FFF Implementation Oversight Committee Meeting
Agenda
January 24, 2019
8:30-9:00 Light refreshments and catch up!
9:00-12:00 Meeting
Duvall Visitor and Community Center, 15619 Main Street Duvall, Washington 98019

9:00 – 9:10	**1. Introductions, Welcome by Co-chair** (click here for meeting notes from November 7, 2018)	Angela Donaldson
9:10 -9:15	**2. Public Comment**	Tamie Kellogg
9:15 -10:15	**3. Milestones discussion** **a. Presentations and discussions of** caucus milestones **b. Full group work on the 4th quadrant – collaboration**	Tamie Kellogg & Caucus Chairs
10:15 - 10:30	**Break**	
10:30 - 11:20	**4. Action Updates and Recommendations** **a. Large Cap Projects** (30 min) I. Hafner Barfuse update and next steps II. Q&A **b. Buffers Task Force** (15 min) I. Synthesis of Riparian Buffer Science document, Ag Technical report, and update on overall progress II. Q&A **c. Agriculture Strategic Plan Task Force** (3-4 min) I. Update on overall progress and next steps. II. Q & A **d. Regulatory Task Force** (3-4 min) III. Update on overall progress and next steps. IV. Q & A	Janne Kaje & Fauna Nopp Beth Ledoux Patrice Barrentine Eric Beach
11:20 - 12:00	**5. Communications** **a. Review and provide input on FFF communication plan goals, objectives, and key messages.** **b. FFF communication messaging exercise**	Tamie Kellogg

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Upcoming FFF meetings

1. January 29, 9:00-12:00 : Regulatory Task Force
2. February 13, 12:00-4:00: Riparian Buffers Task Force
3. March 12, 11:30-1:30: Caucus Co-Chairs
4. March 12, 9:00-12:00: Regulatory Task Force
5. TBD March: Agriculture Strategic Plan Task Force
6. April 4, 9:00 – 12:00 : Implementation Oversight Committee
7. April 17, 12:00-4:00: Riparian Buffers Task Force
8. April 30, 9:00-12:00 : Regulatory Task Force

Snoqualmie Fish, Farm, Flood 2.0
Implementation Oversight Committee
MEETING NOTES

Thursday, November 7th, 2018
Chamber of Commerce, Duvall Visitor and Community Center
15619 Main St. NE, Duvall, WA, 98019

9:00 - 9:30 am: Continental Breakfast and Catch Up!
9:30 - 12:30 pm: Meeting

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1) **Introductions, Welcome by Co-Chair** ***(Tamie Kellogg, Cindy Spiry)***
   - Cindy Spiry, fish caucus co-chair, welcomed all present. She relayed a quote encouraging people to work together if they want to go far.
   - Ms. Spiry reported that caucus co-chairs, tasked at last IOC meeting to draft a letter to the County Executive about Flood Control District participation in FFF, have re-sent this letter to the appropriate County individuals and it should be on its way to Councilmember Reagan Dunn.
   - She also reported that at the last co-chairs meeting, there was discussion on how to move priorities forward, to assure all participants are on the same page. It was suggested each caucus determine "milestones" to facilitate progress on the action items.
   - Libby Reed, the new IOC representative from Sno-Valley Tilth, was welcomed.
   - Joan Lee, section manager for KC DNRP's Rural and Regional Services, noted Josh Baldi, DNRP-WLRD director, was unable to attend today and she would give the County budget update in his stead. She relayed Mr. Baldi's assurance there is no lapse in the County's intents to follow FFF and that he plans to stay engaged in the process.
   - Ms. Kellogg reviewed today's agenda, noting Josh Kubo is now the fish caucus' County staff liaison.

2) **Public Comment I**
   There was no public comment during this period.

3) **King County Budget Update and Anticipated Support for FFF Priorities** ***(Joan Lee)***
   Ms. Lee reported the proposed County budget is now with King County Council (KCC), who has until November 13th to adopt it. The proposal from the Executive's office requests a 20% increase in the Surface Water Management (SWM) fee rate. She highlighted several intended focuses of revenue from this increase: accelerated efforts to address fish passage barriers; Roads division funding; and a budget increase for salmon recovery projects. She explained a small amount of SWM fees are allocated to salmon recovery, but these are leveraged to gain additional funds. A portion of the revenue would also go towards the Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program (ADAP).

   Cynthia Krass asked if additional ADAP funds meant a change in the items covered by ADAP, or just "more of the same." Ms. Lee and Richard Martin confirmed it is basically the latter, though Mr. Martin said the FFF regulatory task force seeks to expand the program. Angela Donaldson asked if this would be implementation funding; Mr. Martin replied it would go towards aspects like engineering and planting. He offered to answer more follow-up questions later, and email IOC members when the budget passes and if there are any changes from what was heard here today. A result from KCC is expected by November 14th.

4) **Milestones Discussion** ***(Janne Kaje, Tamie Kellogg, Caucus Co-Chairs)***
   Ms. Kellogg directed IOC members to review the handout "What does FFF 2020 Success Look Like?" Mr, Kaje briefed the IOC on ongoing discussion to determine definitions of success and progress in implementing FFF action items.

   Mr. Kaje said many questions from both new and prior FFF participants centered on the notion of "bundling" recommendations, and what things have to happen first. He observed some difficulty came from lack of a report tying everything together; a report had originally been drafted to submit with the agreement, but a conveyance letter was submitted instead. He clarified that when discussing the "agreement," he was referring to the recommendations agreed upon in 2016, sorted under "flood," "farm," and "fish" categories.

He discussed the possible meanings of "balanced implementation." One specific request from the agriculture community was the idea of a "trigger," to identify when progress is not being made, at which point a letter would be sent to the director of DNRP. He elaborated on an example of this bundling, the recommendations known as Fish 1 and Farm 2. These two actions are linked: if significant improvements are not seen in drainage (including restoration of funding for a fish biologist to assist in this area) and ground is being broken on a new salmon recovery project, it conveys that the bundled progress idea is not being honored. Mr. Kaje noted the language of the agreement is about supporting each caucus's highest recommendations, not being conditional or prohibitive. He said the next major capital project in the Snoqualmie APD is not likely to break ground until 2019 as is, but it is important that by that time, there are major drainage improvements. If a certain point is reached and no progress was made, the "trigger" may be pulled.

Josh Monaghan voiced a hope that the language of the agreement's transmittal letter could be reviewed, as this was how some broader themes in the original report were tackled. Ms. Kellogg pointed out this letter in the meeting binders, noting a bit of framing could be done if need be. Mr. Kaje said this letter tried to capture what was needed to get people comfortable, but that it would be overstating to say it created a new architecture. He said it highlighted the need for synchrony from all participants, and framed a need for a trigger. Cindy Spiry noted she didn't believe the fish caucus would have signed the letter if they thought it would change the terms of the agreement.

Mr. Kaje continued that a key theme/issue is that there are no hard milestones defined in the agreement, and the framework of today's discussion centered on defining meaningful improvements. Stewart Reinbold said there needs to be recognition of progress that has already been made in drainage projects. Cynthia Krass added she and other committee members are here to represent various groups, and she'd prefer to put effort into ensuring her constituents are on board with the work done here. Daryl Williams agreed, saying it has been hard to explain ongoing project delays to people they represent. Mr. Kaje explained if insufficient drainage progress is made, County managers could decide on a policy response, such as deciding not to move forward on project construction because it's the right thing to do. However, he agreed with Ms. Krass in that if people continue to push and get things done, pulling the "trigger" will not be needed.

Mr. Monaghan said a lot of time was spent on each word in the transmittal letter so that it could be used as a foundation, and he looked forward to defining terms like "accelerated" and "significant progress." Patrice Barrentine added that the Agriculture Commission had had key concerns about the agreement and pored over the language in the letter for many months. She said some of the farm caucus had considered the timeline of how things would play out in three years as part of the agreement.

Ms. Kellogg asked IOC members to refer to the "What Does Success Look Like?" handout in their meeting packet. She encouraged them to discuss in their caucuses the following: prioritizing recommendations, tracking and communicating progress, and determining milestones. She asked them to define "reasonable" measures of success for 2018, 2019, and onward. Richard Martin added that specificity is needed in terms of quantifying progress, timelines, and benchmarks.

Libby Reed asked to clarify the communication flow among FFF participants. Mr. Martin said it was decided that in terms of caucuses communicating with each other, each caucus's staff liaison will send correspondence to him for distribution. Ms. Kellogg said discussion of a communications plan would occur later on.

- **Caucus Breakouts**
  - From 10:19 am to 11:40 am, IOC members broke into the three caucuses to brainstorm how to define measures of success in the FFF actions most key to them.
- **Caucuses Report Back**
  - Due to time constraints, this was not addressed in-meeting. Ms. Kellogg said each caucus's breakout session notes would be transcribed and distributed for review and follow-up.

****5-MINUTE BREAK****

5) Action Updates and Recommendations

- **Large Cap Projects *(Janne Kaje)***
  - Mr. Kaje announced the Hafner/Barfuse project team is ready to begin its first round of communications with the agriculture and flood communities. They would like to schedule meetings with caucuses in the next six weeks, before the holidays, to brief these groups on project progress and get their feedback. Updates will be communicated via staff liaisons. Mr. Kaje continued his update by posing and answering five questions:
    - **Has King County accelerated large cap projects?** From 2006-2014, there were 6-7 large cap projects in the Snoqualmie basin. This has since slowed, largely due to difficulty and unpredictability in securing needed private lands for projects. He gave progress on this action a "red" (poor) grade.
    - **Are we working to secure footprints for future projects?** These are actively being pursued, largely outside the APD, and will hopefully relieve some "bottleneck." For large projects, often several landowners are needed. He gave progress on this action a "green" (good) grade.
    - **Are we spending more money in the Snoqualmie?** He stressed that DNRP only controls a small amount of funding needed for capital projects; about 75-80% comes from elsewhere. While part of funding does come from SWM fees, grants and other funds are sometimes a factor. He said the amount of money spent does not always translate to how much work is being done at a given moment. Overall, it is hard to build a robust program when one does not control all funding; he gave progress on this action a "yellow" (needs improvement) grade.
    - **Is King County adding capital project staff?** While much is still needed, there is Executive support for more habitat projects, and more resources are coming. Many County staff have been allocated to Snoqualmie projects. He gave progress on this a "yellow/green" grade.
    - **Is King County adding stewardship?** Snoqualmie basin steward Mary Maier is retiring soon, but her position will be filled and there is a possibility of adding a half-time stewardship position. Mr. Kaje would like to grow the program, as currently stewards are largely focused on fundraising. He gave progress on this action a "yellow/green" grade.

- **Regulatory Task Force (*Eric Beach, task force coordinator*)**
  - Mr. Beach presented a set of initial recommendations for IOC consideration. He noted that Christie True, director of DNRP, has already been spoken with to ensure support for these items, which were modified slightly based on input from regulatory colleagues. Mr. Beach is looking for IOC approval or disapproval to proceed developing these:
    - **Develop modified farm plan.** Recommended action: DNRP staff work with KCD to create a more streamlined, drainage-focused farm plan. This will be part of a two-year pilot program to include implementation and effectiveness monitoring. Mr. Beach noted that DNRP-WLRD director Josh Baldi is enthusiastic for this due to a view of Department of Ecology that if these buffers are in place quickly, water quality will improve.
    - **Pursue Endangered Species Act (ESA) coverage for Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program (ADAP).** Recommended action: explore development of a low-effect habitat conservation plan (HCP) with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to provide coverage for handling ESA-listed and potentially-listed salmonids. This is being approached from a voluntary conservation measure HCP known as "Section 10."

  Bobbi Lindemulder asked if the HCP's scope would be the Snoqualmie APD, all APDs, or countywide. Mr. Beach was uncertain, as he is still defining this with NMFS's Seattle office.

  Micah Wait asked what the scale difference is between "low-effect" and standard habitat plans. Mr. Beach said this is more of a USFW (US Dept. of Fish and Wildlife) mechanism, a very focused/limited approach to listed salmonids and agricultural drainage work. He said there could be ongoing discussion on this, as it is a difficult question to answer.

  Daryl Williams voiced concern about expansion of work to larger streams, particularly longer lengths of stream being worked on at one time, which increases risk to juvenile fish. Mr. Beach replied that voluntary conservation measures are an open public process, with opportunities for comment. These could come as recurring regulatory task force briefings to the IOC. Mr. Williams believed development of the HCP could proceed, but the conditions under consideration may be different than for ADAP.

Action: Angela Donaldson motioned to recommend proceeding with submittal of the regulatory task force's recommendations to the appropriate individuals in King County, likely Christie True. Cindy Spiry seconded the motion, and it carried unanimously.

- **Buffers Task Force *(Beth leDoux, task force coordinator)***
  - Ms. leDoux updated the IOC on three items the task force has been working on:
    - **Waterway classification:** The task force is taking time to finalize specific definitions to utilize for a waterway classification system, citing a concern that whatever this task force determines may be used as a stepping-stone by future groups. This group is as yet unready to commit to a class system, as they want everyone to be on board with the final determinations. Ms. leDoux said one possibility is an off-meeting "exploration" workshop.
    - **"Best Available Science" paper:** This is one of two major draft documents up for review. The process behind this paper involved reviewing the science behind functions such as climate and shade, and dissecting what makes a stream appealing for fish.
    - **"Agricultural Issues" paper:** This is the second draft document up for review. Information from farmers and other land workers is being gathered and coalesced into one central place, to provide context. Buffer impacts to farms and other working areas vary depending on context – what benefits one farmer does not necessarily benefit another.

  Both papers are undergoing internal review and should be available by the end of this month. Ms. leDoux encouraged communication and review from the IOC, to ensure all concerns are logged in time to finalize the papers in January. She said the draft documents would be shared with each of the three caucuses. WDFW will have access to review them as well. Jason Walker offered to have his staff help review the papers; Ms. leDoux agreed to follow up with him.

- **Agriculture Strategic Plan Task Force (*Patrice Barrentine, task force coordinator*)**
  - Ms. Barrentine reported the task force's first meeting is scheduled for January, and membership will be beefed up through November and December. She encouraged anyone with suggestions for membership to contact her.
  - She handed out a draft job description for a new temporary task force support position, asking for feedback on it by the end of this week. The position, to be posted later this month, has a two-year term and would start in February. One task force member will participate in the hiring process.
  - The task force is working with KCD and reviewing RFPs (Requests for Proposal) from several consultants. Work is also being done with Bobbi Lindemulder and others on Snohomish County's strategic plan, gleaning what they have learned and building from what has worked for them.

6) **Progress Report on Full Collective Actions List (*Richard Martin*)**
   - Due to time constraints, it was asked that anyone with comments on the list email them to Mr. Martin.

7) **Communications (*Tamie Kellogg*)**
   - A communications plan for FFF is being developed, for both internal and external communications. Ms. Kellogg said the IOC will be integral to this process.

8) **Closing/Adjourn**
   - Ms. Kellogg asked the caucuses to further develop the measures and milestones worked on in today's meeting, and have a draft ready for the January 24th IOC meeting, or possibly as soon as the caucus co-chairs meeting on December 11th.
   - Daryl Williams announced that Mark Clark, Executive of the State Conservation Commission, is retiring in January, and anyone interested in the position should contact the SCC now.
   - The three caucus chairs expressed appreciation for the time allowed for the breakout sessions this meeting, which they found helpful in fleshing out goals and direction.
   - The meeting was adjourned at 12:34 pm.

Next Meeting: *January 24th, 2019 – Duvall Visitor Center, 8:30 am to 12:00 pm*

FFF 2.0 Measures of Success
January 24, 2019

FISH

Actions	Measures of Success
1. Accelerated progress on Hafner/Barfuse 2. Build and maintain pipeline of prioritized projects 3. Enhance basin steward and KC Snoqualmie staff capacity 4. Report on prioritized project progress 5. Request additional FFF budget support 6. Consider and pursue multi-benefit projects	1. H/B plantings initiated 2019; construction initiated 2022 2. Prioritized list of projects by 2019, feasibility completed on 3-5 projects per year 3. Increase basin steward capacity to 1.5 FTE 4. Report to Snoqualmie Watershed Forum and FFF caucus group quarterly 5. Submit draft FFF budget request for 2021-22 biennium by end of 2019 6. Submit multi-benefit Floodplains by Design proposal in 2020; enhance coordination with Rivers and FCD for multi-objective funding

FARM

Actions	Measures of Success
1. Restore funding for ADAP fish biologist. 2. Complete comprehensive "Drainage Recovery Plan." 3. Expand ADAP to include modified waterways. 4. Address alluvial fan management. 5. Address beaver management. 6. Explore opportunities to reduce drainage costs and regulatory barriers. 7. Explore options for turbidity standards. 8. Research mitigation for projects that require periodic maintenance.	1. At least 0.5 FTE fish biologist dedicated to ADAP in both 2019 and 2020. 2. Sub-basin drainage management plan and funding for implementation of sub-basin drainage management plan by 2020. 3. Have project plans and clear regulatory pathways for drainage projects not currently covered by ADAP in top 4 sub-basins by end of 2020. 4. Public facing document on steps and resources for alluvial fan management by end of 2019. 5. Transparent process & communication of beaver & dam management options (including KC & WID) 2020 6. In a public facing format, show the steps and resources available (permitting, funding, etc.) for agricultural drainage. Include a list of the options for mitigation. 7. Adopt BMPs that meet regulatory standards for turbidity 8. Mitigation-maintenance Issue paper with approval from relevant parties completed by 2019.

FLOOD

Actions	Measures of Success
1. Improve road safety in flood-prone areas 2. Improve FCD communication and collaboration 3. Prioritize created flood storage capacity for decreased flood hazard 4. Partnership with Agriculture Commission 5. Increase rate of home elevations to 90 per decade	1. Complete road assessment by 2019 and feasibility of priority projects by 2012. 2. FCD technical staff allocated to FFF; regular reporting to JBTC and AC 3. Complete levee setbacks at Twin Falls Golf Course, update FHMP and identify funding sources to implement scope in 2020 4. Work with Ag Commission to create farm flood plan process and communicate with flood plain residents; report to AC in 2020 5. Secure funding and accelerate rate of home elevations to an average of 9 per year.

COLLABORATION

Actions	Measures of Success
1. Relationships and trust strengthened. 2. Buffers Task Force scope of work completed. 3. Regulatory Task Force scope of work completed. 4. Funding for key actions secured.	1. E.g., All IOC members remain committed to the FFF process and are fully engaged at all levels. 2. 3. 4.

FFF 2.0 Collective Action List (highlighted actions are "bundled" and text in red represents updates since the November 2018 report)

Progress Summary, January 24, 2019

Action[1]	FFF 2.0 Collective Actions	Targeted Completion Date[2]	Linked Recommendations Appendix II; Appendix III	Responsible Party[3]	Progress/ Status[4]	Progress Notes[5]
	Regulatory Task Force: develop and implement task force scope	**2020**	**Farm 2 2; 22**	**DNRP AFI**		Hired Regulatory Specialist June 12, 2017; initial meetings held; work plan refined; initial two position papers drafted (Artificial Channels, Bypass, Defishing; Endangered Species Act); recommendations for modified ADAP farm plan and how best to address ESA issues related to ADAP presented to IOC Nov 2018; Completed discussions about on-site mitigation for drainage work, reviewed the County Beaver program and fit with agriculture.
	Land Resources Strategic Plan Task Force: develop and implement task force scope	**2020**	**Farm 4 1**	**DNRP AFI**		Possible funding for assessment work identified. In response to IOC comments during May meeting, we have begun recruiting TF members and plant to have initial TF meeting fall 2018; will hire project coordinator fall 2018 and have requested funding for 2019-20; position will be posed mid-November with hire anticipated in mid-January; continuing to recurit task force members; initial task force meeting will be held before end of year.
	Riparian Buffers Task Force: develop and implement task force scope	**2019**	**Fish 6 1; 20**	**DNRP RRS**		NEP grant contract in place. KC staffing assignments made. Invitations to TF members to be sent by April 30. Facilitator hired. KCD contract to help with technical work. 9 members serving on TF. Had 1:1 interviews with majority of task force members. Technical Team working on developing BAS and Agriculture Paper - deadline extended to December 2018. Worked on waterway classification to assist in discussion of buffer widths appropriate for different types of waterways; BAS and agriculture white paper drafted and ready for IOC review; began work on TF goals document so full suite of TF deliverables is clear.
13	Demonstrable progress on 2-3 large capital projects inside APDs: increase staff capacity and capital funding	2020	Fish 1 1; 17	DNRP RRS		Combined two projects: Hafner and Barfuse; currently in early phases of design but moving ahead; ERES added 1 Env Sci III FTE and 2 TLT engineers (Eng III and Eng I);
39	Demonstrable progress on 2-3 large capital projects inside APDs: revise internal project approval process	2020	Fish 1 2; 19	DNRP RRS		Process improvement discussions underway within WLR Dvision
27	Accelerate rate of restoration to one per year outside APDs: increase staff capacity and capital funding	2020	Fish 2 1; 18	DNRP RRS		Patterson and Frew initiated, others in feasibility analysis; ERES added 1 Env Sci III FTE and 2 TLT engineers (Eng III and Eng I). Not likely to have one project constructed per year, but progress is being made.
28	Accelerate rate of restoration to one per year outside APDs: revise internal KC program approval process	ongoing	Fish 2 2	DNRP RRS		Process improvement discussions underway within WLR Dvision
40	Conduct a low-flow assessment that addresses fish and irrigation needs	2020	Fish 3 1; 33	DNRP AFI/RRS		same as Farm 1-3; have not started; may not have resources necessary; completed for the agricultural perspective; have estimate of current and future needs; driving WID's off-channel micro-storage investigation with DoE.
29	Combined Waterways: combined waterways pilot project, increase funding, document impacts, adaptive management	2020	Fish 4 1,2; 34	DNRP RRS		have not started
14	Restore funding for a fish biologist to assist ADAP	ongoing	Fish 5 1 Farm 2 1	DNRP WLR DO		dedicated funding not needed; adequate in-house capacity exists WID has hired part-time fish biologist. WLRD fish biologist will be assigned to ADAP on an as-needed basis
16	Water storage and flood retention strategies: conduct water storage literature review	2020	Farm 1 1; 1	SVPA		have not started; consider consolidating this effort with FCD flood hazard management plan update
17	Water storage and flood retention strategies: conduct enhanced water storage feasibility study	2020	Farm 1 2; 1	WID		have not started; RFP out to bid; responses expected by Aug 1 for small scale storage exploration; analysis of DoE support work on micro-storage (≤ 10 acre feet) underway; project for larger storage proposed.
38	Improve drainage opportunities: beaver Management plan	2019	Farm 2 1	DNRP SCIENCE		Released Beaver Mgmt. Tools Lit. Rev.; updating "Beavers in KC" website; reviewing opportunity for programmatic permitting and code revisions
25	Improve drainage opportunities: design, permitting and implementation of alluvial fan pilot projects	2019	Farm 2 1	DNRP SWS		Pilot projects did not move forward. Stormwater services has acquired knowledge of the engineering solutions based on work done outside of Ag lands and will be writing a report over 2019. Report and legislative package due to council in 2020.
6	Improve drainage opportunities: drainage recovery plan (drainage technical needs assessment)	2020	Farm 2 1	DNRP AFI		WID Drainage Network Analysis and Improvement Plan completed; priority basins identified

7	Improve drainage opportunities: evaluate effectiveness of alternative floodgates/pumps on modified waterways	2020	Farm 2 1	DNRP AFI		Initial scoping started by Stormwate Services and AFI; will be examined by Regulatory Task Force in spring 2019;
8	Improve drainage opportunities: complete one new tile project	2020	Farm 2 1	DNRP AFI		will be examined by Regulatory Task Force; may not have needed resources
21	Improve drainage opportunities: expand and simplify ADAP ("ADAP 2.0")	2020	Farm 2 1; 21	DNRP SWS		Regulatory Task Force work item; scoping issue with SWS coincident with #7
26	Improve drainage opportunities: complete one new dredging/culvert project on artificial/modified waterway	2020	Farm 2 1	DNRP AFI		have not started; will incorporate into work plan for Regulatory Task Force but may not meet 2019 timeline.
2	Improve drainage opportunities: allocate sufficient funding for drainage services	ongoing	Farm 2 3; 23	DNRP WLR DO		DNRP and KCD have increased staff and program funding to accelerate ADAP; additional funding requested in 2019-20 budget;
18	Farm safety: ensure all farms have an opportunity to construct farm pads/platforms	2020	Farm 3 1; 3	DNRP		Subject to approval of FCD funding
32	Farm safety: develop a farm (flood) safety strategy	2020	Farm 3 2; 4	DNRP		related to Farm 3-1; have not started; will be included in Ag Strategic Plan TF body of work.
1	Farm safety: community outreach; gain more flexibility applying current zero-rise standards	ongoing	Farm 3 3:5	DNRP AFI		Individual and public meetings with landowners, agencies, etc. related to Pearson Eddy project plantings; multiple meetings with NRCS, DoE, WDFW, Snohomish Co., Tribes, etc. to explore options to improve forest health and reduce flood impacts caused by Pearson Eddy restoration projects. Farm pad program on hiatus untl FEMA audit completed.
20	Farm safety: model potential flood impacts of large scale tree plantings and incorporate results into work of RTF and BTF	2020	Farm 3 4; 15	DNRP AFI		Working with NRCS to model Pearson Eddy planting impacts; initial results indicate flood rise impacts; Buffers and Regulatory task forces will collaborate to develop a shared strategy about modeling tree plantings.
11	Farm safety: enhance inter-agency floodplain management communication/coordination	ongoing	Farm 3 5; 16	DNRP		Subject to approval of FCD funding
37	Farmland preservation: establish goals for farmland preservation and habitat restoration	2020	Farm 4 1; 32	DNRP AFI/RRS		will be included in Ag Strategic Plan TF body of work and will also be addressed by Buffers TF
4	Farmland preservation: complete agricultural land use inventory every 3-5 years	ongoing	Farm 4 2	DNRP AFI		Completed 2017 survey; data analyses underway; land use dashboard nearly complete and will be released for public use Q3 2018; dashboard release delayed until Q4 2018.
35	Farmland preservation: inventory revetments/levees	2020	Farm 4 3; 28	DNRP		have not started; subject to approval of FCD funding; will be included in Ag Strategic Plan TF body of work.
36	Farmland preservation: assess farmland bank erosion risk	2020	Farm 4 3; 29	DNRP		have not started; subject to approval of FCD funding
24	Farmland preservation: conduct cost/benefit analysis of bank stabilization techniques	2020	Farm 4 3; 30	DNRP		have not started; subject to approval of FCD funding
12	Farmland preservation: use modeling tools (e.g., EMDS) to prioritize farm protection options	2020	Farm 4 3; 31	DNRP RRS		Completed initial EMDS model; "farmability" needs refinement so working with WSU soils scientist
44	Farmland preservation: inspect revetments/levees annually and make inspection results available to public	2020	Farm 4 4; 27	DNRP		have not started; any expansion subject to approval of FCD funding
5	Farmland preservation: establish an ongoing accountability system to track overall FFF progress	ongoing	Farm 4 5	DNRP AFI		Applies across all focal areas; EasyProjects should provide transparency to track progress; refining metrics to better align with Land Conservation Initiative; clarification of action goals and milestones to tract progress and success will be discussed during November IOC meeting.
3	Watershed mitigation: establish on-site and "out of time" agriculture "mitigation bank" program for voluntary projects	2019	Farm 5 1;24	DNRP RRS		have not started; will incorporate into work plan for Regulatory Task Force and plan to initiate work August 2018; RTF currently working on the issue.

22	Watershed mitigation: establish off-site agriculture mitigation program	2019	Farm 5 2; 25	DNRP RRS		have not started; this action will be informed by work planned by Regulatory and Buffers task forces.
23	Watershed mitigation: develop partnerships to fund mitigation projects	2020	Farm 5 3; 26	DNRP RRS		have not started; this action will be informed by work planned by Regulatory and Buffers task forces.
10	Large cap projects: coordinate listening sessions and site visits for all potentially affected landowners	ongoing	Farm 6 1; 11	DNRP RRS		Actively planning how to do this re: Hafner/Barfuse project; have invested significant resources in community outreach in previous years.
33	Large cap projects: third-party evaluation of large-scale river restoration projects (mainstem Snoqualmie, Tolt, Raging)	ongoing	Farm 6 2; 12	DNRP RRS		Remains a commitment in the WLR/RRS habitat restoration project design process
19	Large cap projects: clarify process for compensating landowners for project-related losses (including 3rd party evaluator)	2020	Farm 6 3; 13	DNRP AFI		currently case-by-case; process has not been fully developed or documentedbut will will be presented for IOC input prior to August 2019
34	Large cap projects: evaluate direct and cumulative impacts of large scale river restoration projects completed since 2005	ongoing	Farm 6 4; 14	DNRP		Due diligence design includes the ERES design team's analysis of a project's potential impacts upstream and downstream. An analysis of what it would take to model the entire lower valley was completed in 2016; funding is not availble to move analysis forward.
9	Large cap projects: launch landowner flood monitoring system	2019	Farm 6 5; 10	SVPA		SVPA expanding network of flood recorders; most of the work now is software back end and QA/QC for installs; seeking funding for 2018 and 2019; FCD funding received for full project deployment; initial releases avaialbe in 2018-19 flood season with more robust system released in 2019-20.
41	Accelerate home elevation program (complete 90 in 10 years); prioritize based upon flooding depth	ongoing	Flood 1 1; 2	DNRP		2 home elevations initiated in 2018; accelerating rate of elevations subject to FCD approval
30	Community outreach: limited floodplain capacity and fill impacts; both farm and non-farm residents	ongoing	Flood 2 1; 5	DNRP		Subject to approval of FCD funding
42	PP Infrastructure Elevation: Expand infrastructure elevation in constrained reaches within existing regulatory framework	ongoing	Flood 2 2; 6	DNRP		have not started; any expansion subject to approval of FCD funding
43	Assess opportunities to improve flood-safe road access	2022	Flood 3 1; 8	KC ROADS		Planning to start in 2021
31	Pursue a housing trust for safe, affordable farmworker housing	2022	Flood 4 1; 9	DNRP AFI		have not started; funding will be a significant challenge; SVPA and KC conducted a survey of Valley farmers, are analyzing the responses. Survey results will be presented to stakeholders in spring 2019 and a recommended course of action will be proposed.
15	Prioritize created flood storage from river projects for agriculture use	2020	Flood 5 1; 7	DNRP		have not started; policy change will require FCD approval

[1] Numbers refer to EasyProjects action number

[2] Target date for completion or significant progress on individual recommended actions. It is understood that the ability to complete an action is contingent upon securing adequate funding. Completion dates have been adjusted forward 1 year from original 2016 recommendations due to delay in final acceptance and transmission of recommended actions.

[3] DNRP=King County Department of Natural Resources; AFI= DNRP Agriculture, Forestry and Incentives Unit; RRS=DNRP Rural and Regional Services; WLR DO=DNRP Water and Land Resources Division Director's Office.

ERES=DNRP Ecological Restoration and Engineering Services; SWS=DNRP Stormwater Services; SVPA=Snoqualmie Valley Preservation Alliance; SWS=DNRP Stormwater Services; WID=Snoqualmie Valley Watershed Improvement District

[4] green=on track; yellow=behind schedule and additional staff/financial resources needed to meet targeted completion date; red=will not likely meet targeted completion date.

[5] Text in red indicates progress since the previous quarterly update.

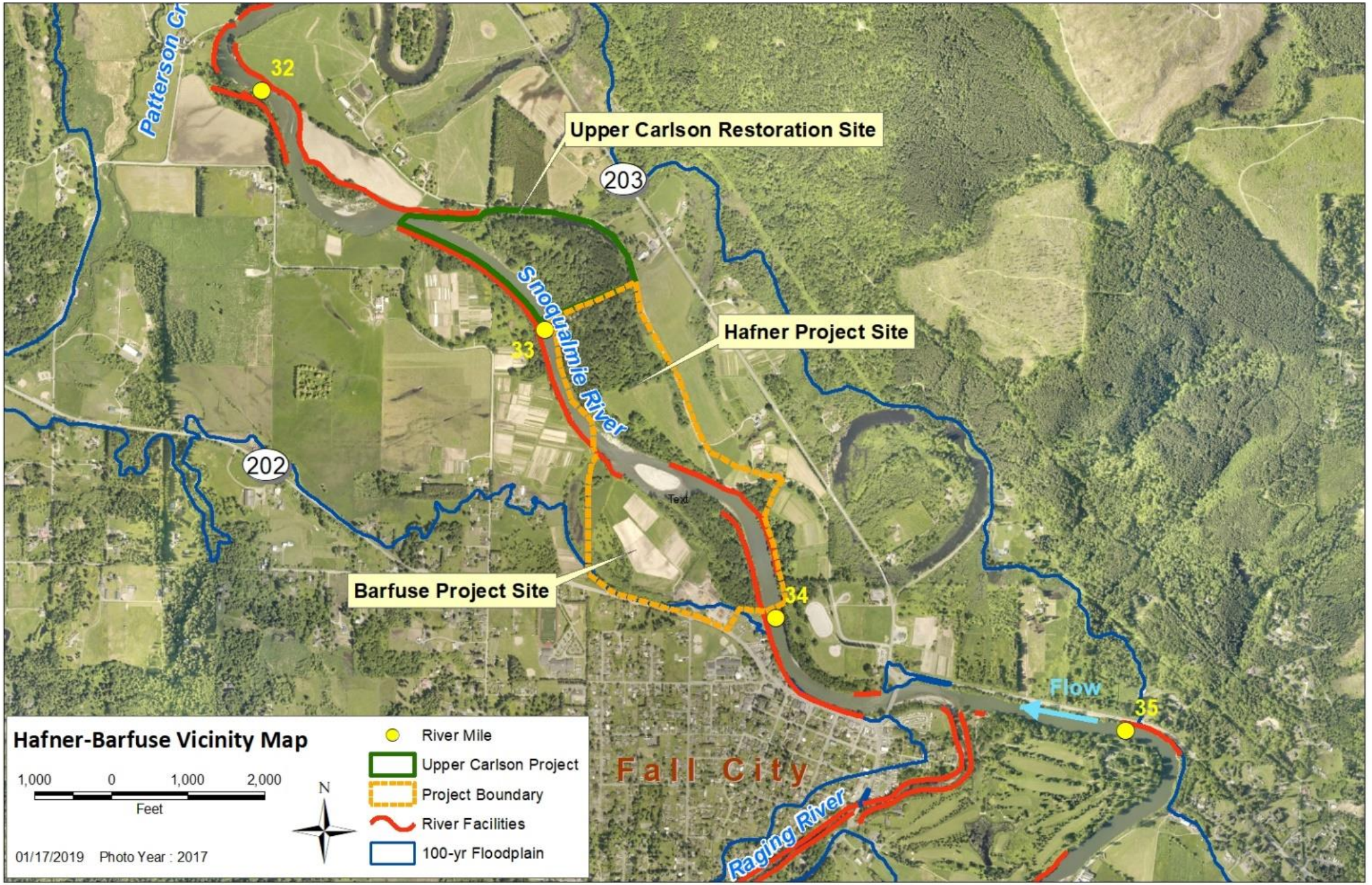
Hafner-Barfuse Floodplain Restoration

Hafner-Barfuse – multiple benefits

1. Addresses high priority salmon habitat restoration needs for the threatened Snoqualmie Chinook stock identified in the federal Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan (2007).

2. Removing the existing revetments and constructing setback protection in the Fall City reach will help meet the Salmon Plan goals to improve riparian, river edge and off-channel habitat.

3. Addresses agriculture and floodplain management objectives by reducing maintenance of the existing flood facilities, increasing safety on Neal road, reducing flooding to surrounding properties, and reducing erosion of adjacent farm fields.


Upper Carlson Restoration Site
Hafner Project Site
Barfuse Project Site
Snoqualmie River
Raging River
Fall City
Flow
32
33
34
35
203
202
Hafner-Barfuse Vicinity Map
1,000 0 1,000 2,000
Feet
N
01/17/2019 Photo Year : 2017
River Mile
Upper Carlson Project
Project Boundary
River Facilities
100-yr Floodplain

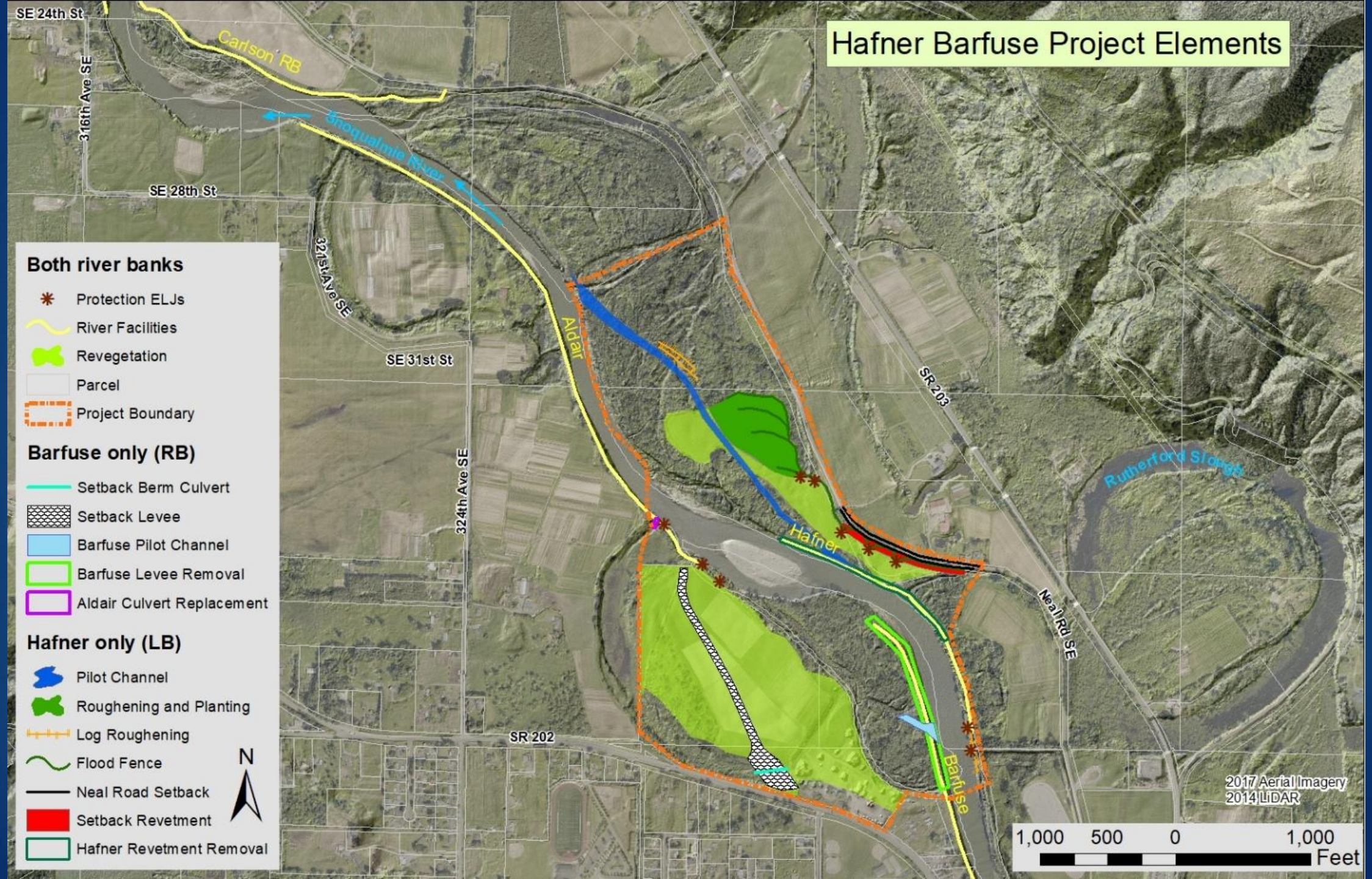
Restoring Habitat

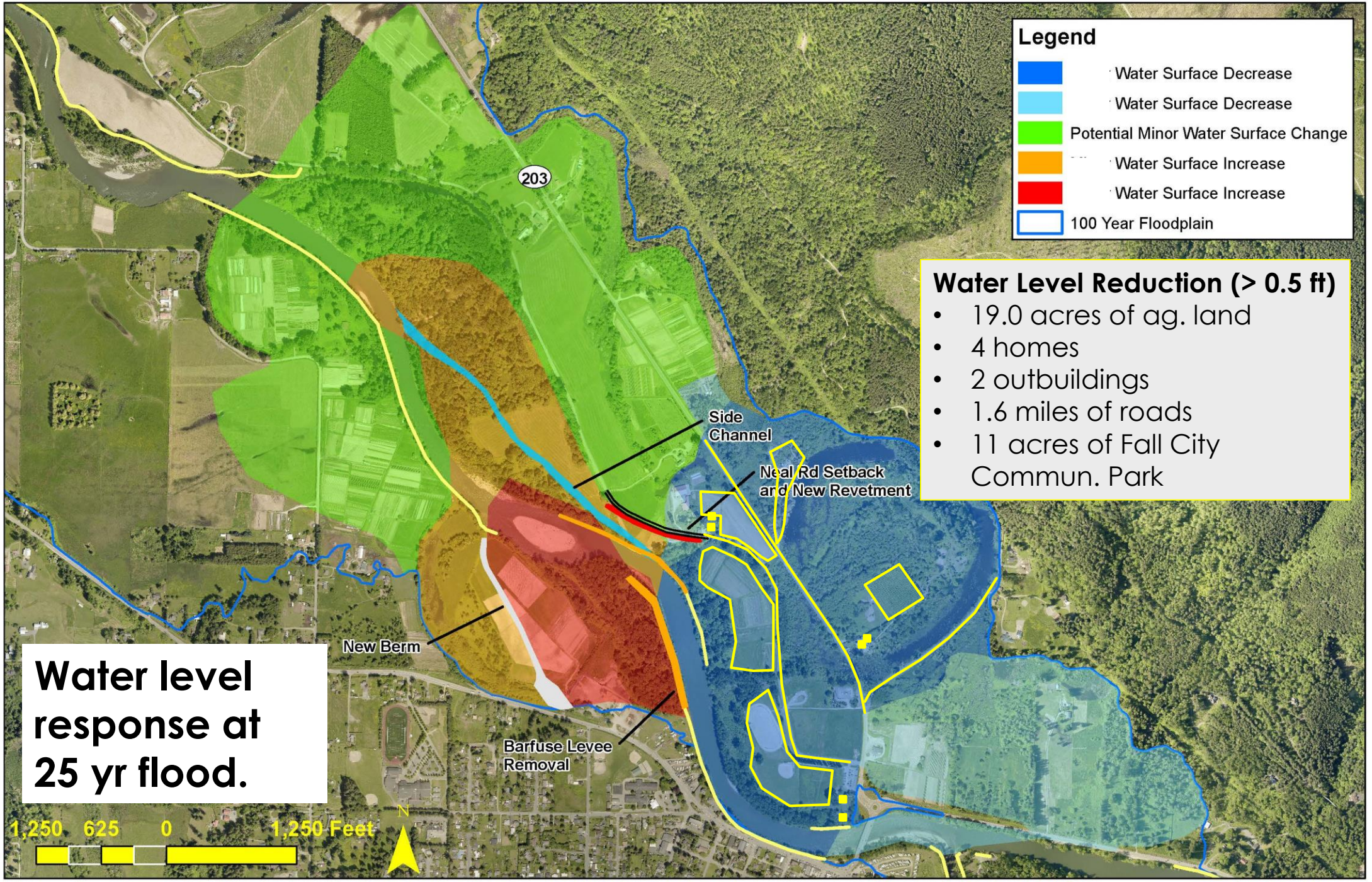
Upper Carlson Floodplain Restoration Project (2014)

Flooding Erosion and Sedimentation

Damage to Hafner levee and Neal Road

Damage to Fall City Farms

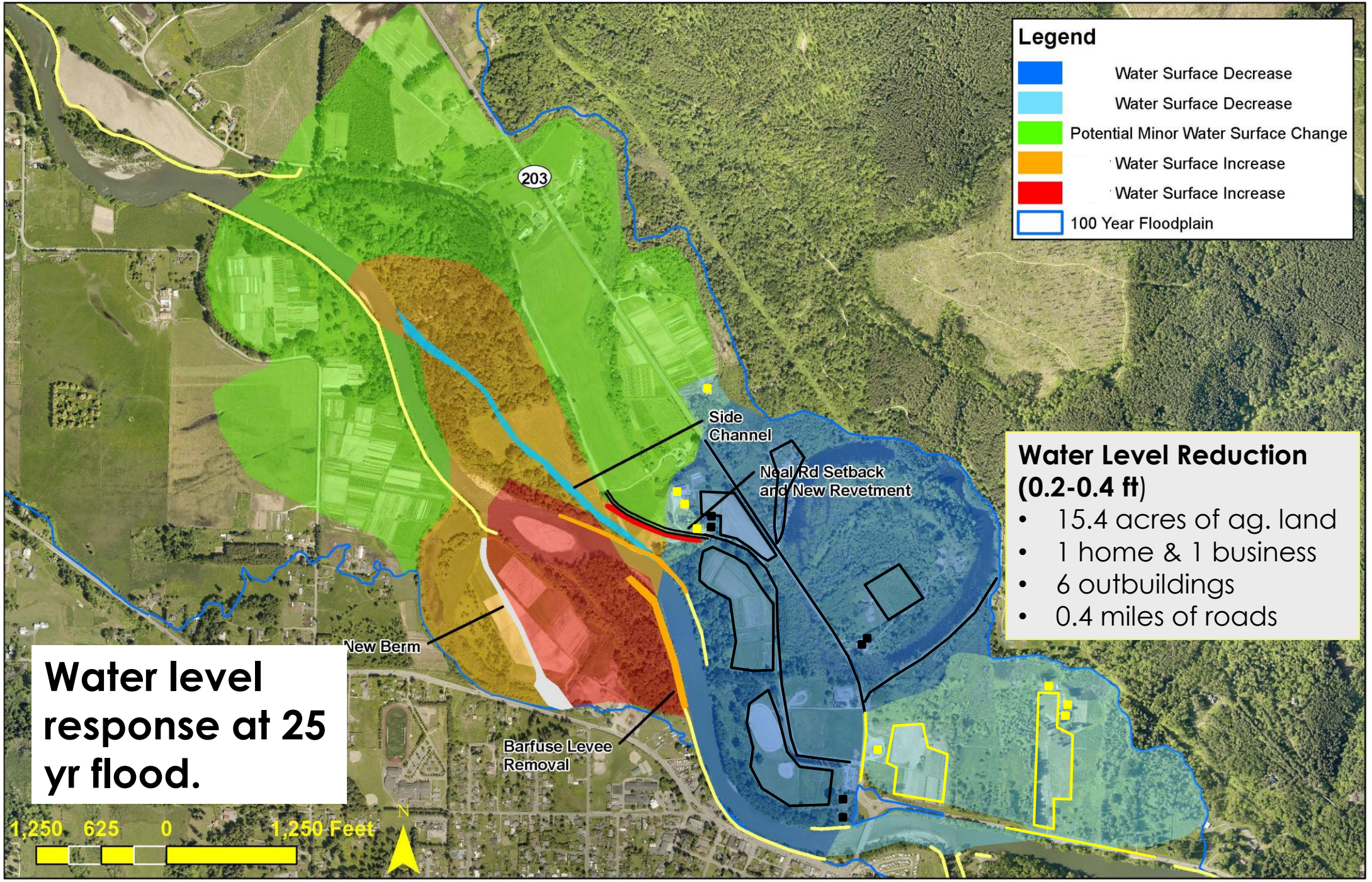

Hafner Barfuse Project Elements
SE 24th St
316th Ave SE
Carlson RB
Snoqualmie River
SE 28th St
321st Ave SE
SE 31st St
324th Ave SE
Aldair
SR 203
Rutherford Slough
Hafner
Neal Rd SE
SR 202
Barfuse
Both river banks
Protection ELJs
River Facilities
Revegetation
Parcel
Project Boundary
Barfuse only (RB)
Setback Berm Culvert
Setback Levee
Barfuse Pilot Channel
Barfuse Levee Removal
Aldair Culvert Replacement
Hafner only (LB)
Pilot Channel
Roughening and Planting
Log Roughening
Flood Fence
Neal Road Setback
Setback Revetment
Hafner Revetment Removal
N
2017 Aerial Imagery
2014 LiDAR
1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet



Water Level Reduction (> 0.5 ft)

- 19.0 acres of ag. land
- 4 homes
- 2 outbuildings
- 1.6 miles of roads
- 11 acres of Fall City Commun. Park

Water level response at 25 yr flood.


Legend
Water Surface Decrease
Water Surface Decrease
Potential Minor Water Surface Change
Water Surface Increase
Water Surface Increase
100 Year Floodplain
203
Side Channel
Neal Rd Setback and New Revetment
New Berm
Barfuse Levee Removal
Water Level Reduction (0.2-0.4 ft)
• 15.4 acres of ag. land
• 1 home & 1 business
• 6 outbuildings
• 0.4 miles of roads
Water level response at 25 yr flood.
1,250 625 0 1,250 Feet
N

Other Benefits to Ag. and Flood Risk

- Improved protection of Neal Road with reduced long-term maintenance costs (and safer road)
- Reduced velocity on Fall City Farms land
- Increased gravel storage in project reach
- Farm pads on nearby farms (potential)
- Farm field elevation with project spoils (potential)
- Farm storage and garden/nursery near Fall City (potential)

Budget, Schedule, & Funding Strategy

Phase	Name	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Planning	X				
2	Pre-Design	X	X	★		
3	Final Design			X	X	
4	Implementation					X
5	Closeout					X
Revenue	SWM	639,000			$400,000	
	SRFB		1,000,000			
	DOE	90,000				
Revenue Need	Maybe FBD, CWM, Flood District				$300,000	~$13M

Estimate of total cost: **$15.5 million**

Assumes construction cost is 13 million, design is 2.5 million

Hafner - Barfuse Engagement Timeline

2019

EARLY INPUT:

- FFF IOC, WRIA 7 Technical Committee, FCCA and Other Community Input (TBD)
- Website and KC Connects
- ➢ **Listening Sessions**

PLANNING AND PRE-DESIGN MILESTONES

- Data collection and modeling
- Create communication plan
- Refine project elements
- 30% Design
- Riparian and floodplain plantings (Fall 2019)

2020-2021

INCORPORATE INPUT:

- Public Meeting
- ➢ **Listening sessions**
- SEPA Notice
- Large Wood Meeting
- ➢ **Third Party Review**

FINAL DESIGN & FUNDING MILESTONES

- Design elements
- Funding applications (1/2020)
- Receive funding (2021)
- Application for permits
- 60% and 100% design plans

2022-2023

UPDATE AND INFORM:

- Inform about Project Construction Activities I.e. Road and River Closure

CONSTRUCTION MILESTONES

- Project constructed
- Other community benefits implemented

2023-2031 (?)

CHECK-IN:

- Check in with Landowners
- Monitor cumulative impacts of projects

MONITORING & ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT MILESTONES

- Monitor and adaptively manage as needed
- ➢ **Incorporate lessons learned.**

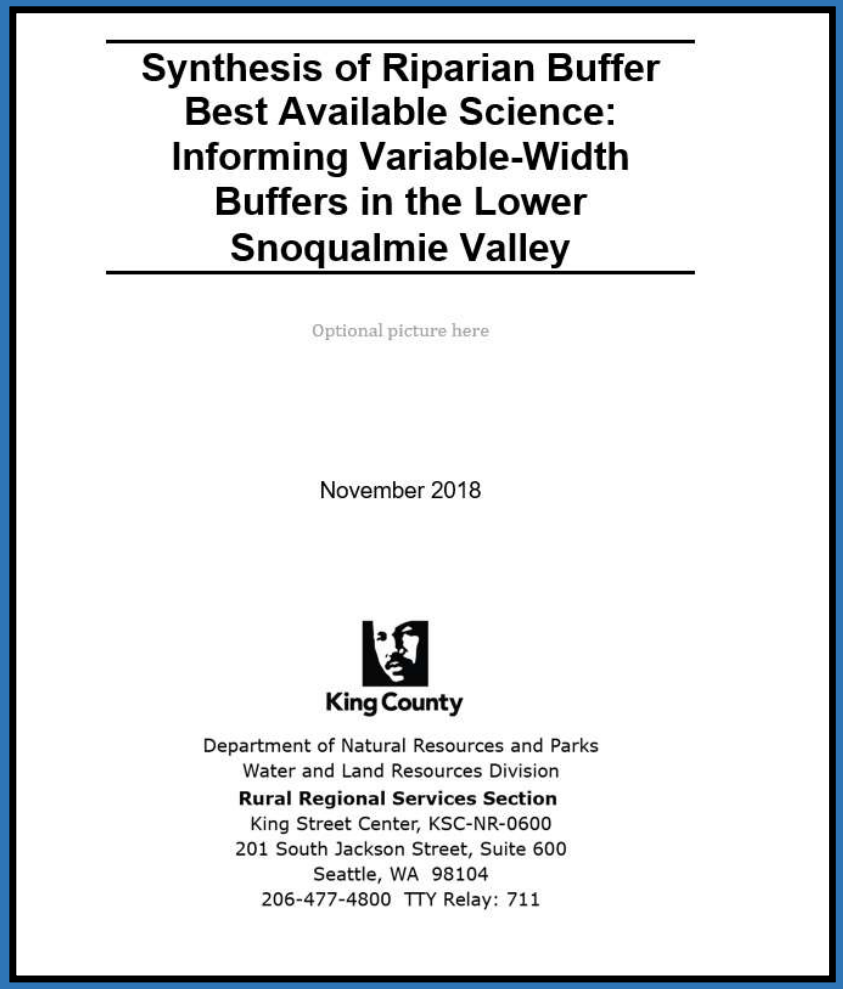
Buffer Task Force

January 24, 2019

FFF IOC

Synthesis of Science

- Provides a synthesis of best available riparian buffer science
- Research that pertains to low gradient floodplain conditions
- Summarized science by function



Synthesis of Riparian Buffer Best Available Science: Informing Variable-Width Buffers in the Lower Snoqualmie Valley

Optional picture here

November 2018

King County

Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Water and Land Resources Division
Rural Regional Services Section
King Street Center, KSC-NR-0600
201 South Jackson Street, Suite 600
Seattle, WA 98104
206-477-4800 TTY Relay: 711

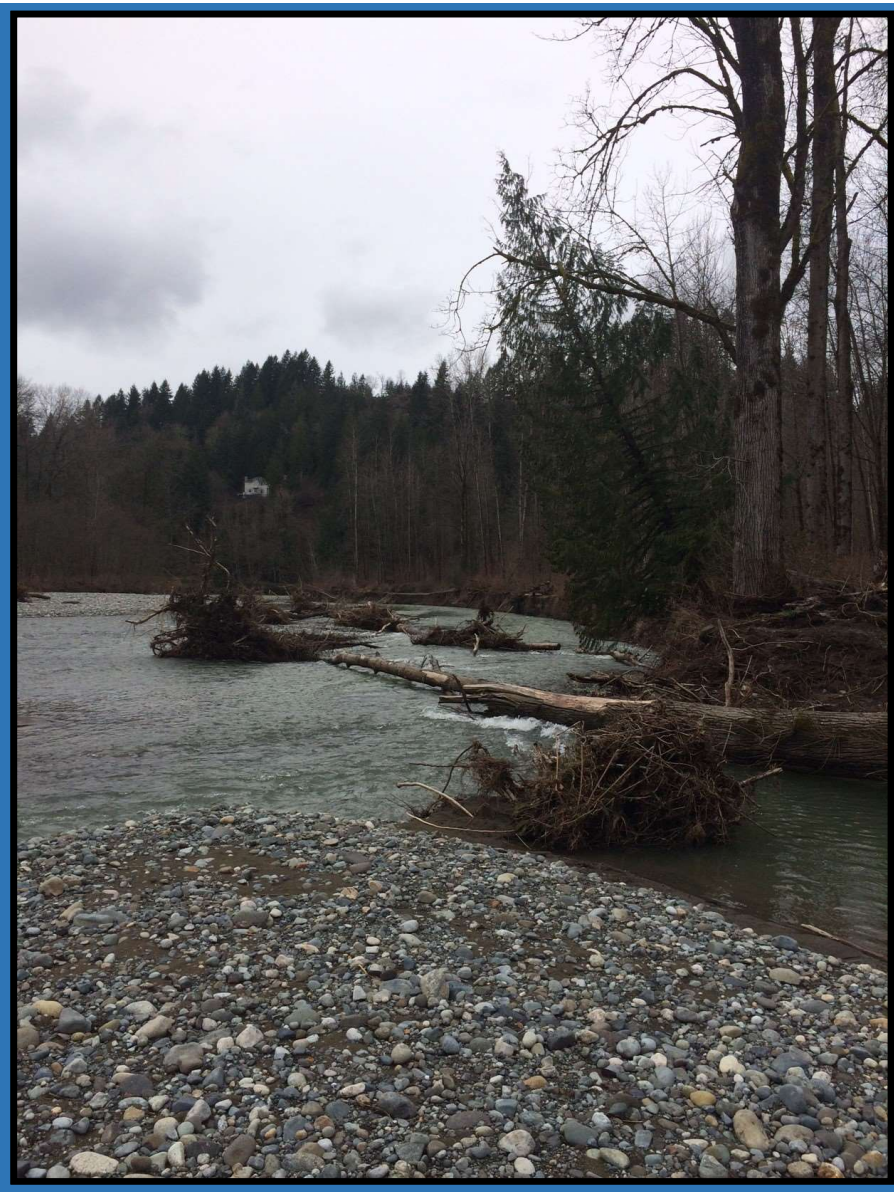
Function: Water Quality - Temperature

- Smaller waterways are more susceptible to temperature fluctuations
- Critical to shade as much of the length of the waterway as possible to decrease the surface area exposed to direct solar radiation
- Smaller watercourses may only need short, dense, and overhanging buffers
- Wider-taller buffer width are needed for shading in smaller north-south oriented watercourses
- Larger waterways require taller trees to shade waterbodies

King County

Next Steps

- Review
- Final Draft end of January
- Use this background information to help actualize what is desired on the landscape and where



Buffer Task Force

January 10, 2019

King County Agriculture Commission

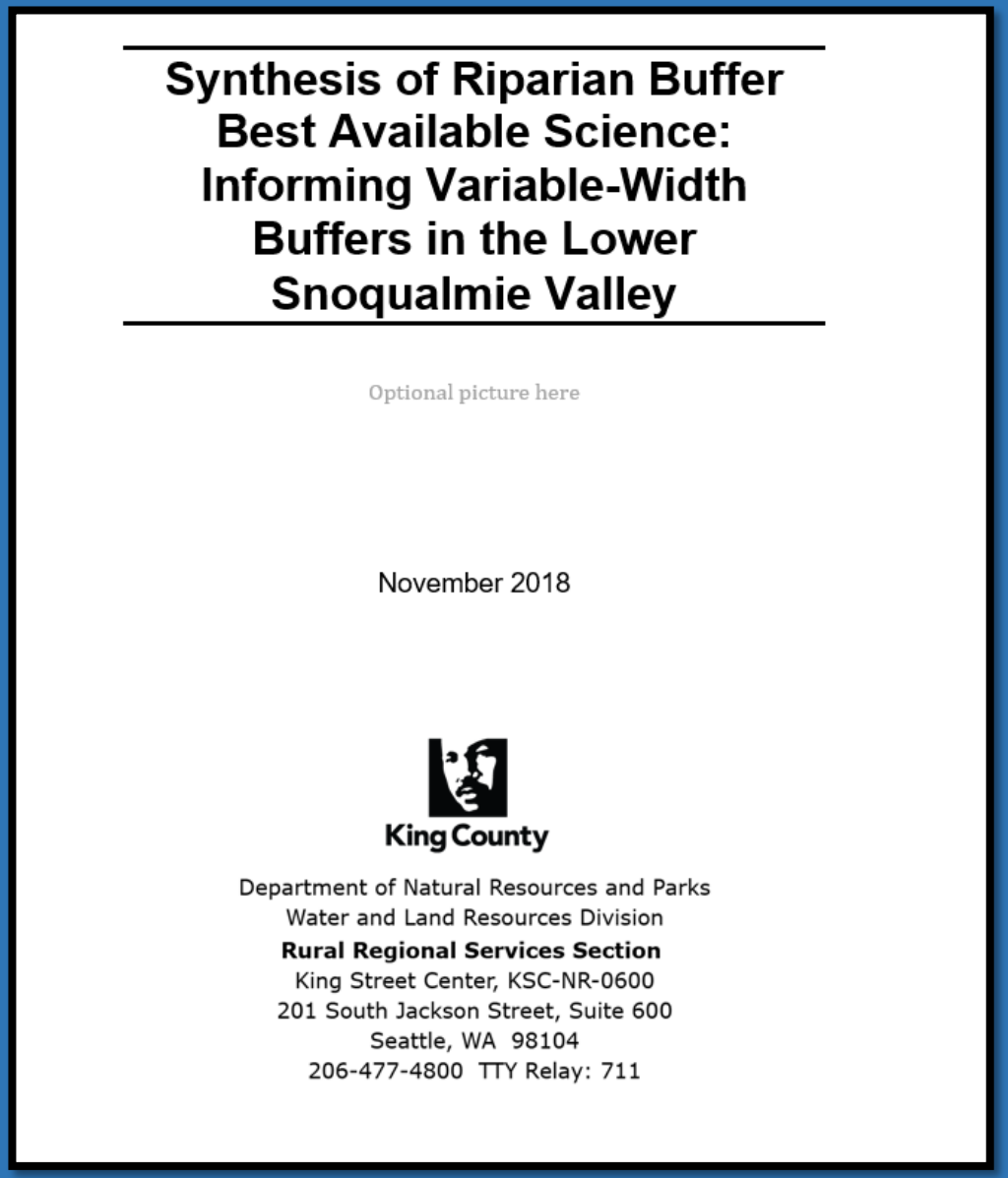
Why the Buffer Task Force?

- FFF 1.0 highlighted the need to understand how much land for riparian plantings in the Snoqualmie APD is needed for salmon recovery.
- Salmon Recovery interests willing to implement variable widths that are beneficial to salmon while limiting negative effects to agriculture lands.
- Task Force looking for an agreement that improves conditions for salmon while minimizing impacts to agriculture.

King County

Synthesis of Science

- Provides a synthesis of best available riparian buffer science
- Research that pertains to low gradient floodplain conditions
- Summarized science by function



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206-477-4800 TTY Relay: 711

Function: Water Quality – Nutrients, Sediment, Pesticides

- Low-gradient landscapes require relatively narrower buffers due to low-gradients areas having higher uptake, processing, and binding of nutrients and pesticides and higher sediment filtration

- Woody vegetation, particularly trees, are best at intercepting sediment, nutrients, and pesticides

- Long-continuous buffers intercept more water flow and protect water quality with less buffer width than fragmented buffers

- Watercourses which have been straightened and channelized require wider, longer, and more continuous riparian buffers to compensate for lost capacity in aquatic in-channel microbial processing

King County

Function: Water Quality - Temperature

- Smaller waterways are more susceptible to temperature fluctuations
- Critical to shade as much of the length of the waterway as possible to decrease the surface area exposed to direct solar radiation
- Smaller watercourses may only need short, dense, and overhanging buffers
- Wider-taller buffer width are needed for shading in smaller north-south oriented watercourses
- Larger waterways require taller trees to shade waterbodies

King County

Function: Microclimate

- Microclimate extent and presence is related to the width and composition of riparian buffers

- Riparian areas closer to watercourses protect stream-center microclimate and riparian areas further from watercourses protect off-stream microclimate

- Riparian buffer length and continuity helps protect microclimate conditions from surrounding landscape climate conditions

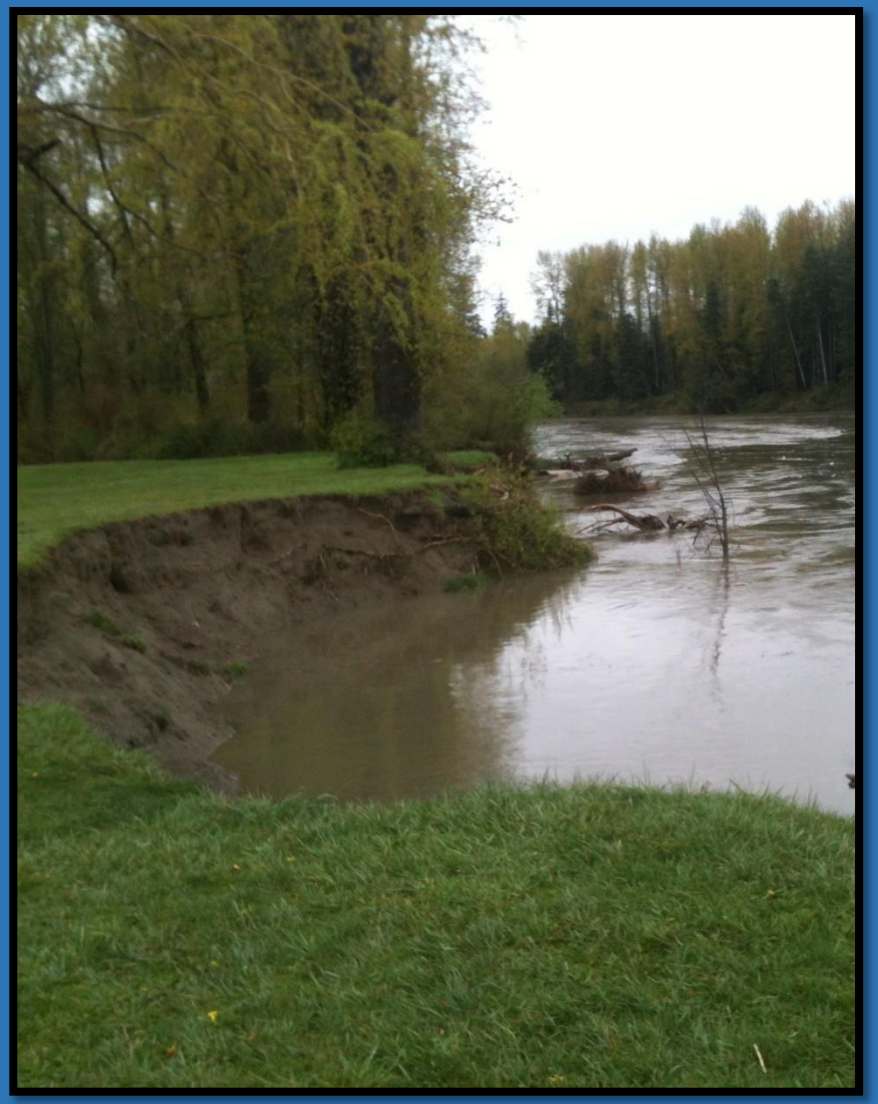
- The ability of microclimate conditions to buffer water temperatures decreases with increasing watercourse size-width

Function: Large Woody Debris

Large watercourses	• Primary wood input = erosion • Areas of channel migration require wide buffers to provide continual wood sources • Coniferous trees provide long-term habitat benefits and deciduous provides short-term benefits
Armored watercourses	• Armoring shifts wood input drivers from erosion to wind throw and mortality
Smaller watercourses	• Size of habitat-forming wood is smaller in smaller watercourses • Smaller channels receive a greater proportion of woody debris inputs from shorter source distances (closer to watercourses)
High-gradient watercourses	• Primary wood inputs = debris flows, landslides, and wind throw • High-gradient tributaries contribute to instream wood which is transported to downstream reaches

Function: Erosion/Bank Stability

Larger watercourses	• Woody riparian vegetation has the greatest impact on large and high gradient watercourses (generally have greater stream power) • Woody vegetation is more effective than shrubs/grasses on relatively steep banks
Smaller watercourses	• Grass/shrubs may be suitable for smaller watercourses which have relatively less-steep banks
Maintained watercourses	• Dredged/channelized smaller watercourses may require woody tree vegetation, rather than grass/shrubs
Outside bends of watercourses	• Bank erosion commonly occurs on the outside of river bends • Bends with riparian vegetation can significantly decrease erosion during storm events • Denser the vegetation is along outside bends, the more effective riparian vegetation is at reducing erosion impacts

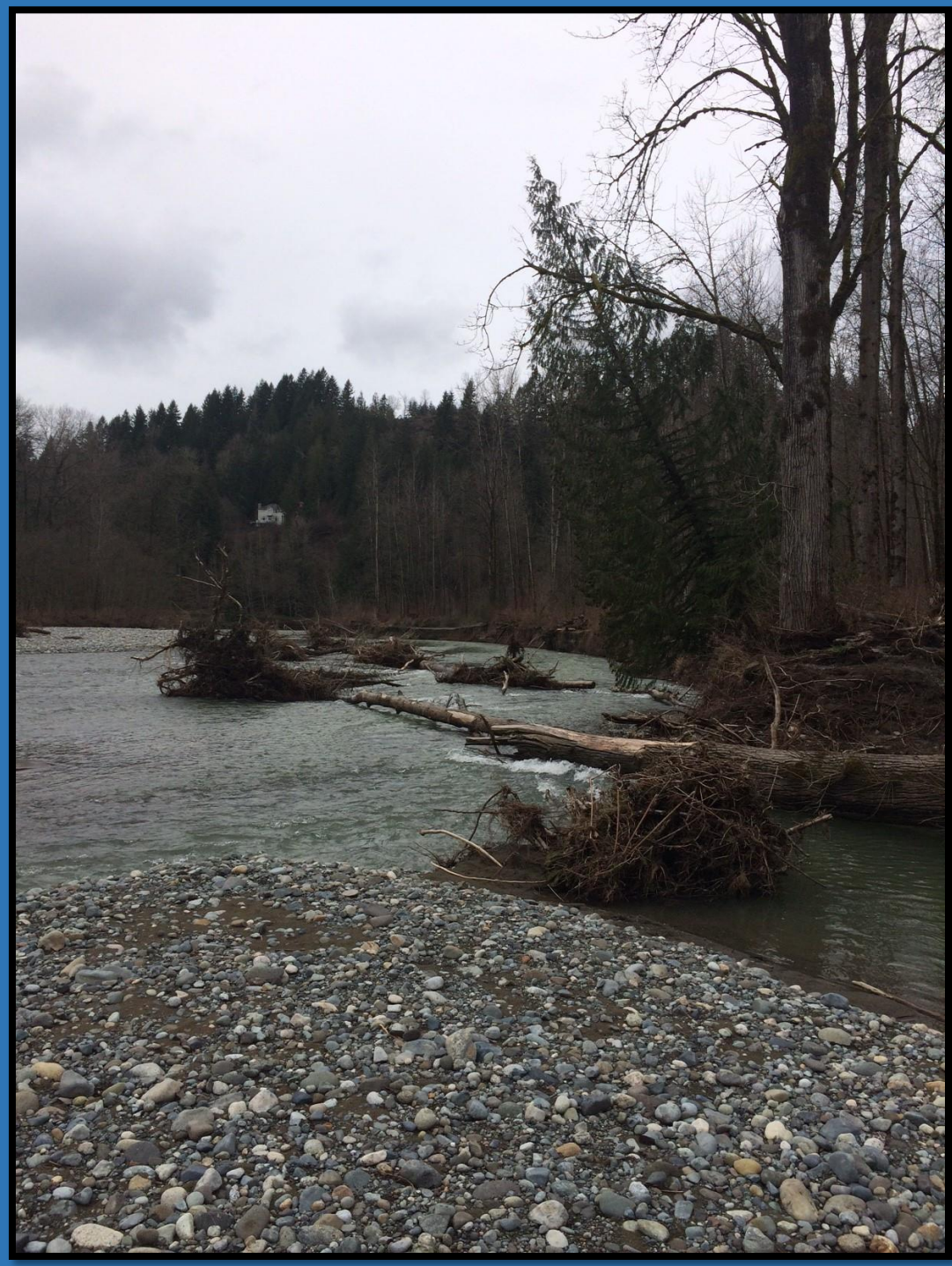


Function: Invertebrate Prey and Litter Detritus Inputs

- Relative contribution and role of litter and detrital inputs tends to decrease from a small stream to a large stream
- Riparian corridor length and continuity may be the primary drivers of macroinvertebrate structure and diversity
- Percentage of tree coverage in a riparian corridor is positively related to stream invertebrate community structure and diversity
- Deciduous provides seasonally pulses inputs and conifers provide year-around inputs

Next Steps

- Review
- Final Draft end of January
- Use this background information to help actualize what is desired on the landscape and where



Regulatory Task Force Work To Date

Clarify when artificial channels need permit (April 2018)

Examine Defishing and bypass requirements for dredging (May 2018)

Consider ESA coverage for ADAP (June 2018)

Onsite Mitigation(August-Nov. 2018)

- Understand mitigation requirements
- Clarify requirements for re-dredging
- Examine potential for advance mitigation

Beaver management (December 2018)

- Understand current county and tribal efforts

Current/Near Term Regulatory Task Force Work

Review the Alluvial Fan management options and understand current County efforts to revise code to allow work (February 2019)

Review Stormwater Services actions for ADAP 2.0. (March 2019)

- Identify areas where code revisions or inter-agency agreements are necessary to implement the program
- Reach agreement on scope, scale and deliverables from the program

Mitigation Strategies (April 2019)

- Build upon the findings/recommendations from the On-Site mitigation work

Set of draft recommendations to IOC at 2nd or 3rd quarter meeting depending on progress

Upcoming Regulatory Task Force Work

Cultural resources review requirements (June 2019)

Turbidity standard- understand and develop BMPs (July 2019)

Flood Regulations- Examine Zero Rise options (September 2019)

Multi-Year Permitting (October 2019)

Set of recommendations to IOC at 4th qtr. meeting.

Draft Goals and Objectives – Includes Co-chair Input 1/16/19

DRAFT - FISH, FARM, FLOOD COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

GOAL(S):

The overarching goal of Fish, Farm, Flood (FFF) is develop and support implementation of recommendations that will help us restore salmon habitat, strengthen farmers and farm land, and reduce flood risks in the Snoqualmie Valley. The Implementation Oversight Committee, which was established as part of FFF 2.0, will provide oversight to ensure successful implementation of the initial recommendations generated through FFF 1.0 and, when necessary, recommend changes to work plans. To meet the FFF goal, this Communications Plan must:

1. Share information and generate stewardship of the proposed recommendations. (Audience- people who are ACTIVE)
    a. The status of the recommendations.
    b. Who may benefit or be impacted by the recommendations.
    c. Why the recommendations matter to the watershed and individual property owners (?).
    d. The process and timeline for developing and implementing the initial recommendations.
    e. How people can play a role in implementing the recommendations.
    f. How to share comments or get more information.
2. Generate awareness and support of Fish, Farm, Flood. (Audience – general public)
    a. Access to background and current information on the work and 34 recommendations.
    b. Extending countywide and beyond.
    c. Provide details on the process and accomplishments.
3. Inspire IOC and stakeholder support and investment in implementation of the 30+ recommendations.
    a. Partnership or funding of the 30+ recommendations?
    b. Do we want to solicit input from stakeholders on the new specific recommendations coming out of the Buffers, regulatory, and Agricultural Strategic Plan Task Forces?
4. Consistently communicate internally and externally throughout the authorizing environment. (Audience – internal to KC and External people. Those who decide and those who can influence those who can say yes or no)

OBJECTIVE(S):

1. Create internal consistent, clear, communication.
2. Identify and reach a broad group of stakeholders and Snoqualmie Valley area residents.
3. Develop clear, consistent and concise messages about the FFF set of recommendations and the ongoing process and prevent misinformation among the Valley residents, Farming community, local government participants, Tribes, NGOs, and other key participants.
4. Compile and create resources and background information about FFF and the FFF 2.0 recommendations.
5. Support the IOC in their leadership efforts to ensure the success of FFF overall.
6. Provide timely information in multiple formats to reach all audiences.
7. Develop a collaborative and positive working-relationships with the broader key stakeholders to support the FFF recommendations.
8. Define and develop collaborative and strategic partnerships.

DRAFT FFF 2.0 Communication Messages 1/24/2019

Section 1:
FYI - Tamie created this section primarily using the Executives FFF Signing ceremony materials. Internal Coordination team comments have been incorporated. This first section might be helpful as a general description of FFF for a website, a FAQ, or Fact Sheet.

King County natural resources and land management policies are designed to protect the health of our environment, create a strong economy and promote the well-being of its people today and for future generations. Among other priorities, The County is responsible for the protection and enhancement of farmland, restoration of salmon and associated habitats, and reducing the risks to residents and infrastructure from flooding. Occasionally, it can be challenging to balance these needs within a shared landscape.

In 2012, King County's Comprehensive Plan directed us to create a watershed a collaborative, grass-roots effort for determining how to move forward together toward critical, but often competing goals.

Beginning in 2013, King County Executive Dow Constantine assembled representatives from throughout the Snoqualmie Valley to explore the issues that were creating obstacles and conflict, and to advise King County on how to overcome them. They included a cross-section of agricultural, salmon recovery and flood risk reduction interests, as well as tribal, state and local jurisdictions. Through a collaborative process they identified strategies to improve conditions for farm, fish, and flood risk management. In 2017, the Snoqualmie Fish, Farm, and Flood (FFF) Advisory Committee forged the first major agreement in King County to strike a balance between farming interests and salmon recovery. The Advisory Committee unanimously agreed to a set of more than 30 recommendations that, if implemented, would significantly improve ecological function and habitat quality, while at the same time strengthening the agricultural economy, and reducing flood risk.

The Snoqualmie Watershed covers primarily the lower 30 miles of the valley from Snoqualmie Falls north to the Snohomish County line. This area includes the 14,600-acre Snoqualmie Agricultural Production District and some of the most important habitat for Chinook salmon, which were listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in 1999.

Implementation of the suite of Fish, Farm, Flood recommended actions is guided by the FFF Implementation Oversight Committee (IOC). The immediate priorities of the IOC include:

- Development and implementation of a plan for comprehensive drainage maintenance, which includes creation of three task forces to carry out detailed work plans over the next three years.
    1. Regulatory Task Force
    2. Riparian Buffers Task Force
    3. Agricultural Land Resource Strategic Plan Task Force
- Increasing the pace for salmon recovery efforts in the Snoqualmie Valley.

King County is not alone in its struggle to protect fish and wildlife where farmers are working hard alongside tribal nations. But through this cooperative work we've proven we can come together to make this a better place to live for everyone. Work will be required by all interests to ensure balance and, ideally, concurrent progress will occur naturally, given the trust and mutual awareness that is in place. We are starting to get things done and see progress toward balancing these goals in this watershed.

Section 2:

These "Key Messages" are from the Draft FFF Communications Plan – primarily drafted by Saffa Bardaro, WLRD Communications Manager, and Tamie Kellogg.

1) The overarching goal is to overcome competing interests to achieve shared goals.
2) This required a lot of work, compromise and candor to not necessarily put aside differences but instead to learn about each other's perspectives, demonstrate mutual respect. By supporting each other priority actions it created a stronger community.
3) The outcome of the first four years are over 30 recommendations that will help restore salmon habitat, strengthen the agricultural economy, and reduce flood risks.
4) We are now in the process of implementing those recommendations.
5) King County is not alone in its struggle to protect fish and wildlife where farmers are working hard alongside tribal nations. But through this cooperative work we've proven we can come together to make this a better place to live for everyone.

Section 3:

These are messages articulate the Guiding Principles (agreed to by the FFF 1.0 Advisory Committee MOMU 2015) or from the FFF transmittal letter. They might be helpful in framing the dilemma/challenges faced by the effort based in the specific "interests" for each caucus and a few joint messages (all F's). The principles are the exact wording that was unanimously agreed to by the FFF Advisory Committee. Some updating may be needed – a few edits to the original language have been offered in track change.

Joint messages

1) (FFF 1.0 Advisory Committee Members) As participants in the Fish, Farm, and Flood Advisory Committee, we, as individuals or through our respective organizations, pledge to support the recommendations attached to this letter… Moreover, we will stand up for and advocate for all of the actions identified in the recommendations and will rely upon the undersigned to advocate for all actions as well. The Committee recognizes the importance of a viable agricultural community, ecosystem and salmon recovery, and flood safety. Planning and management in the Snoqualmie Agricultural Production District should promote without priority Agricultural viability, Ecological restoration, and Flood safety.
2) Both advocates for salmon recovery projects (large capital and buffers), and advocates for Snoqualmie Valley agricultural need the support and collaboration of each other for these efforts to succeed over the long-term.
3) Land conversion and development in upland areas has had negative effects on agriculture as well as salmon habitat on the valley floor.
4) Losses and gains of habitat, farmland and flood risks need to be tracked and reported.

Fish

1) Salmon are an irreplaceable natural resources of high value to the community; are a traditional food source; and have profound cultural significance to the Snoqualmie and Tulalip Tribes.
2) There is no substitute for prime salmon spawning/rearing areas, especially the alluvial areas below the Raging and Tolt River confluences.
3) To meet the County's legal obligation to protect and restore salmon habitat and protect residents and infrastructure from flood risk, at times it may be necessary to undertake projects or programs that result in the loss of farmland.

Farm

1) The prime agricultural soils encompassed by the Snoqualmie Valley APD are an irreplaceable natural resource that is important to the local community and is the primary food crop producing region in King County.
2) The productivity of agricultural lands can and should be increased through management and regulatory actions.
3) It is very difficult to mitigate the loss of high-quality farmland in the APD.

Flood

1) The APD is largely within the floodplain and floodway, an area of extensive flooding and in some locations, deep and fast erosive flows. Farmers and local residents need county support in taking action to reduce flood risks to their homes and agricultural operations in a manner that doesn't transfer the risk to other property owners.
2) The King County Flood Control District has the authority to protect life and property from flood risks and funds capital projects in the Snoqualmie Valley.

Fish Farm Flood 2.0 Implementation Oversight Committee
Member Attendance List – January 24, 2019 Meeting
Duvall Community/Visitors' Center – Duvall, WA

Josh Baldi, King County DNRP/WLRD (*ex officio*)

Brendan Brokes, WA Department of Fish and Wildlife (*ex officio*)

Joe Burcar, WA Department of Ecology (*ex officio*)

Angela Donaldson, Fall City Community Association

Cynthia Krass, Snoqualmie Valley Preservation Alliance

Denise Krownbell, Snohomish Forum

Bobbi Lindemulder, farmer

Meredith Molli, farmer/Agriculture Commission

Josh Monaghan, King Conservation District

Cindy Spiry, Snoqualmie Tribe

Lara Thomas, City of Duvall

Micah Wait, Wild Fish Conservancy

Daryl Williams, Tulalip Tribes