

PSAR FUNDS HELP RESTORE FLOODPLAINS

Young Chinook were observed 20 times more in slow, diverse stream habitats than in unrestored rip rap

FUNDING	Since 2007, PSAR contributed \$47.2 million to 104 floodplain projects
MULTI-BENEFITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Flood risk reduced ✓ Habitat recovered for salmon to rest and grow before heading to sea ✓ Water quality improved ✓ More food available for fish ✓ More opportunities available for people to enjoy wildlife viewing, fishing and hunting
PROJECT SPOTLIGHT	<p>Rainbow Bend Levee Removal King County \$1 million PSAR funding</p> <p>After years of flooding and property damage, the Rainbow Bend reach was restored to increase public safety, reduce flooding and create habitat for young Chinook salmon. King County and the Flood Control District helped relocate people who were living in high-risk properties. The levee was removed to let the river move into the historical floodplain and to create quality habitat where young salmon can rest and grow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risk eliminated for 56 homes • Ecosystem value increased an average \$140,000 per acre • Created diverse habitat for salmon to use during most life stages • Major urban infrastructure (fiber optic cable, a major highway, and recreational trail) protected for the long term



Rainbow Bend project site before levee removal



Rainbow Bend project site following the first flood after restoration

PSAR FUNDS HELP RESTORE NEARSHORE HABITATS

At Seahurst Park, forage fish eggs were observed for the first time in 11 years

FUNDING	Since 2007, PSAR contributed \$22.4 million to 54 nearshore projects
MULTI-BENEFITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Public access to shoreline improved ✓ Enhancement of recreational value and natural processes ✓ Forage fish spawning habitat restored, critical to the marine foodweb ✓ •Salmon rearing and feeding grounds preserved
PROJECT SPOTLIGHT	<p>Seahurst Park Burien, King County \$3.5 million PSAR funding</p> <p>In a highly urbanized area south of Seattle, Seahurst Park is an oasis of 4,500 feet of natural shoreline. But for many years, the shoreline ecosystem was impaired by a seawall that covered much of the area. With the support of PSAR funding, the seawall was removed. Almost immediately surf smelt, a small fish eaten by salmon, returned to lay eggs on the beach for the first time in 11 years. The newly restored beach allows more people to safely visit the beach and also creates healthy habitat for salmon and birds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forage fish spawning observed for the first time in 11 years • Public access increased and hiking trails provided in a highly urban area • Sediment sources, once cut off by armor, were restored to the beach, reducing erosion



Seahurst Park before restoration



Seahurst Park after restoration