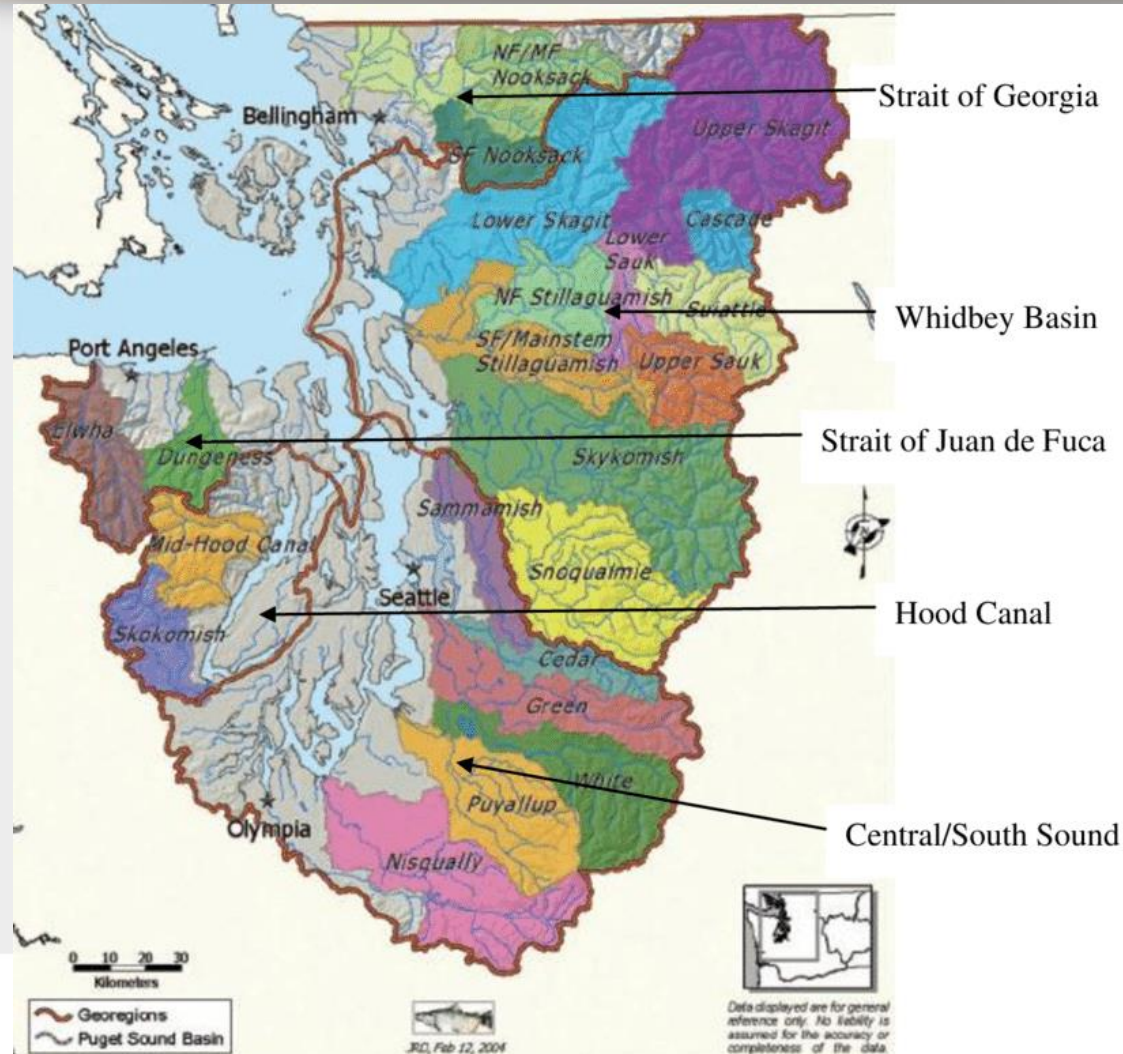
Purpose

- To share the history of “how we got where we are today” in terms of how we invest PSAR, SRFB, and PCSRF capital funding for implementing salmon recovery projects in Puget Sound
- To set the context and provide background information to inform the discussion at tomorrow’s retreat

Background



Puget Sound Chinook Populations



PS Salmon Recovery Plan Goals

- “Recover self-sustaining, harvestable salmon runs in a manner that contributes to the overall health of Puget Sound and its watersheds and allows us to enjoy and use this precious resource in concert with our region's economic vitality and prosperity” (Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan 2005).
- “Recovery of salmonid populations must achieve two goals: (1) the recovery and delisting of salmonids listed under the provisions of the ESA, and (2) the restoration of the meaningful exercise of tribal fishing rights” (National Marine Fisheries Service 2007).

NOAA's Delisting Criteria

- The viability status of all populations in the ESU is improved from current conditions;
- At least two and up to four Chinook salmon populations in each of five biogeographical regions (i.e., major population groups) within the ESU achieve viability, depending on the historical biological characteristics and acceptable risk levels for populations within each region;
- At least one population from each major genetic and life history group historically present within each of the five biogeographical regions is viable;
- Tributaries to Puget Sound not identified as primary freshwater habitat for any of the 22 identified populations are functioning in a manner that is sufficient to support an ESU-wide recovery scenario;
- Production of Chinook salmon from tributaries to Puget Sound not identified as primary freshwater habitat for any of the 22 identified populations occurs in a manner consistent with an ESU recovery; and
- Populations that do not meet the viability criteria for all VSP parameters (i.e., abundance, productivity, spatial structure and diversity) are sustained to provide ecological functions and preserve options for ESU recovery.

Guiding Principles

- Distribute funds in a manner that keeps everyone at the table (“no watershed left behind”).
- Distribute funds in a manner that leads to salmon recovery/de-listing as quickly as possible.
- Think regionally when discussing funding allocations.

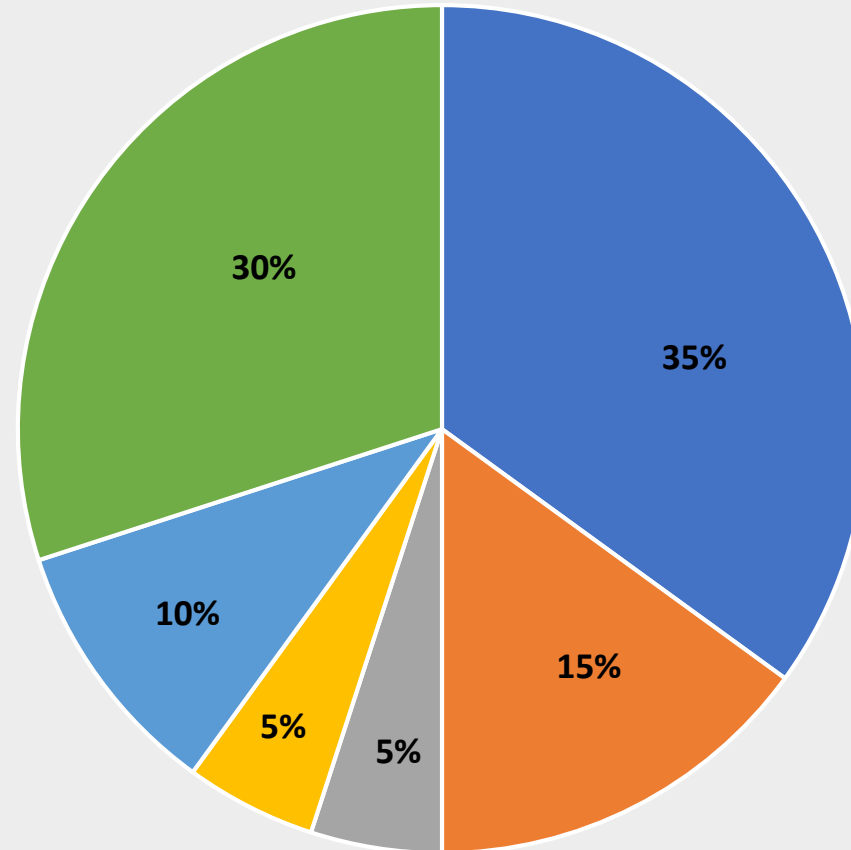
Puget Sound Funding Allocation

40%—FOR ALL 22 POPULATIONS THAT MUST IMPROVE:

- 30% —Lead Entities get equal amounts
- 10% —Watersheds with more marine shoreline get slightly more

5%—FORMER CAPITAL PLANNING REQUEST:

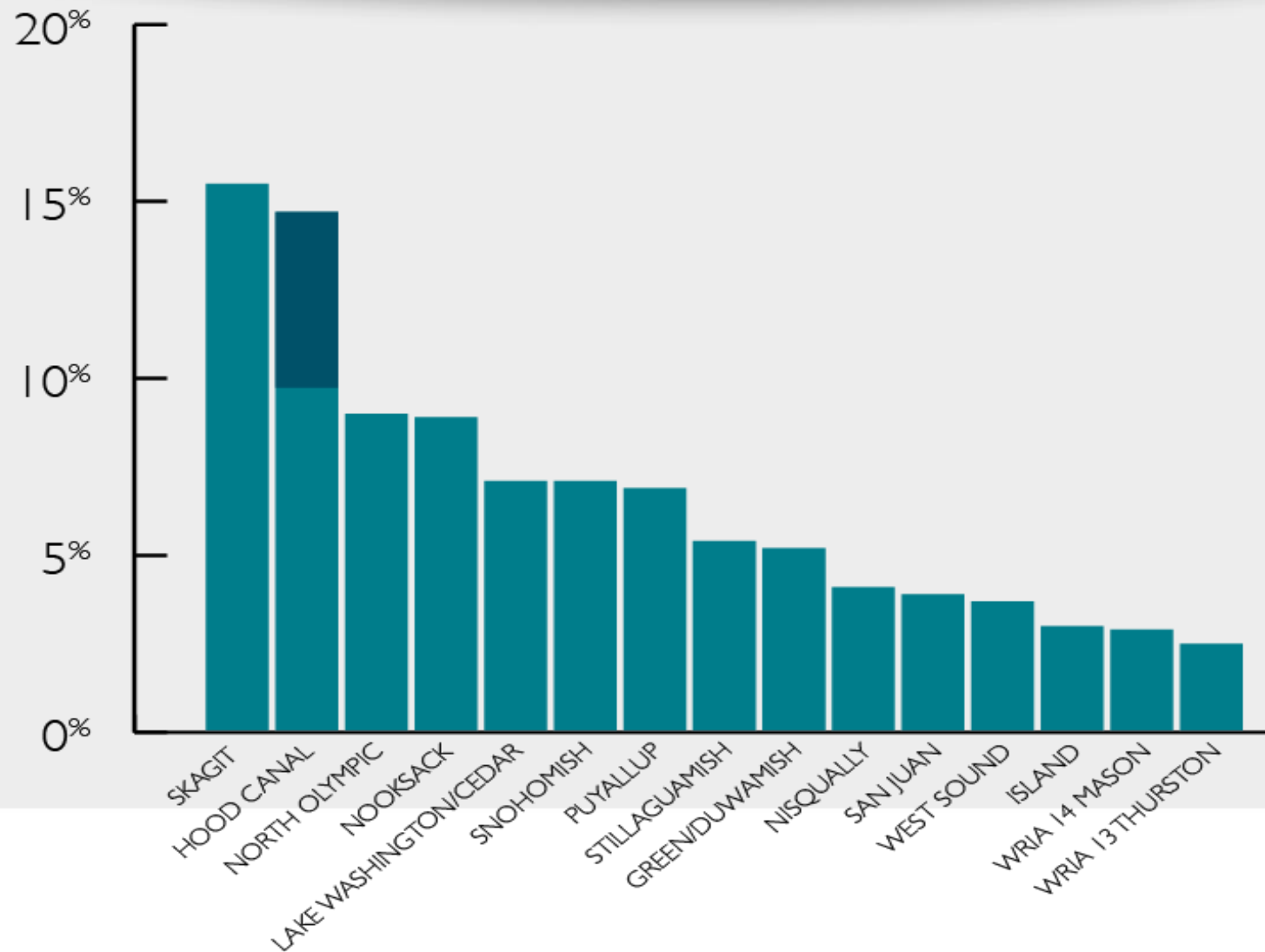
- 5% - Redistribution of former planning request



55%—FOR POPULATIONS THAT NEED TO GET TO LOW RISK:

- One or more populations that need to get to low risk (35%)
- Other Chinook populations (15%)
- 5% for Hood Canal Summer Chum (PSAR-only, redistributed for SRFB/PCSRF)

Puget Sound Funding Allocation



PSAR Formula Details

CAPITAL FUNDS \$30M														
WRIA	Recovery Units	Ecosystem and Multi-species	Nearshore		Populations Needing to get to Low Risk		Remaining Chinook Populations		Hood Canal Summer Chum**	Unobligated Capital Funds*	Allocation %	CAPITAL FUNDS	CAPACITY FUNDS (6% of \$30M PSAR Funds)	TOTAL (capital + capacity)
		30%	10%		35%		15%		5%	5%				
		\$8,058,296	\$2,686,099		\$9,401,345		\$4,029,148		\$1,343,049	\$1,343,049				
		Amount	Shoreline miles	Amount	# of Populations	Amount	# of Populations	Amount	Amount	Amount				
1	Nooksack	\$537,220	155	\$168,834	2	\$1,566,891		0		\$119,961	8.91%	\$2,392,906	\$160,775.75	\$2,553,682
2	San Juan Islands	\$537,220	408	\$444,415		\$0		0		\$51,809	3.85%	\$1,033,444	\$69,435.53	\$1,102,879
3 & 4	Skagit	\$537,220	225	\$245,082	2	\$1,566,891	4	1,611,659		\$209,045	15.52%	\$4,169,897	\$280,169.10	\$4,450,066
5	Stillaguamish	\$537,220	37	\$40,302	1	\$783,445	1	402,915		\$93,094	6.91%	\$1,856,976	\$124,767.44	\$1,981,744
6	Island	\$537,220	213	\$232,011		\$0		0		\$40,598	3.01%	\$809,829	\$54,411.19	\$864,240
7	Snohomish	\$537,220	77	\$83,873	1	\$783,445	1	402,915		\$95,393	7.08%	\$1,902,846	\$127,849.35	\$2,030,695
8	Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish	\$537,220	38	\$41,392		\$0	2	805,830		\$73,068	5.43%	\$1,457,509	\$97,927.82	\$1,555,436
9	Green ¹	\$537,220	97	\$105,658		\$0	1	402,915		\$55,195	4.10%	\$1,100,987	\$73,973.64	\$1,174,960
10 & 12	Puyallup/White & Chambers/Clover	\$537,220	66	\$71,891	1	\$783,445	1	402,915		\$94,761	7.04%	\$1,890,232	\$127,001.82	\$2,017,233
11	Nisqually	\$537,220	10	\$10,893	1	\$783,445		0		\$70,277	5.22%	\$1,401,834	\$94,187.14	\$1,496,021
13	Thurston	\$537,220	78	\$84,962		\$0		0		\$32,837	2.44%	\$655,019	\$44,009.73	\$699,029
14	Mason	\$537,220	190	\$206,958		\$0		0		\$39,276	2.92%	\$783,454	\$52,639.09	\$836,093
15	East Kitsap ²	\$537,220	371	\$404,113		\$0		0		\$49,681	3.69%	\$991,014	\$66,584.76	\$1,057,599
15, 16, & 17	Hood Canal ³	\$537,220	333	\$362,721	2	\$1,566,891		0		\$130,194	9.67%	\$2,597,026	\$174,490.27	\$2,771,516
17, 18, & 19	Elwha-Dungeness-Strait ⁴	\$537,220	168	\$182,995	2	\$1,566,891		0		\$120,708	8.96%	\$2,407,813	\$161,777.37	\$2,569,591
	Hood Canal Summer Chum**								\$1,343,049	\$67,152	5.25%	\$1,410,202	\$90,000	\$1,500,202
SUBTOTALS		\$8,058,296	2,466	\$2,686,099	12	\$9,401,345	10	\$4,029,148	\$1,343,049	\$1,343,049	100.00%	\$26,860,986	\$1,800,000	\$28,660,986

SRFB Formula Details

CAPITAL FUNDS												
WRIA	Recovery Units	Ecosystem and Multi-species	Nearshore		Populations Needing to get to Low Risk		Remaining Chinook Populations		Subtotal	Allocation % w/o 10% remaining funds	Allocation %	TOTAL SRFB AMOUNTS
		30%	10%		35%		15%					
		Amount	Shoreline miles	Amount	# of Populations	Amount	# of Populations	Amount				
1	Nooksack	\$136,800	155	\$42,993	2	\$399,000		0	578,793	8.46%	9.40%	\$643,103
2	San Juan Islands	\$136,800	408	\$113,168		\$0		0	249,968	3.65%	4.06%	\$277,742
3 & 4	Skagit	\$136,800	225	\$62,409	2	\$399,000	4	410,400	1,008,609	14.75%	16.38%	\$1,120,676
5	Stillaguamish	\$136,800	37	\$10,263	1	\$199,500	1	102,600	449,163	6.57%	7.30%	\$499,070
6	Island	\$136,800	213	\$59,080		\$0		0	195,880	2.86%	3.18%	\$217,645
7	Snohomish	\$136,800	77	\$21,358	1	\$199,500	1	102,600	460,258	6.73%	7.48%	\$511,397
8	Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish	\$136,800	38	\$10,540		\$0	2	205,200	352,540	5.15%	5.73%	\$391,711
9	Green ¹	\$136,800	97	\$26,905		\$0	1	102,600	266,305	3.89%	4.33%	\$295,895
10 & 12	Puyallup/White & Chambers/Clover	\$136,800	66	\$18,307	1	\$199,500	1	102,600	457,207	6.68%	7.43%	\$508,007
11	Nisqually	\$136,800	10	\$2,774	1	\$199,500		0	339,074	4.96%	5.51%	\$376,749
13	Thurston	\$136,800	78	\$21,635		\$0		0	158,435	2.32%	2.57%	\$176,039
14	Mason	\$136,800	190	\$52,701		\$0		0	189,501	2.77%	3.08%	\$210,556
15	East Kitsap ²	\$136,800	371	\$102,905		\$0		0	239,705	3.50%	3.89%	\$266,339
15, 16, & 17	Hood Canal ³	\$136,800	333	\$92,365	2	\$399,000		0	628,165	9.18%	10.20%	\$697,961
17, 18, & 19	Elwha-Dungeness-Strait ⁴	\$136,800	168	\$46,599	2	\$399,000		0	582,399	8.51%	9.46%	\$647,109
SUBTOTALS		\$2,052,000	2,466	\$684,000	12	\$2,394,000	10	\$1,026,000		90.00%	100%	\$6,840,000

PSAR Large Cap Investment Strategy

Each Project Must:

- Address a **high priority need identified in a watershed recovery plan chapter** (Chinook, steelhead or multi-species), a regional recovery plan for Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Puget Sound steelhead, or Hood Canal Summer Chum salmon, or other strategy submitted as part of the 4-Year Work Plan (4YWP) project list that benefits Treaty rights populations.
- Demonstrate **significant benefit to one or more listed salmon populations and/or salmon populations that benefit Treaty rights.**
- **Require only funding for implementation** (i.e. no other barriers with respect to authorizing environment, land ownership or project implementation exist)
- **Begin implementation during the 2021-2023 biennium.** Implementation is defined as beginning work on one of the eligible project types above.
- Be **evaluated by the SRFB review panel** (previously or in 2020).
- Receive a **letter of support through the lead entity SRFB review process** in 2020.

PSAR Large Cap Scoring Criteria

Criteria	Points
BENEFIT TO SALMON	TOTAL 60
VIABLE SALMONID POPULATION (VSP) BENEFITS EXPECTED	25
PROBABILITY OF PROJECT SUCCESS	15
HABITAT QUALITY	10
ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY	10
LINK TO ACTION AGENDA	TOTAL 20
CONNECTION TO VITAL SIGNS	10
REGIONAL PRIORITIES	5
MULTIPLE BENEFITS	5
ADDITIONAL CRITERIA	TOTAL 20
CLIMATE CHANGE	5
PROJECT READINESS	10
MATCH	5

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
						TOTAL	\$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.



Revisiting the Investment Strategy

- The issue of revisiting the formula has come up several times over the years
- Most serious consideration was in 2016
- Most recently considered with the White Paper in 2020/21

2016 SSAG Findings

- Without considerably more information on the effectiveness of projects funded under the current allocation formula, we are unable to 1) assess whether the current formula provides the most efficient or effective distribution of resources; or 2) propose a different allocation formula that would be more effective or efficient.
- The allocation formula generally addresses VSP parameters and NOAA’s delisting criteria for Puget Sound Chinook. “Equitable distribution” (40%) of available funds addresses spatial structure and diversity, and “delisting of species” (55%) ensures a focus on the specific populations that must achieve a low risk of extinction for recovery of the entire Puget Sound Chinook ESU.
- Nearshore watersheds without natal populations receive less funding under the current allocation formula. Nearshore habitat is important for Chinook and these watersheds contribute to Chinook populations, but few data were available when the allocation formula was developed to show how much these watersheds contribute to different populations relative to other watersheds. With better data, it might be possible to alter the formula to more accurately incorporate the importance of nearshore habitats.

2020 SSAG Findings

1. Insufficient time has elapsed for the effects of habitat restoration on the fish to be fully expressed.
2. Not enough restoration has been implemented to cause a detectable change in salmon populations.
3. Projects being implemented are not addressing the key factors constraining salmon (the wrong actions or the wrong locations).
4. Habitat degradation is occurring rapidly enough to offset any benefits associated with restoration efforts.
5. Monitoring of responses to restoration efforts have not been adequate to separate the increase in salmon abundance or salmon productivity (signal) from the temporal variation (noise) due to factors other than habitat condition, such as variation in ocean conditions.

Questions?

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