

FFF Implementation Oversight Committee Meeting

Agenda

November 7, 2018

9:00-9:30 *Light refreshments and catch up!*

9:30-12:30 Meeting

Duvall Visitor and Community Center, 15619 Main Street Duvall, Washington 98019

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| 9:30 – 9:40 | 1. Introductions, Welcome by Co-chair (click here for meeting notes from August 2, 2018) | Cindy Spiry |
| 9:40 - 9:45 | 2. Public Comment | Tamie Kellogg |
| 9:45 – 9:55 | 3. KC budget update and anticipated support for FFF priorities | Josh Baldi |
| 9:55 - 11:20 | 4. Milestones discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background on the FFF agreement • Framework and intended use • Caucus break-outs to identify key milestones (for individual caucuses) • Caucus report out to full group. | Janne Kaje & Tamie Kellogg Caucus Chairs |
| 11:20 - 11:35 | Break | |
| 11:35 - 12:10 | 5. Action Updates and Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Cap Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recap of discussion from caucus chair meeting (develop consensus on meaning of “turning dirt”)? ○ Q&A • Regulatory Task Force <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discuss recommendation proposals (streamlined farm plans, ESA coverage for ADAP). ○ Q&A • Buffers Task Force <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Describe stream classification approach ○ Update on status of Best Available Science document ○ Update on status of agricultural white paper ○ Recruitment of additional Snoqualmie Valley farmer ○ Q&A • Agriculture Strategic Plan Task Force <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Task Force membership ○ Q&A | Janne Kaje Eric Beach Beth Ledoux Patrice Barrentine |
| 12:10 - 12:20 | 6. Progress report on the full Collective Actions list <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective actions project status. • Q&A | Richard Martin |
| 12:20 - 12:30 | 7. Communications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share update on draft FFF communication plan. | Tamie Kellogg |
| Upcoming FFF meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • November 13: Regulatory Task Force • December 11: Regulatory Task Force, Caucus Co-Chairs • December 19: Riparian Buffers Task Force • January 8: Regulatory Task Force • January 24: Implementation Oversight Committee • TBD: Agriculture Strategic Plan Task Force | | |

Snoqualmie Fish, Farm, Flood 2.0

Implementation Oversight Committee

MEETING NOTES

Thursday, August 2nd, 2018
Chamber of Commerce, Duvall Visitor and Community Center
15619 Main St. NE, Duvall, WA, 98019

8:30 - 9:00 am: Continental Breakfast and Catch Up!
9:00 am - 12:00 pm: Meeting

NOTE: All PowerPoint presentations and meeting packets are available online through EasyProjects.

1) Introductions, Welcome by Co-Chair (*Tamie Kellogg, Josh Monaghan*)

- Ms. Kellogg, facilitator, called the meeting to order at 9:03 am.
- Mr. Monaghan, farm caucus co-chair, shared reflections from a recent conference. He stressed a difference between knowledge and wisdom, and a need for wisdom in today's world. Ms. Kellogg reviewed the meeting documents and today's objectives.

2) Public Comment I

There was no public comment during this period.

3) King County Interim Budget Update on FFF Collective Actions (*John Taylor*)

Mr. Taylor, assistant director of DNRP's WLR Division, spoke on the County budget. He said the approval process goes from January to November, with review and changes by the County Executive's office and Council. The County's SWM (Surface Water Management) fee is a major fund source, and Council often scrutinizes it, especially if a large rate increase is requested. The increase requested this year will be less than the 40% approved in 2016. He could not be more specific, as the Executive has not given final approval yet.

He reviewed several proposed FFF investments: increased ADAP funding, including improving agricultural drainage; addressing fish biologists' concerns; facilitation costs; more County Agriculture staff to develop the Agriculture Strategic Plan for the Snoqualmie Valley; continued support for the regulatory and buffers task forces; and funding large APD capital projects. He said all items would not be funded in this biennium; less urgent items will be prioritized for later years. The plan is to sequentially meet all actions in the agreement.

The budget is sent to the Executive's office June 30, who transmits it to Council on September 20, to adopt by December 1. Talks continue with Flood Control District (FCD), as some FFF items are under their purview. Mr. Taylor said FCD has never felt they hold a stake in the FFF recommendations; talks are underway with Councilmember Kathy Lambert to ensure some recommendations are included in next year's FCD budget.

Fish caucus co-chair Cindy Spiry asked about the increase in funding for ADAP and fish biologists. Mr. Taylor replied that enhanced ADAP funding is part of the current budget package, with a section on expanding ADAP to larger water bodies; this will likely be addressed in the May 2021-22 budget. Kollin Higgins, fish caucus County staff liaison, is working with WLRD's Stormwater section to explore the fish biologist issue and determine if there is need to hire one full-time. Cynthia Krass noted the Snoqualmie WID has a fish biologist on staff that anyone may consult if need be, though this would not be a full-time solution.

Lara Thomas said not having FCD participate in the flood caucus could be detrimental to the group's success. Josh Monaghan said two FCD staffers were critical to navigating regulatory task force issues at first, but elected not to participate further. He and Ms. Spiry agreed FCD needs to participate in FFF. Mr. Taylor explained that in the FCD executive committee's view, this is not an efficient use of staff time. Meredith Molli asked if FFF itself was a waste of tax dollars if it can't proceed without FCD involvement. Mr. Taylor conceded FCD involvement early in FFF was beneficial, but their executive committee has to work this out.

Micah Wait asked for clarification on a budget increase for large capital projects. Mr. Taylor said he wasn't certain there was an increase, but progress is being made on designs so projects can be funded. Joan Lee, Rural and Regional Services (RRS) section manager for WLRD, noted the base budget has increased over prior years. Mr. Taylor said some funds will go towards FFF projects, and others; capital funding that goes into RRS leverages two to five times what is put into the budget. He said more specific information about the budget and

SWM rate increase will be available by the next IOC meeting in fall.

4) Bundled Actions Update, Part 1

- **Large Cap Projects (*Jon Hansen*):**

Mr. Hansen, of WLRD's Ecological Restoration and Engineering Services (ERES) unit, presented on capital improvement projects in the Snoqualmie Valley. Tamie Kellogg advised the IOC to take time to "digest" the presentations, and recommendations need not be made now.

Mr. Hansen said several action recommendations addressed capital project implementation: demonstrable progress on 2-3 large projects inside the APD (and outside); improving efficiency; accelerating project completion rate to one per year. Past completion rate for a project, from proposal to construction, has ranged about three years. He said Hafner/Barfuse inside the APD, as well as San Souci and others outside the APD, are being worked on as part of the proposed 2019-2020 budget. Fish passage in King County-owned culverts is also being addressed. He said in the past it would take five to seven years of SWM funds to pay for one project. Work on San Souci is expected to begin this summer, with crews pulling out a levee illegally placed by residents.

He briefly reviewed project funding sources. Cindy Spiry asked if acquisition funding for the County's Land Conservation Initiative (LCI) is included in this. Mr. Hansen said while there is some project overlap between his group and the LCI, his group doesn't necessarily receive LCI funds. Joan Lee added there may be money for acquisitions now, which may affect projects later. The capital program can run \$20-30 million in a given year; \$3-4 million of that is SWM funding. Mr. Hansen said the goal is for a steady/timely fund stream, and river projects can be very costly.

He spoke more about Hafner/Barfuse. A recent feasibility study looked at channel migration, floodplain changes, and other factors. Hafner/Barfuse is a high-priority reach, with work beneficial to the amount of investment. Potential benefits include recovering the salmon population, improving habitat, and replacing out-of-date facilities. His group is looking at setting existing facilities back from the river, and improving habitat and flood protection. Recreation will also be addressed. He noted that if you respect natural river processes, you achieve better habitat.

Mr. Hansen reviewed progress on FFF action objectives Fish 1 and Fish 2: this is exemplified by progress on Hafner/Barfuse, initiation of several other projects, aggressive pursuit of funding, adding several ERES staff, and streamlining project approval, which will now include input from third party consultants. Mr. Hansen confirmed there is a broader range of projects being explored than those mentioned today. He clarified that ERES staff are not watershed-specific, and all work countywide. He said there is hypothetical potential to add more staff with additional funding.

There several questions about the modeling process. Mr. Hansen said with most projects the intent is to monitor the expected success of the project and make adjustments as progress is made. Hydraulic modeling is done, including worst-case scenarios. After a project, changes are observed and any lessons learned incorporated into future projects. Ms. Lee added that cumulative monitoring, of the effects of multiple projects over time, is largely done at the FCD level. In 2016, it was estimated that it would take a half-million dollars to monitor the entire Snoqualmie watershed this way, which is not yet in the budget. Lara Thomas said she wanted to see the long-term modeling, and ensure there is funding for adaptive management.

One question asked about assessment of fish passages. Mr. Hansen answered there is a proposal to enhance funding for this. John Taylor added that after a Supreme Court ruling, the Executive asked for a proposal to remove fish barriers countywide, and the upcoming budget will include a proposal for barrier removal. He said most funding for this will come from SWM. Dylan Brown of Councilmember Lambert's office asked to follow up with Mr. Taylor.

Another focus of questions was what difference the FFF process has made in the number of County projects being done. Mr. Hansen this would need to be studied and followed up on for a future meeting. Mr. Taylor said more projects would be done, but the agreement of the original FFF process was that all would support salmon recovery, regulatory relief for farmers, and boundaries for salmon recovery using agricultural land; that the causes are not mutually exclusive.

- **Regulatory Task Force (*Eric Beach*):**

- Mr. Beach, task force coordinator, reviewed their progress. Their scope of work covers about 20 overlapping priority issues. Four issues have completed review: bypass requirements for small waterways; fish mortality in de-fishing; artificial channels streamlined farm plans; and scoping the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to address risk to Chinook salmon in expanding ADAP.
- Two recommendations are being submitted to the IOC for consideration; relevant issue papers will be distributed to the IOC on August 3, with feedback and questions due to Eric by August 17. Revised issue papers reflecting feedback will be sent to the IOC prior to its fourth-quarter meeting. Assessment of implementation requirements for the recommendations will be conducted by the County and partners prior to the fourth-quarter meeting.
- John Taylor asked how common farm plans are in the Valley. Mr. Monaghan said about 25% have a farm plan. Mr. Beach said about 70% of artificial channels are dry at time of construction; they would still go through the usual ADAP process, just with an expedited farm plan process.
- It was asked whether the County's Noxious Weeds Program works with ADAP to address weeds on farms. Mr. Beach replied that he believes this is a WDFW issue; Mr. Monaghan added that it's part of the farm planning consultation process. Bobbi Lindemulder said this should be addressed, as she has been told it's not a priority.
- Denise Krownbell asked what ADAP was; Mr. Beach offered to put her in contact with Lou Beck in the County's Stormwater section, that an "ADAP 101" briefing and field trip can be arranged. Ms. Krownbell agreed she would prefer a field trip prior to making a recommendation. Mr. Beach agreed to be in contact on the issue.
- It was suggested that Mr. Beach reach out to Eric Stockdale with Snohomish County to consult on facilitating culvert replacements.

****BREAK****

5) Bundled Actions Update, Part 2

- **Buffers Task Force (*Beth leDoux*)**
 - Ms. leDoux, task force coordinator, reviewed their progress. A kick-off meeting was held June 20, and a 10-person technical team has been selected. This team is reviewing literature to find middle ground on buffer size, instead of extreme sizes. The agriculture team is working on a cost/benefits of buffers analysis paper. The force's October 17th meeting will, in collaboration with the Tulalip tribe, include a "state of the salmon" update.
 - There were no follow-up questions.
- **Agriculture Strategic Plan Task Force (*Patrice Barrentine*)**
 - Ms. Barrentine, task force coordinator, briefly reviewed the force's progress.
 - Lara Thomas asked if flood resiliency, looking forward long-term instead of just now, will be included in this group's work moving forward. Ms. Barrentine said this does fall under what she understands their scope of work to be, but that the current phase of their work is focused on assessment of what is happening on farmlands.
 - Bobbi Lindemulder asked about the University of Washington's flood studies in the Snohomish basin, which she would like to see expanded into King County. Josh Monaghan agreed this should be discussed. Ms. Barrentine said she and Richard Martin have spoken with Snohomish County on this, and will follow up.
 - Cynthia Krass asked if it were possible to nexus this process with the 2018 flood hazard management plan. John Taylor said the management plan and FCD are not always in alignment, that FCD is not fond of funding land use/climate change issues, but there will be funding for County staff to be included in flood hazard management.
 - Daryl Williams asked if the force's scope is the entire Snoqualmie Valley or just the APD; Ms. Barrentine's understanding is that it is just the APD. Josh Monaghan said King Conservation District (KCD) is working with Ms. Barrentine on a more countywide perspective, which may not be as highly detailed as the APD-focused work. There will be more data on this in the fall.

6) Progress Report on Full Collective Actions List (*Richard Martin*)

- Mr. Martin reviewed the Collective Actions List, now sorted by caucus name/objective number, i.e., Fish 1, Farm 3. He also noted a color-coding for action item status. "Green" indicates solid progress made and no foreseen challenges to completion, on about 1/3 of the list. Most of the remaining 2/3 were "Yellow," indicating progress is modest or not yet begun. The one "Red" item, indicating unlikely completion by the 2022 goal date, involves a trust for affordable farm worker housing. He

cited legal/regulatory restraints as the main hurdle. Lara Thomas stressed that affordable housing is a priority for the Executive, and if it is not addressed now, it may never be, as land is a diminishing resource.

- Bobbi Lindemulder noted several “yellow” items are subject to FCD funding approval. She asked the risk to funding these items if FCD continues to not engage in FFF. She asked if it is possible to send a letter voicing a strong desire for them to participate. Meredith Molli reiterated Mr. Taylor’s earlier comment that FCD does not believe they should be involved in policy discussions. Mr. Martin replied that FCD’s current policy would need to be changed for them to prioritize resources for farming (as requested in action item 15).

Mr. Monaghan stressed that non-County-staff IOC members need to carry more weight on this issue, and co-chairs should find a way to proceed. He asked what the IOC’s official ability is to send a letter, to ensure FCD hears their concerns. Mr. Taylor answered that as an advisory body to the Executive and Council, the IOC can communicate with the Executive and KCC, but not the governor or legislature. He noted that while FCD convenes meetings as FCD, they are all County Councilmembers. He said there would need to be a motion from the IOC to send a letter to the Council.

Cynthia Krass observed she has found attending FCD’s advisory committee meetings to be enlightening, stating they are the closest FCD has to a policy-making body. Mr. Taylor added that they also have a joint basin technical committee who frame discussions for the advisory committee, and flood caucus co-chair Angela Donaldson is on that committee. Ms. Thomas also agreed with sending a letter, adding that co-chairs should set up a meeting with KCC members like Kathy Lambert, Reagan Dunn, and their staff, to discuss with and convince Council on this issue. She said this is not just a staffing issue, but a political one as well. Mr. Taylor said these are not unreasonable requests, but there is just a peculiarity to the way FCD operates.

Ms. Kellogg asked if caucus co-chairs need to convene a meeting to further discuss sending a letter. She went around the table asking for individual IOC members’ input on the idea. All agreed sending a letter made sense, that it would be a benefit to have FCD at the discussion table. Micah Wait stressed a need for an actively engaged representative, as prior FCD representatives in the first FFF process were not very engaged. Daryl Williams advised being careful with the tone of the letter, to not upset FCD, and ensure they come to the table because they want to and not because they are being directed by a superior. Ms. Krass also suggested those IOC members who are part of non-profit entities set up “coffee meetings” with KCC members to facilitate a connection with them. Mr. Taylor said there was nothing wrong with this idea.

Cindy Spiry, fish caucus co-chair, agreed an FCD representative needs to be present, that FCD also works on multi-benefit issues and the FFF process directly correlates to their work. Denise Krownbell said the FCD representative should be the same person attending each time, not a rotating group. Mr. Taylor agreed a letter should be sent, that it should be helpful and collaborative, but the IOC should be aware FCD has only one staffer, who is overextended in her duties. He added he could not collaborate on the letter. Kurt Nelson noted that, as King County’s Rivers staff are the service provider for FCD, their presence is needed as well.

Ms. Kellogg reiterated, for clarity, the specific requests of the FCD letter: a meeting, careful tone, participation, and active engagement at multiple levels. She also noted Ms. Krass’s “coffee meetings” idea. She asked IOC members if they will support their co-chairs in sending this letter. General consensus was supportive. Ms. Kellogg directed this letter to be sent to IOC members as soon as possible prior to next meeting to allow time for review.

- Ms. Spiry questioned the color-coding of two items. She asked if Action Item #28 should be red instead of yellow, and if the IOC could get more clarification on staffing issues. She also asked if Action Item #14 should not be green, and if there would still be a dedicated staffer in place. Jason Walker added that having a dedicated biologist to assist ADAP was part of the FFF agreement, that allocating staff from different agencies may not be sufficient. Mr. Taylor said as a friendly amendment this item could be changed to yellow, and that discussion on it should continue. Once a final County budget is approved, and DNRP staff deployment is determined, the IOC could revisit the fisheries biologist capacity issue.

- Mr. Martin asked for feedback on if the current action list spreadsheet is helpful, and said there would be a good faith effort to have bundled issues progress. Mr. Monaghan asked members to communicate with caucus chairs to ensure important topics are covered next meeting.

7) Communications (*Richard Martin, Tamie Kellogg, Andrea Plischke*)

- Ms. Kellogg asked feedback on the proposed IOC meeting date calendar be sent to her and Ms. Plischke within a week. If anyone has a conflict with a proposed date, they are asked to propose an alternate date the same week. Ms. Plischke will send out calendar updates. Meredith Molli asked for time and date information to be in the body as well as title of the email.
- Ms. Plischke asked anyone with EasyProjects questions to follow up with her.
- Mr. Martin requested IOC members to review the “Structures and Responsibilities” document in their packet, and contact their caucus chair with any feedback.
- Ms. Kellogg asked anyone with alternate ideas for meeting facilities to send her an email.

8) Public Comment II

This item was not addressed due to time constraints.

9) Adjourn

Meeting was adjourned at 12:02 pm.

Next Meeting Date: To Be Determined (October 2018)

Excerpt from draft committee final report – August 2016

Balanced Implementation and Critical Sequencing Over Three-year Timeframe

As described in Committee Findings (above), a core guiding principle of the Committee's recommendations is the need to achieve tangible gains for all three F's (fish, farm, flood) over time. While each F needs to have tangible gains in the near term (3 year timeline), many of the ultimate goals will take far longer than three years to accomplish, making a timely balance of effort and progress challenging. The emphasis on a three year timeframe helps show progress of implementation and provides an opportunity for a robust review of progress at the end of that period.

However, the types of actions that are most important to each F will develop differently over time. For example, implementing a large capital project to restore salmon habitat (recommendations #17-18) takes many years of planning and design, but ultimately results in significant ecological improvement at the time of construction and the years that follow. In some cases, such as when farmed land is within the project footprint, farm land may be permanently removed from production as a result.

In contrast, actions that are most important to farming, such as exploring options for decreasing flood peaks (recommendation #1), working toward a more comprehensive drainage services program (recommendation #21) and trying to resolve regulatory issues associated with drainage (recommendation #22 and Regulatory Task Force) are incremental steps toward the ultimate outcomes of greater flood safety and the regulatory flexibility associated with a more predictable and less costly system of drainage maintenance. Thus, achieving "balanced" progress over time is not as simple as it sounds.

At its final meeting in spring 2016, the Committee worked on drafting an initial timeline for some of the recommendations to illustrate how actions might be sequenced during the first three years. While not all recommended actions were included on the timeline (due to meeting time constraints), the following guidance emerged from the exercise:

- Several recommendations have an explicit linkage to the three Task Force efforts. Thus, all three Task Forces should be convened in early 2017, if not sooner. King County has secured or is anticipating resources in the near future to support all three Task Force efforts on at least some aspects of their scopes of work.
- Those action recommendations for which partial or full funding is in hand, or for which funding is highly likely to be secured in the near future, should be implemented without delay. These include, for example, the development of a beaver management plan, completion of alluvial fan pilot projects, drain tile replacement pilot projects, completing testing of the Ecosystem Management Decision Support modeling tool, and initiating pre-design and fundraising for the next large restoration projects.

- As a practical matter, the next large capital project in the APD (pursuant to recommendation #17 which calls for progress on 2-3 projects) is not likely to break ground before 2019. Planning and design, as well as efforts to secure funding, must begin right away to meet a target construction date of 2019.
- Demonstrating progress on recommendations important to the agricultural community (e.g., drainage program expansion) will be critical within the first three years of the agreement so that tangible investments and benefits will have accrued to all F's upon completion of the next large restoration project in the APD.
- Recommendations pertaining to drainage improvements and associated changes to the regulatory framework vary in complexity. Some early steps should be taken without delay, such as conducting needed inventories of needs and existing facilities. Those actions that require collaboration with state and/or federal regulatory agencies (e.g., floodgate maintenance or replacement) may take several years to resolve (recommendation 21.b).
- While the specific outcomes of regulatory discussions with local, state and federal outcomes cannot be predetermined, an open and robust attempt to address regulatory issues must be made within the three year period, with the participation and support of all F's.
- Some staff resource intensive actions, such as accelerating farm home elevations to ten homes per year (recommendation #2) will require significant new budget authority and thus may need to ramp up to the desired pace over several years.

Moreover, some actions are dependent on the completion of others and thus require explicit sequencing. For example, recommendations #10-14 have to do with the assessment of the impacts of past projects on flooding, improving community outreach and involving a third-party reviewer when implementing large capital projects and associated studies. Thus, initiating studies and developing guidance for project management should occur as soon as practicable in order to inform the next generation of capital projects for both habitat restoration and flood risk reduction. Similarly, broadening the scope and increasing the pace of drainage maintenance actions (recommendations #21-23) highlight the immediate need to ensure the participation of a fish biologist in all drainage maintenance projects to assist with impact avoidance, minimization and monitoring (#21.a).

As Revised by Ag caucus & Ag Commission – May 2017

As described in Committee Findings (above), a core guiding principle of the Committee's recommendations is the need to achieve tangible gains for all three F's (fish, farm, flood) over time. Bundling, i.e. future concurrent progress in the three areas has been a topic of intense discussion and has been agreed to by the FFF committee as necessary to maintain trust and fairness. Work will be required by all interests to ensure concurrency, and ideally the concurrent progress will occur naturally, given the trust and mutual awareness that is in place. However, certainty of effective bundling requires mechanisms for evaluation (ensuring that concurrency is occurring), a "trigger" (a letter by the concerned caucus to DNRP Director with copies to Executive and Council as described in next paragraph), and a "restart" (resuming the normal process once progress in all areas is balanced).

The evaluation of progress in each area will be the responsibility of the corresponding caucus. Each caucus should first discuss any concerns with the entire committee, but if that is not satisfactory, the caucus as a last resort may trigger County DNRP involvement by notifying the Director of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks of the missed milestone, with copies to the County Executive and Council. The Director will be responsible for working with the committee to achieve fair concurrent progress. Restart of the normal process will be agreed to by the Director, the concerned caucus and the whole advisory committee.

The milestones for these bundled recommendations were captured in the timeline exercise described below. The timeline will serve as the initial dashboard to be used by the Fish, Farm and Flood Implementation Advisory Committee in its semi-annual evaluation of progress.

Implementation timeline

At its final meeting in spring 2016, the Committee worked on drafting an initial timeline for some of the recommendations to illustrate how actions might be sequenced during the first three years, with particular emphasis on the "bundled" recommendations described above. The draft timeline is captured in tabular form as part of Appendix I.

While not all recommended actions were included on the timeline (due to meeting time constraints), the following guidance emerged from the exercise:

- As a practical matter, the next large capital project in the APD (pursuant to recommendation #17 which calls for progress on 2-3 projects) is not likely to break ground before 2019. Planning and design, as well as efforts to secure funding, must begin right away to meet a target construction date of 2019.
- As explained above, demonstrating progress on drainage program expansion will be critical within the first three years of the agreement so that tangible investments and benefits will have accrued to all F's upon completion of the next large restoration project in the APD.
- Recommendations pertaining to drainage improvements and associated changes to the regulatory framework vary in complexity. Some early steps should be taken without

delay, such as conducting needed inventories of needs and existing facilities. Those actions that require collaboration with state and/or federal regulatory agencies (e.g., floodgate maintenance or replacement) may take time to resolve (recommendation 21.b).

- Several recommendations have an explicit linkage to the three Task Force efforts. Thus, all three Task Forces should be convened in early 2017. King County has secured or is anticipating resources in the near future to support all three Task Force efforts on aspects of their scopes of work.
- Those action recommendations for which partial or full funding is in hand, or for which funding is highly likely to be secured in the near future, should be implemented without delay. These include, for example, the development of a beaver management plan, completion of alluvial fan pilot projects, drain tile pilot projects, completing testing of the Ecosystem Management Decision Support modeling tool, and initiating pre-design and fundraising for the next large restoration projects. It will be essential to have regulatory policy-makers involved in the pilot projects who have the authority to recommend and make changes to their existing rules and regulations.
- While the specific outcomes of regulatory discussions with local, state and federal outcomes cannot be predetermined, an open and robust attempt to address regulatory issues must be made within the three year period, with the participation and support of all F's.
- Some staff resource intensive actions, such as accelerating farm home elevations to ten homes per year (recommendation #2) will require significant new budget authority and thus may need to ramp up to the desired pace over several years.

Moreover, some actions are dependent on the completion of others and thus require explicit sequencing. For example, recommendations #10-14 have to do with the assessment of the impacts of past projects on flooding, improving community outreach and involving a third-party reviewer when implementing large capital projects and associated studies. Thus, initiating studies and developing guidance for project management should occur as soon as practicable in order to inform the next generation of capital projects for both habitat restoration and flood risk reduction. Similarly, broadening the scope and increasing the pace of drainage maintenance actions (recommendations #21-23) highlight the immediate need to ensure the participation of a fish biologist in all drainage maintenance projects to assist with impact avoidance, minimization and monitoring (#21.a).

Investing in Surface Water Management

The Surface Water Management (SWM) Fee is a per parcel fee charged on all properties in unincorporated King County, and is the principal revenue source that funds maintenance of the County's stormwater management infrastructure, services to rural residents/farmers, habitat restoration efforts, and compliance with State and Federal clean water regulations. The current per parcel fee for a single family homeowner is \$240.44.

In an effort to improve maintenance of the County's stormwater management system, to continue repairs on drainage infrastructure in the road right-of-way, and to address the priority issue of removal of fish passage barriers, the Executive proposing to increase the SWM fee to \$289.00 per single family residential parcel. The proposed increase would generate an additional \$13 million in new revenue, which would fund the following expanded and new investments:

- **Eliminate the Backlog of Failing Stormwater Facilities in 10 years.** The new rate provides \$2.3M in additional funding will enable the Stormwater Services Section to invest more capital dollars to replace or repair deteriorating facilities and eliminate the backlog of facilities within 10 years.
- **Expand Funding to the Roads Services Division.** Continue funding for Roads Services to address deteriorating regional drainage facilities in the right-of-way with new funding to address a priority area of focus: removing fish passage barriers.
- **Removing Fish Passage Barriers.** \$2.1M from this proposal will be allocated start a fish passage program, starting with an assessment to identify the fish passage barriers in King County; develop a prioritization system to remove barriers; and develop a programmatic agreement with the state and tribes to allow flexibility in addressing the most critical barriers first. In addition, \$4.75M in new funds complements \$7.8M of existing capital to design and build fish passage projects. Of this new funding, \$4 million is programmed for projects in the Road right-of-way, \$2.5M is considered ongoing.
- **Expanded Funding for Salmon Recovery.** \$1.7M in new funding to leverage up to \$20M to support habitat restoration and implementation of WRIA salmon recovery plans.
- **Low Income Discount Implementation.** \$250,000 is assumed as a reduction in revenue associated with implementing a Low Income Discount -- offering a 50 percent discount to eligible households.
- **Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program (ADAP).** \$1.1M to support expanding the County's successful program to assist farmers in addressing drainage issues.



Snoqualmie Valley FFF 2.0

What Does FFF 2.0 Success in 2020 Look Like?

What is this? A user-friendly tool to track and measure progress and ultimate success in implementing the Fish, Farm, Flood (FFF) priorities outlined in the May 11, 2016 agreement. The understanding is that we will focus necessary resources on achieving the goals stated in “Fish 1” and “Farm 2” (i.e., the “bundled recommendations”) and the (3) Task Forces, while at the same time ensuring that we clarify success measures related to the recommendations developed by the Flood Caucus. Key to this understanding is an ability to track progress and document success anchored in the FFF 1.0 agreement; thus, a clear set of measures that all IOC members agree with is paramount. This should be viewed as a short-term tool through the anticipated end of FFF 2.0 in 2020, but if effective, it may also provide a foundation for continued progress and tracking of the many important actions identified in that agreement. This activity will serve several important functions, including:

- Ensuring that both original and new IOC members and caucus members understand the intended outcomes of the priority FFF 1.0 recommendations and provide clarification as needed.
- Ensuring that we are able to accurately track progress on FFF recommendations.
- Continuing to foster IOC member support for the FFF agreement.
- Helping communicate interim progress and eventual success to the IOC and partners/stakeholders.

We anticipate facilitating a similar process to help guide resource allocation among the many other recommended actions but want to ensure that we are all in agreement on the measures of success for the initial priorities: bundled actions, task forces, and key flood priorities.

The attached table includes the actions identified in Fish 1 and Farm 2 as outlined in the May 2016 agreement, as well as all five of the Flood Caucus recommendations identified in that agreement. We will initially ask individual caucuses to develop clear measures for “their” recommendations and then the IOC will collectively review, revise and approve of the complete matrix of priorities and measures.

Process:

- Break out into caucus groups and focus on “your” program area and identify how you would know we have been successful as a group (the Collaboration measures).
- Brainstorm about meaningful milestones and come to agreement on at least one measure for each action. Milestones need to be measureable and time-limited.
- Report back to full IOC and discuss measures.
- Revise measures and come to IOC agreement on the final matrix of priorities and measures

| FISH | | FARM | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Actions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move forward 2-3 large restoration projects inside APD. 2. Increase funding for staff and capital to work on large projects inside APD. 3. Revise internal project approval process. | Measures of Success <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E.g., Barfuse plantings initiated fall 2019 and construction begun by end of 2020. 2. 3. | Actions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 individual permit for turbidity standards. Research mitigation for projects that require periodic maintenance. | Measures of Success <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E.g., at least 0.5 FTE fish biologist dedicated to ADAP in both 2019 and 2020. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. |
| FLOOD | | COLLABORATION | |
| Actions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete approximately 90 home elevations within the APD in 10 years. 2. Implement outreach program focused on floodplain capacity and fill impacts. 3. Assess flood-safe roads, particularly those serving populated areas. 4. Pursue a housing trust for affordable farmworker housing. 5. Prioritize created flood storage capacity for agricultural uses. | Measures of Success <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E.g., At least 10 home raisings completed each year. 2. 3. 4. 5. | Actions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | Measures of Success <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E.g., All IOC members remain committed to the FFF process and are fully engaged at all levels. 2. 3. 4. |

Initial Set of Regulatory Task Force Recommendations

FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE FFF IMPLEMENTATION OVERSIGHT
COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER 7, 2018



FFF Regulatory Task Force

Charged with evaluating regulations that affect farming

Develop recommendations for:

- Process improvements
- Statutory changes to provide regulatory relief

Recommended actions not to adversely affect other resource interests

Developed and presented draft recommendations at August meeting


Completed internal review and now seek IOC approval

Develop a “modified” Farm Plan

Issue

- Farm Plan required to participate in Agriculture Drainage Assistance Program (ADAP)
- Time to obtain a King Conservation District farm plan and DNRP approval may push ADAP implementation into the following year
- Farm plans do not typically focus on drainage Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Recommended Action

- DNRP Staff works with KCD to create a streamlined, drainage-focused farm plan
 - Modified farm plan will be part of a 2-yr. pilot program to include implementation and effectiveness monitoring
- 

Develop a “modified” Farm Plan

Implications

- ADAP implementation occurs same year as application for program assistance
- ADAP continue to be exempt from Clearing and Grading permit requirement.
- Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) requirement of ADAP not affected

Desired Outcomes

- Creates synergies between Farm Plan actions and ADAP BMPs
- Increases rate of Farm Plan implementation => Positive Effects on Water Quality

Pursue Habitat Conservation Plan

Issue

- Reliance on King County Roads Section 4d providing ESA coverage for ADAP recognized as potential legal risk to King County
- Potential ADAP expansion increases likelihood of incidental *take* of ESA listed salmonids
- Continued decline of salmon populations; additional species may be listed

Recommended Action


- Explore development of a Low-Effect Habitat Conservation Plan with NMFS to provide coverage for listed and potential listings of salmonids

Pursue Habitat Conservation Plan

Implications

- Significant staff time investment
- Uncertainty about timeline, conditions of permit, likelihood of final approval

Desired Outcomes

- Support for an expansion of ADAP into broader suite of stream types
 - Demonstrated, proactive protections for listed salmonids that aligns with other King County Goals and Initiatives.
- 

FFF Regulatory Task Force Recommendations

Introduction

- The FFF Regulatory Task Force has been charged with evaluating regulations that affect farming and to recommend process improvements or statutory changes that can provide regulatory relief while not adversely affecting other resource interests.
 - The Task Force is comprised of farmers, tribal biologists, city planners, and agricultural and fisheries interest groups.
 - The Task Force is supported by a Technical Team that includes representatives from DNRP, KCD, DPER, WDFW and DOE
 - Approximately 20 issues will be addressed by the Task Force and the first two recommendations have been developed.
-

Recommendation 1. Develop a modified Farm Plan specific to agricultural drainage.

Issue

- Time required to obtain a KCD-prepared farm plan typically pushes ADAP implementation into the following year.
- Farm plans do not typically focus on drainage or needed ADAP best management practices (BMPs)

Recommended Action

- Create a streamlined drainage-focused farm plan that includes a clear set of ADAP-related BMPs

Implications

- ADAP implementation can occur the same year as application for program assistance
- ADAP will continue to be exempt from Clearing and Grading permit requirement.
- Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) requirements of ADAP are not affected by this action.
- Modified farm plan will be developed as part of a 2-yr. pilot program to include implementation and effectiveness monitoring of broader farm wide BMPs farm-wide
- Approach is supported by local tribes, KCD and Snoqualmie Valley agriculture representatives.

Recommendation 2. Initiate consultations with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to obtain Incidental Take coverage for the ADAP.

Issue

- Reliance on the King County Roads Section 4d to provide ESA coverage for ADAP has been questioned. While the risk of regulatory sanction is low, the County is exposed to potential 3rd party lawsuit.
- Potential expansion of ADAP increases the likelihood of *take* of ESA listed salmonids (Chinook and steelhead)
- The continued decline of salmon populations make it likely that additional species will listed in the future

Recommended Action

- Explore development of a voluntary, Low-Effect Habitat Conservation Plan with NMFS to provide coverage for ADAP-related *incidental take* of currently listed salmonids as well as species that potentially would be listed

Implications

- Significant staff time investment
- Draws additional attention to current use of Roads 4d permit
- Will help generate support for an expansion of ADAP into modified streams

| Transmittal to FFF Implementation Oversight Committee | | | | |
|---|---|---------|-----------------------------|--|
| Date: | October 31, 2018 | From: | Regulatory Task Force (RTF) | Is this a complete action? yes _ no <u>x</u> |
| FFF Recommendation: | Farm 2 | Action: | #2 | |
| Title: | Initial Set of RTF Recommendations to the IOC | | | |
| Description: | <p>The RTF Scope of Work identifies ~ 20 Priority Topics. The RTF prioritized these topics. Recommendations have been developed from discussion on the first four issues; <i>Artificial Channels, Bypass, Defishing and the Endangered Species Act</i></p> <p><i>Artificial Channels.</i> Drainage Maintenance in Artificial Channels through the Agriculture Drainage Assistance Program (ADAP) provides advantages for the landowner in terms of design and project management when the farm is in a floodplain or other critical area. To enroll in ADAP requires a Farm Plan; the time/process involved in obtaining a Farm Plan was identified as a barrier to landowner maintenance of the artificial channels.</p> <p><i>Bypass, Defishing and the Endangered Species Act.</i> If King County expands ADAP to larger tributaries it is logical to assume the likelihood of encountering the ESA listed Chinook salmon will increase, similarly the likelihood of an <i>incidental take</i> would increase.</p> | | | |
| Recommendation(s): | <p>The FFF IOC should request that King County DNRP:</p> <p>#1. Support and provide resources for the development of a modified Farm Plan specific to Agricultural Drainage. The plan will need to meet criteria of Public Rule thus providing an exemption from a King County Clearing and Grading permit. The Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) requirements of ADAP are not affected by this action. The modified permit will be developed as part of a 2-yr. pilot program to with the goal of reducing the time to obtain a Farm Plan by 50% allowing an ADAP project to occur in a single operating season.</p> <p>#2. Initiate consultations with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to obtain <i>Incidental Take</i> coverage for the ADAP. The agreement would cover currently ESA listed salmonids (Chinook, Steelhead) as well as for salmon species that may be listed in the future (Chum, Coho).</p> | | | |
| Alternatives: | <p>The alternative is the status quo;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A prolonged time (5 months) to obtain a farm plan that typically does not focus on drainage nor provides specific BMPs.Continued reliance on the King County Roads Section 4d to provide ESA coverage for the ADAP. This is not a widely accepted method. | | | |
| Action Requested | The RTF requests that the IOC review these recommendations and if the IOC concurs, issue a statement of support and request King County DNRP and FFF stakeholders allocate resources for these efforts | | | |

Introduction

The Regulatory Task Force evaluated regulations and recommends process improvements and statutory changes for issues identified by FFF participants (farmers, affected Tribes, NGO's and local government representatives). The initial *Priority Issues* are described in the FFF agreement RTF Scope of Work. Since the RTF assembled in February 2018, four priority issues, covered in two issue papers, have been discussed and recommendations developed. The recommendations are an “ask” for King County government sponsorship and resource allocation.

Priority Issue: Artificial Channels

Recommendation

The IOC should make a request of the King County DNRP to support and provide resources for the development of a modified Farm Plan specific to Agricultural Drainage. The plan will need to meet criteria of Public Rule thus providing an exemption from a King County Clearing and Grading permit. The Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) requirements of ADAP are not affected by this action. The modified permit will be developed as part of a 2-yr. pilot program to with the goal of reducing the time to obtain a plan and implement an ADAP project by 50%.

Background

The first item in the Regulatory Task Force scope of work is *Artificial Channels*. Work in these channels has a low risk to public resources such as fish and water quality) when basic BMPs are followed. It is possible, in some instances, for the landowner to do such work without either a County or State permit. However, the Task Force recognized that doing maintenance through the ADAP provided real advantages for the landowner in terms of design and project management. The ADAP program, in its current streamlined form since 2012, has been a valuable means of providing drainage work for the farmers of King County. A landowner begins the ADAP process by developing a Farm Plan with King Conservation District (KCD). The Farm Plan provides an exemption from sections of the KCC Clearing and Grading Code (Title 16.82) and Zoning Code (Title 21A). It currently takes five months from the initial contact with a KCD Farm Planner to receive a complete a Farm Plan (Monaghan pers. com.).

The requirements for Farm Plans are described in public rule¹. Given the specific use of a Farm Plan in the context of qualifying for ADAP there is an opportunity to create a modified type of plan that could be more quickly written by the KCD and focus on actions the Department of Ecology has indicated are key to reaching water quality objectives buffer/streamside management. The farm plan process could consist of a site visit by a farm planner who then selects from an established menu of BMPs specific to drainage work for the farm. The evaluation and implementation phase of ADAP would remain consistent with the current program. King County Stormwater Management engineers, assigned to the ADAP, conduct an engineering review of the site, and determine the project requirements. Oversight during maintenance is provided by the KCD Drainage Program Coordinator and de-fishing conducted by King County Roads or possibly the Watershed Improvement District. Moving to this type of permit reduces the workload on the KCD Farm Planning staff and allows for an ADAP project to be initiated in the early spring and completed that summer during the fish window (July-September).

Implementation Requirements

The resources required to create such a Farm Plan include staff time from the KCD, the King County Agriculture Program, Stormwater Services, and the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER) all of whom would be involved in developing and or reviewing. The RTF would also review the plan during development. Although the intention is to develop a plan consistent with current Public Rule, an ordinance may be required if language modification is necessary.

¹ <https://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/operations/policies/documents/put821pr.ashx?la=en>

Priority Issue: Bypass, Defishing² and the Endangered Species Act

Recommendation

The IOC make a request that *King County DNRP initiate consultations with the Federal Services (USFW and NMFS) to obtain Endangered Species Act (ESA) Incidental Take coverage for the ADAP*. Coverage means obtaining statements from the Services to allow *take* of threatened species that is incidental to an otherwise legal activity. Such an agreement would cover currently ESA listed salmonids (Chinook, Steelhead) as well as for other salmon species, such as Coho and Chum, which may be listed in the future.

Background

Rivers and streams in the Snoqualmie Valley are known to support a population of Puget Sound Chinook salmon and two populations of Puget Sound Steelhead, among other anadromous populations. These three populations (*aka* Evolutionary Significant Units or ESUs) are listed as Threatened under the ESA. Bull trout, also listed as Threatened, are occasionally found in the Snoqualmie River, though there is no known population in the system. For the channel types currently within the ADAP scope, the odds of encountering a listed species appears to be low now, which is characterized by historically low abundance. However, Chinook salmon have been found in past ADAP project locations and have been encountered during ADAP projects.

The FFF Agreement calls for ADAP to be expanded to include larger waterways. If King County expands ADAP to larger tributaries it is logical to assume the likelihood of encountering Chinook salmon will increase, similarly the likelihood of an *incidental take* would increase. There are several options to obtain ESA *incidental take* coverage from the Services (*e.g.* a No-Take Consultations, inclusion of agricultural drainage maintenance in Puget Sound Chinook/Steelhead ESA Listing 4d language, a Section 7 consultation resulting in an *Incidental Take Statement* or an *Incidental Take Permit*). These options have different processes and require differing amounts of resources and time commitments.

Implementation Requirements

The initial step with any of the coverage options is consultation with the Services to review the risk profile and understand the Services' perspective on what actions should be taken. To date, AFI staff have had conversations with NMFS managers and determined that;

1. an ESA Section 7 consultation that provides a *No-take Statement* is likely the most effective route to obtain coverage. Section 7 is a mechanism that a Federal agency ensures actions they take, including those they fund or authorize, do not jeopardize the existence of any listed species. The Federal nexus with King County is through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) which authorizes floodplain management practices. In July 2012, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) verified King County's compliance with the NFIP Biological Opinion, concluding the county's ordinances, regulations, and written policies meet are not likely to adversely affect species listed under the Endangered Species Act. King County demonstrated its compliance through a Programmatic Habitat Assessment that analyzed the projected impact of future development within mapped floodplains based on the zoning and land use regulations, floodplain management, stormwater management and adopted manuals that included the ADAP <https://your.kingcounty.gov/dnrp/library/water-and-land/flooding/programmatic-habitat-assessment/king-county-nfip-bi-op-compliance-prog-assess-appendix-b.pdf>.
2. However, the NFIP program may not extend to the direct *take* that occurs by handling a listed species or incidental mortality while moving these fish. In this case a conservation measure under Section 10 of the ESA would be necessary. These Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP) are generally a large lift for an organization in terms of the staff time required to create the agreement that results in the issuance of an *Incidental Take Permit* (ITP). Recognizing that the effort to create an HCP limits interest in the program, the Federal Services have begun using a low effect HCP. Low-Effect HCPs are those involving minor or

² The Task Force did not make a recommendation on the De-Fishing topic. It was thought that necessary changes could be done adaptively through the existing program. Task Force does support the FFF action item "fund a fish biologist to work with ADAP" as this would be a valuable addition in determining site specific buffer requirements, coordinating projects with other in-stream work and planning fish removal/relocation activities.

negligible effects on federally listed, proposed, or candidate species and their habitats covered under the HCP. The NMFS indicated the Seattle office is currently finishing up several HCP and may have the resources to develop a low effect HCP with King County. This is the next topic of conversation with the NMFS and will be initiated November 2018.

Further conversations with the Seattle NMFS office is necessary to fully develop the range of available options.

Conclusion

The RTF has provided an initial set of recommendations to address several of the priority issues identified in the FFF Report. More information will be required to scope these efforts. Obtaining that information will include consultation with Federal Agencies, the King County DPER as well as the participating parties in FFF and County legislative staff. If the IOC agrees with these recommendations and instructs the RTF to move forward with development, a detailed scope of work will be presented at future quarterly meetings.

Fish, Farm, Flood 2.0 Buffer Task Force Update

IOC Meeting

November 7, 2018

Beth leDoux

Three major things

1) Classification

River

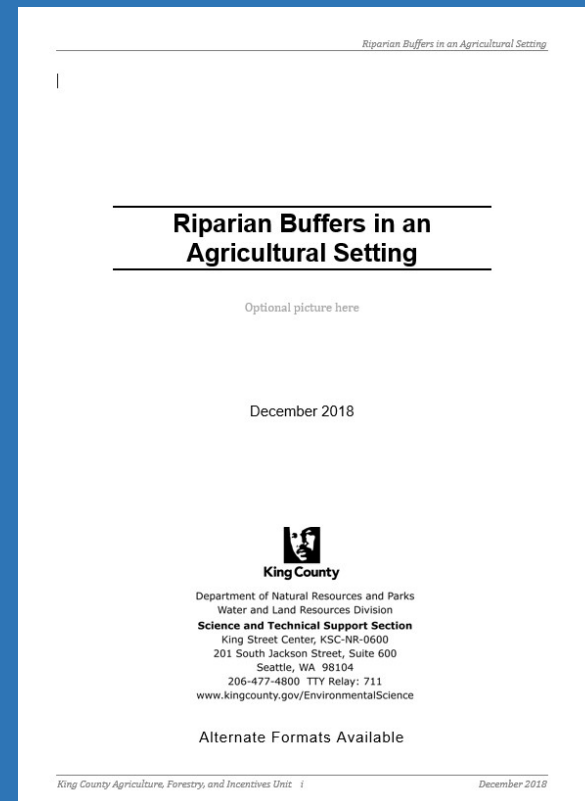
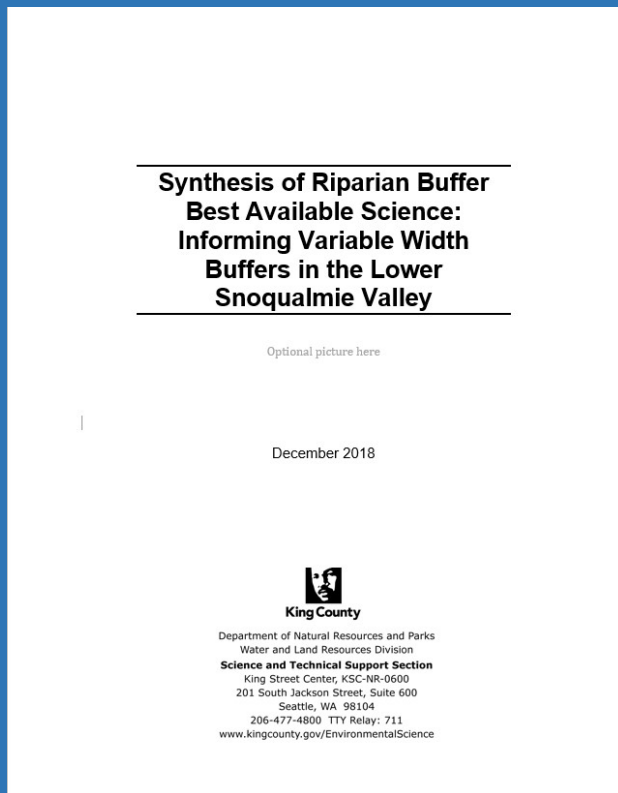


Small Unnamed Channel



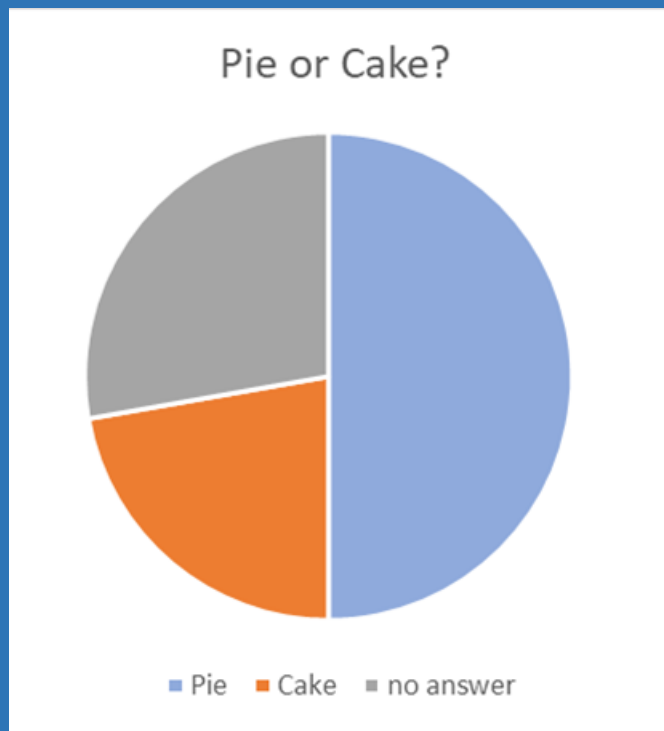
Three major things

2) Draft Documents

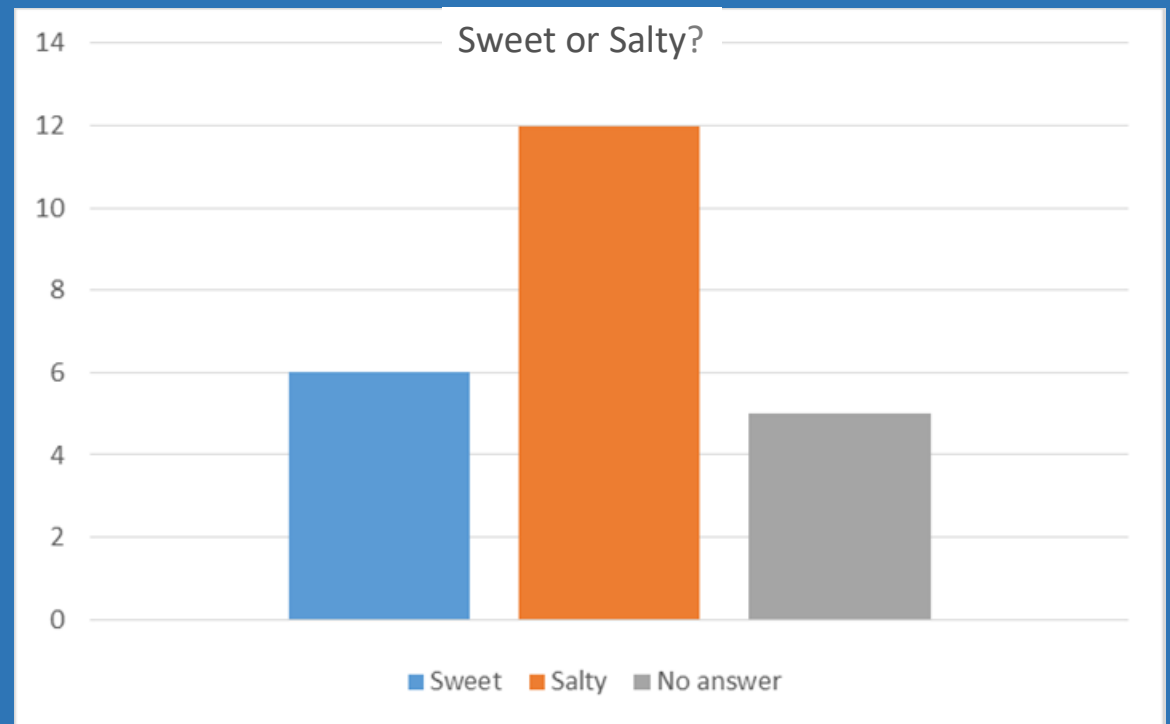


Three major things

3) Snacks



June 2018



October 2018

FFF 2.0 Collective Action List (highlighted actions are "bundled")

Progress Summary, November 7, 2018

| 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; initiated discussions about on-site mitigation under ADAP. |
| | 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 plan 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 recruit task force members; initial task force meeting will be held |
| | 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. Kick-off meeting held June 20, 2018. Technical Team working on developing BAS and Agriculture Paper - deadline extended to December 2018. 2nd Task Force meeting held Oct. 17, 2018. Worked on waterway classification to assist in discussion of buffer widths appropriate for different types of waterways; initial drafts of best available science paper and agriculture white paper will be available in early November. |

FFF 2.0 Collective Action List (highlighted actions are "bundled")

Progress Summary, November 7, 2018

| 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 |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 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 Division |
| 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 Division |
| 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 | | have not started; will incorporate into work plan for Regulatory Task Force but may not meet 2019 timeline. |
| 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; will be examined by Regulatory Task Force; |
| 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 |
| 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. |

FFF 2.0 Collective Action List (highlighted actions are "bundled")

Progress Summary, November 7, 2018

| 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 |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 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 until 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 track 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. |

FFF 2.0 Collective Action List (highlighted actions are "bundled")

Progress Summary, November 7, 2018

| 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 |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 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 |
| 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 avaiable 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 |

FFF 2.0 Collective Action List (highlighted actions are "bundled")

Progress Summary, November 7, 2018

| 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 |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 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 |
| 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.

**Fish Farm Flood 2.0 Implementation Oversight Committee
Member Attendance List – November 7, 2018 Meeting
Duvall Community/Visitors' Center – Duvall, WA**

Tom Buroker, WA Department of Ecology (*ex officio*)

Angela Donaldson, Fall City Community Association

Cynthia Krass, Snoqualmie Valley Preservation Alliance

Bobbi Lindemulder, farmer

Meredith Molli, farmer/Agriculture Commission

Josh Monaghan, King Conservation District

Libby Reed, Sno Valley Tilth

Stewart Reinbold, WA Department of Fish and Wildlife (*ex officio*)

Cindy Spiry, Snoqualmie Tribe

Micah Wait, Wild Fish Conservancy

Jason Walker, Snoqualmie Forum

Daryl Williams, Tulalip Tribes