

**FFF Implementation Oversight Committee Meeting**

**Agenda**

**April 4, 2019**

**8:30-9:00 Light refreshments and catch up!**

**9:00-12:00 Meeting**

**Duval Visitor and Community Center, 15619 Main Street Duval, Washington 98019**

9:00 – 9:10	<b>1. Introductions, Welcome by Co-chair</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (click here to view meeting notes from January 24, 2019)	Josh Monaghan
9:10 - 9:15	<b>2. Public Comment</b>	Tamie Kellogg
9:15 - 10:15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Milestones</b> a. Each Caucus Co-chair shares briefly. b. Break out into caucus discussion of all milestones c. Share with the full group	Tamie Kellogg Caucus Chairs
10:15- 10:30	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Communications</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Communication Plan update, goal, objectives and key messages.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Input on quarterly communications tool mock up</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>FFF Communication messaging exercise.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ask for people to share about their assignment of talking with other people about FFF. Where did you have success? Where did you struggle or get stuck? What helped?</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Share resources/documents/and general updates</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Opportunity for participants to share a website, document, or email that might be interesting to the group or promote additional opportunities for coordination. E.g. KC vulnerable roads assessment</li> <li>○ Potential IOC meeting schedule for 2020               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ January 16, 2020</li> <li>▪ April 16, 2020</li> <li>▪ August 6, 202</li> <li>▪ October 29, 2020</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Tamie Kellogg & All
10:25 - 10:35	<b>Break</b>	
10:35 – 12:00	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Action Updates and Recommendations</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Presentation Regulatory Task Force (30 min)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Q&amp;A</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Buffers Task Force (10 min)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Q&amp;A</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Agriculture Strategic Plan Task Force (10 min)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Q&amp;A</li> </ul> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Large Cap Projects Hafner/Barfuse update and next steps (10 min)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Q&amp;A</li> </ul>	Eric Beach  Daryl Williams  Patrice Barrentine  Janne Kaje

See reverse for upcoming meeting schedule

**a. Upcoming FFF meeting Schedule**

- I. April 30, 9:00-12:00 PM: Regulatory Task Force
- II. April 17, 12:00-4:00 PM: Riparian Buffers Task Force
- III. April TBD (3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> week): Agriculture Strategic Plan Task Force
- IV. June 11, 9:00-12:00 PM: Regulatory Task Force, WID
- V. June 19, 12:00-4:00 PM: Riparian Buffers Task Force
- VI. July 9, 12:30-3:00 PM: Caucus Co-Chairs
- VII. July 30, 9:00-12:00 PM: Regulatory Task Force
- VIII. August 8, 9:00 – 12:00 PM: Implementation Oversight Committee
- IX. August 21, 12:00-4:00 Riparian Buffers Task Force

**b. Proposed 2020 IOC Meeting Schedule (Thursdays, 9:00-12:00, Duvall Community Center)**

- I. January 16, 2020
- II. April 16, 2020
- III. August 6, 2020
- IV. October 29, 2020

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

Thursday, January 24<sup>th</sup>, 2019  
Chamber of Commerce, Duvall Visitor and Community Center  
15619 Main St. NE, Duvall, WA, 98019

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## 1) **Introductions, Welcome by Co-Chair** (*Tamie Kellogg, Angela Donaldson*)

Meeting facilitator Tamie Kellogg called the meeting to order at 9:16 am.

Flood caucus co-chair Angela Donaldson welcomed all present, voicing thanks for their spirit of collaboration toward common goals. She said FFF's importance to her is shown through improving regional resiliency and sustainability from natural hazards. She reiterated the importance of measuring success and knowing where all participants are in reaching caucus and collective milestones. She highlighted the importance of today's exercise where participants will craft a 10-second "elevator speech" to explain FFF to outside individuals.

## 2) **Public Comment Period**

There was no public comment during this period.

## 3) **Milestones Discussion** (*Tamie Kellogg, Caucus Co-Chairs*)

### A) **Presentations & Discussion of Caucus Milestones**

Ms. Kellogg reiterated an intent stated in the original transmittal letter, that phase 2.0 of FFF is to include work on better understanding of milestones and how to achieve them. She directed attention to the meeting handouts, which include milestones defined for/by each caucus. She said after engaging in a dialogue on each caucus's success measures, a fourth quadrant of the handout, to include milestones for collaboration, would be developed through a short meeting exercise.

Cindy Spiry, fish caucus co-chair, reported on that caucus's desired success measures:

- 1) Accelerate progress on Haffner/Barfuse project.
- 2) Build and maintain pipeline of prioritized projects, to ensure there are enough projects in progress to keep them all moving.
- 3) Enhance basin steward and King County Snoqualmie basin staff capacity, in particular by adding another basin steward.
- 4) Report on prioritized project progress, by County staff, to Snoqualmie Watershed Forum.
- 5) Request more FFF budget support, for implementation of actions.
- 6) Consider/pursue multi-benefit projects by ensuring the County's Rivers staff/FCD are involved.

Josh Baldi, Water and Land Resources Division (WLRD) director at DNRP, noted County expectations should be made clear, to ensure he can hold DNRP staff accountable to them. Richard Martin added the objective here is to, if most milestones are achieved by end of 2020, that this process would be considered a success, so it's important to agree on what success looks like. Josh Kubo, fish caucus County liaison, further clarified that "3-5 projects per year" under measure #2 above refers to projects in the APD.

Meredith Molli observed the "actions list" in today's handout seems to differ from the action list from the FFF 1.0 agreement. It was clarified that this handout was a briefer version of the original actions, edited by each caucus, but which shouldn't differ in intent from the originals. However, IOC members were encouraged to speak up with any concerns. It was noted that a more detailed version of this shorthand list is still being finalized for distribution soon.

Josh Monaghan, farm caucus co-chair, said there should be, in defining project progress, a distinction or "crosswalk" between projects and their feasibility, as feasibility studies are needed for far more projects than are actually completed. (The FFF agreement states progress on 2-3 large projects shall be made per year in the APD, while the success measures state 3-5 project feasibility studies per year should be done.)

Micah Waite asked about an apparent absence of third-party project reviews in the lists. Janne Kaje and Ms. Kellogg replied that while the shorthand list in this handout does not reflect all nuances of the agreed-upon action items, those details/items are still going forward. This table/list focuses on “bundled” action items, particularly drainage and capital projects. Ms. Kellogg added that these “missing” items could be added back into the table if wished. Daryl Williams noted that third-party reviews primarily focus on hydrologic impacts, which are not needed on all projects. Joan Lee further added that third-party review is standard practice for all WLRD capital projects.

Mr. Monaghan then reported on three of the farm caucus’s measures of success:

- Implementation funding and detailed/strategic drainage management plans for top four sub-basins.
- Project plans and clear regulatory pathways for agricultural drainage projects not currently covered by ADAP in top four sub-basins.
- A clear public “how-to” guide document for agricultural drainage activities.

Mr. Monaghan noted six of their items are closely tied to action item “Farm 2,” and the success of the regulatory task force. He said a goals statement at the head of “Farm 2” in Appendix II of IOC members’ binders is too vague, so the caucus spent time more clearly defining success for “Farm 2.” However, the caucus is holding off on sharing this new language should other caucuses wish to make similar revisions. Their intent is to bring more specificity to farm action item success measures in higher-level statements.

Mr. Baldi added that as part of WLRD’s new biennium budget, there is a report due to KCC in September on how to scale up the Agriculture Drainage Assistance Program (ADAP). He has met with KCD and the WID on this, and suggested at June’s IOC meeting the IOC could help review this report, since there is a lot of overlap between that work and FFF. Ms. Kellogg agreed to follow up with Mr. Baldi on this.

Ms. Donaldson reviewed the flood caucus’s success measures, which all address property protection:

- Assure proper assessment of evacuation routes and hydro-gauge accuracy for flood warning systems.
- Flood storage improvements.
- Collaboration with FCD, which is ongoing; however, their budget is not part of FFF.
- More home elevations are budgeted and executed.
- Partner with Agriculture Commission; there is a draft farm preparedness plan in progress for flooding, which the caucus hopes to communicate with farmers.

There were several questions and comments following Ms. Donaldson’s report.

- Mr. Waite asked how many homes are at risk for flooding in the Valley; she replied 128 in the lower and about 300 in the upper. There is currently funding for about 2 home elevations per year.
- Ms. Spiry asked to clarify FCD’s budget, if allocating technical staff to FFF would happen. Ms. Donaldson said these staff duties would need to be defined, as it may not be deemed fiscally responsible by the FCD board. However, non-meeting communication with these staff is still an option. Ms. Kellogg suggested this particular success measure may need amending.
- Mr. Baldi clarified that the regional hazard management plan – not the flood hazard management plan, as earlier said by Ms. Donaldson – is being updated. The regional plan includes a section for floods. There have been talks with FCD to update the separate flood hazard management plan document; an update for the Green River flood hazard management plan will also feed into these efforts.
- Some discussion followed on a lack of FCD participation in FFF. There was consensus that FCD participation in FFF is needed.

- Ms. Donaldson said that as part of the flood plan update, there is a citizen group that helps develop issue papers, some of which may be useful. Ms. Kellogg asked if the IOC wishes to consider anything relative to the flood plan update. Mr. Baldi advised tabling discussion on this until April's IOC meeting, in hopes of an update if the County and FCD can agree on moving forward with the hazard plan. Ms. Kellogg agreed to loop back to this next IOC meeting and put on the agenda if there is an update available.
- Ms. Donaldson noted the FCD does weigh multiple benefits, like habitat, when considering projects, and seeks out partnership funds for said projects. She reminded all that she is the rural King County representative on the FCD advisory committee, and can bring concerns to that committee's attention.
- Cynthia Krass urged members to remember that salmon recovery benefits are possible through comprehensive drainage improvements, and urban KCC members should be approached as well.
- Daryl Williams said there may be opportunities to design off-channel flood storage through a new WRIA 7 committee at Department of Ecology; there may be funding available for projects. Joe Burcar added that this is under a new "streamflow restoration" program at Ecology.

#### **B) Full Group Work on 4<sup>th</sup> Quadrant – Collaboration**

Ms. Kellogg directed IOC members to break into smaller groups to determine success measures for collaboration between the three caucuses. Results of this exercise included the following initial brainstorm of potential measures:

- Each IOC member being able to fluently talk about other caucuses' priorities.
- Knowing who in a caucus to contact on a specific issue.
- Each caucus's interests no longer in separate "silos;" recognizing they all interconnect.
- Action/progress we can see.
- Being cheerleaders for each other's success, such as writing grant support letters.
- Restoration organizations actively engaging farms and farm organizations.
- Buffer Task Force: having variable buffers funded and implemented.
- Many action items being funded/implemented, and long-term success in reaching sought metrics.

**\*\*BREAK\*\***

#### **4) Action Updates and Recommendations**

##### **A) Large Capital Projects: Hafner/Barfuse (*Janne Kaje, Fauna Nopp*)**

Mr. Kaje gave a brief background on FFF agreements related to large capital projects in the Snoqualmie basin. There are two main locations in the basin suitable for Chinook salmon recovery projects – near Fall City and Carnation – where salmon spawn due to gravel from the Raging and Tolt rivers. King County is trying to address landowner concerns, like reclaiming farmland into habitat, and possibly changing river/flood behavior. These led to several specific FFF action recommendations, such as listening sessions, and third-party review of project plans.

Ms. Nopp, a capital projects manager for WLRD, introduced her presentation on Hafner/Barfuse. This is the first capital project done under FFF 2.0, and combines two projects in close proximity, but on opposite sides of the Snoqualmie River, which combined provide many potential gains. She said a goal of this presentation and discussion is to ensure continued IOC support, common understanding, and involvement with the project, which is still in preliminary stages.

She explained the benefits expected from the project:

- Address high-priority habitat restoration needs for Chinook salmon, by removing revetments and building setback protection to improve riparian, river edge, and off-channel habitat.
- Address agriculture and floodplain management by reducing maintenance of existing flood facilities.
- Increase safety on nearby Neal Road.
- Reduce surrounding property flooding.
- Reduce adjacent farm field erosion.

The project site is over 100 acres located approximately 0.5 miles downstream of the Fall City bridge. The Barfuse area, which is owned by King County, defines the left bank area, while the right bank (Hafner) bordered by Neal Road is privately-owned land. Negotiations are underway with the owners of land potentially affected by the Hafner project, with the goal of securing a conservation easement on property that comprises the project footprint.

A design goal of the project is to create complex side-channels, in contrast to the relatively simple “single-thread” mainstem of the Snoqualmie River and provide room for channel migration with the floodplain. Because the river here is single-thread, it fills quickly during floods, does not store wood or sediment, and any large debris deposited in the reach is typically washed away during high water. This has resulted in road damage and scouring. The current proposal removes almost 3,000 total lineal feet of levee, and adds culverts, a pilot channel, and wood structures to direct flow, protect the banks, and create fish habitat. Native floodplain forest trees and shrubs will soon be planted on current agricultural land on the Barfuse side so there is structure in the water when the river migrates, which will slow flow and decrease erosion. This fall, the Snoqualmie tribe will plant a buffer strip along the farmland/forest edge and planting will be implemented in phases, which will allow farmers to continue to farm the property for as long as possible. On the Hafner side, it is proposed to set back flood and erosion protection, and add a revetment to protect the road and a nearby farm. The idea of the pilot channel is being discussed; while costly, there is concern that if not done now, there won't be time for the river to create this habitat on its own.

Ms. Nopp reviewed expected water level changes based on preliminary modeling. She noted that there is not precise enough data available yet to do hydraulic modeling; however, the project must stay within their regulatory/permitting requirements. She said some areas would expect to see an increase in flood elevation, and for some of these areas this is actually desired; in others, levels are expected to decrease by six inches or more. Overall, there should be more areas where water level decreases, but there are still areas to be watched closely.

She reviewed several additional benefits to agriculture and flood protection:

- Protection of Neal Road.
- Reduced water velocity at Fall City Farms.
- Increased gravel storage within the floodway, which should reduce deposition in farmland.
- Possible farm pads nearby.
- Possible elevation of nearby farm fields with material excavated during construction.
- Possible farm storage and garden/nursery in the least flood-prone portions of the Barfuse sections.

Ms. Nopp said total expected project cost is about \$15.5 million. Funding sources may include SWM (Surface Water Management) fees, Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) grants, Department of Ecology, Floodplains by Design, Cooperative Watershed Management, FCD, or PSAR. There is also a construction grant to be applied for at the start of 2020 which requires a 30% completion of engineering plans for the project. Construction would be expected to begin by 2022.

She finished by reviewing an expected timeline for the project:

- 2019: Planning and Preliminary design, early input from stakeholders/community. Data collection, modeling, creating a communication plan. Milestones: Refining project elements, 30% design completion, and riparian/floodplain plantings by fall 2019.
- 2020-2021: Final design, incorporating input. Public meetings and listening sessions, SEPA notice, third-party project review.
- 2022: Construction. Updating and informing community about project and construction activities, such as road and river closure.
- 2023-31: Checking in with landowners, monitoring cumulative impacts of project.

Many questions and comments followed:

- Daryl Williams noted some funds under the Hirst decision may be available for this project.
- Ms. Nopp does not anticipate any change to the flood boundary from the project, and was not yet certain if a CLOMR (Conditional Letter of Map Revision) process would be used to reflect surface water changes/impacts.

- Micah Waite thought it useful to see details about the levee removal, setback construction, engineered log jams (ELJs).
- Lara Thomas said she'd like to see a Valley-wide communication plan, to discuss ecological, farm, and flood costs/benefits of the project.
- Meredith Molli said when more modeling is done, she'd like to see numbers for total lost farm acreage, and farmlands that might be impacted due to changes in flooding.
- Josh Monaghan stressed the importance of water velocity to local farmers.
- Cynthia Krass requested Ms. Nopp talk about the project to the communities she represents, as they will have many questions.
- There were several questions to clarify specific technical aspects of the project.

Tamie Kellogg asked how best the IOC can support this project. Ms. Molli said an understanding of agricultural impacts would help her support it, through regular updates. It was also suggested when there is more detailed modeling available, these updates dive deeper than usual. Ms. Nopp agreed, and that it would be key to bring in her technical team to field questions. Other ideas included communication with and support from the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum, the SVPA, the WID, and landowners. This, and regular reports, would aid confidence to support the project.

**B) Buffers Task Force (*Beth leDoux, task force coordinator*)**

Ms. leDoux reported on two draft “white papers” by the task force: synthesis of riparian buffer science, and positive/negative buffer impacts to agriculture. The main takeaway from the agricultural impacts paper is that the meanings of “positive” and “negative” vary from location to location. With the science synthesis paper, the team sifted through research to find data applicable to the Snoqualmie Valley. They developed six key habitat functions (water quality, food, etc.) that buffers provide fish, and determined the buffer size range and composition needed for each. She stressed there is no “one size fits all” solution.

She said a key feedback request was to summarize the large amounts of data. This was done through tables sorted by function, appended to the main report. She said her request today is for the IOC to review and provide high-level comments: major misses, confusing paragraphs, clarifying comments, etc. She would like to incorporate these in two weeks, and have the results be the final documents with which the task force moves forward in its work. She will email links to updated versions of the papers.

**C) Agriculture Strategic Plan Task Force (*Patrice Barrentine, task force coordinator*)**

Ms. Barrentine reported half of the seats on this task force are now filled, thanks to Ms. Krass and the SVPA. The first meeting is planned for March. A planned full-time employee (FTE) position at King County has been converted to positions for a contractor and intern; these job descriptions will be drafted soon and it is expected the positions will be hired by March. She said the task force is also working with Pierce and Snohomish Counties for a regional approach. The task force is targeted to complete its work in 18 months, and will thus “hit the ground running.”

**D) Regulatory Task Force (*Eric Beach, task force coordinator*)**

Mr. Beach reviewed past, ongoing, and future task force efforts.

Work to Date (2018):

- Clarify when artificial channels need a permit.
- Examine de-fishing and bypass requirements for dredging.
- Consider Endangered Species Act (ESA) coverage for ADAP.
- Onsite mitigation: understand requirements; clarify requirements for re-dredging, examine potential for advance mitigation.
- Beaver management; understand County and tribal efforts.

Current/Near-Term Work (2019):

- February: Review alluvial fan management options; understand County efforts to revise code to allow work.
- March: Review stormwater actions for ADAP 2.0 expansion. Identify areas where code revisions or interagency agreements are needed to implement program. Reach agreement on program scope, scale, and deliverables.
- April: Mitigation strategies, on-site and off-site.
- Set of draft recommendations to IOC at 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter meeting, depending on progress.

Upcoming Work (Late 2019-onward):

- June: Cultural resources review requirements.
- July: Turbidity standards – understand and develop dredging BMPs.
- September: Flood regulations; examine zero-rise options.
- October: Possibility of multi-year permitting.
- 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter IOC Meeting: Present set of recommendations.

There were several follow-up questions and comments. Joe Burcar asked which King County code has a prohibition on alluvial fans; Mr. Beach said KC code has only permissions, not prohibitions, and it does not address the subject. Daryl Williams said they are still waiting for the County and FEMA discussions to determine what FEMA will require in terms of zero-rise standards. Cynthia Krass asked how the task force is “memorializing” its accomplishments, especially among permitting agents. Mr. Beach said this is done via the issue white papers, but does need to be addressed further and kept on the front burner.

**5) Communications (*Tamie Kellogg*)**

**A) Review/Input on Communication Plan Goals, Objectives, Key Messages**

Ms. Kellogg directed attention to the FFF communications plan handout, listing its goals and objectives. She said the intent is to look at these and give feedback. She encouraged people to provide feedback electronically.

She reviewed the three sections of a second handout detailing “communication messages”: (1) information gleaned from prior County Executive communication team works (websites, FAQ, etc.); (2) information created by Ms. Kellogg and WLRD communications manager Saffa Bardaro, to get key messages for FFF 2.0; and (3) information from the FFF transmittal letter and Memorandum of Mutual Understanding (MOMU). This document will also be sent out electronically for feedback.

**B) Communication Messaging Exercise**

Ms. Kellogg directed everyone to pair off and practice sharing a short “elevator speech” about what FFF is in a brief soundbite, so an unfamiliar person might understand it. Between today and next meeting, they were instructed to practice this on people who know about FFF and who don’t, and report back on what did/didn’t work. Initial feedback indicated this was hard due to trying to keep things concise and not get sidetracked.

**6) Closing/Adjourn (*Tamie Kellogg*)**

Ms. Kellogg said starting at next quarter’s meeting, at the request of co-chairs, after each meeting there will be a larger quarterly one-page draft summary compiled with highlights, etc. The goal is to produce the first after today’s meeting. A draft of this document will be shared at the April IOC meeting.

Josh Baldi reminded all that he is replacing John Taylor as DNRP-WLRD representative in this process. He praised the collaborative efforts of the IOC and said FFF is high on the radar of both the Executive and DNRP director Christie True.

Ms. Kellogg adjourned the meeting at 12:07 pm.

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*Next IOC Meeting: April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019 – Duvall Visitor Center, 8:30 am to 12:00 pm*



## Fish 1: Move Forward 2-3 Large Restoration Projects Inside the APD

Goal: TBD

Fish 1 - Action 1:

### Measure 1: Accelerated Progress on Haffner/Barfuse Projects

1.1 Quarterly updates and briefings on Haffner/Barfuse progression given to the IOC.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Janne Kaje/Fauna Nopp) <b>Completion Date:</b> Ongoing through December 2020 <b>Progress:</b> Q1 FFF IOC briefing completed
1.2 Complete riparian and floodplain planting plan and initiate plantings.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Mary Maier) <b>Completion Date:</b> fall 2019 <b>Progress:</b>
1.3 Funding secured for full project construction.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Fauna Nopp/Jon Hansen) and WRIA 7 <b>Completion Date:</b> applications submitted 2020; funding received 2021 <b>Progress:</b>
1.4 Construction completed.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Fauna Nopp/Jon Hansen) <b>Completion Date:</b> 2022/2023 <b>Progress:</b>

Fish 1 - Action 1:

### Measure 2: Build and Maintain a Pipeline of Prioritized Projects (several projects at different phases)

2.1 Prioritized list of projects with potential funding strategies and timelines.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Janne Kaje, Mary Maier) and WRIA 7 <b>Completion Date:</b> 2019 <b>Progress:</b>
2.2 Large restoration project ready for funding every biennium (including design and construction costs).	<b>Responsible Party:</b> WRIA 7 <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>
2.3 Feasibility of 3-5 projects conducted every year to allow for flexibility in project selection and progression.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> WRIA 7 <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>

Fish 1 - Action 1:

### Measure 3: Enhance Basin Steward and KC Snoqualmie Staff Capacity

3.1 Current Snoqualmie Basin Steward position maintained.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Janne Kaje) <b>Completion Date:</b> Ongoing through December 2020 <b>Progress:</b>
3.2 Additional ½ FTE Snoqualmie Basin Steward included in 2019-20 budget.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Joan Lee) <b>Completion Date:</b> 2019 <b>Progress:</b>
3.3 Details of King County ERES and RIVERS staff allocation to the Snoqualmie River watershed (e.g., hours, staff numbers, budget, schedule, etc.).	<b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Jon Hansen, Chase Barton) <b>Completion Date:</b> 2018 <b>Progress:</b>

Fish 1 - Action 1:

### Measure 4: Report on Prioritized Project Progress

4.1 Quarterly progress reporting on prioritized project planning and implementation given to the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Fauna Nopp/Janne Kaje) and WRIA 7 <b>Completion Date:</b> Ongoing through December 2020 <b>Progress:</b>
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<p><b>4.2</b> Quarterly updates and briefings of prioritized project progression given to the Fish, Farm, and Flood caucus groups.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Fauna Nopp/Janne Kaje) and WRIA 7  <b>Completion Date:</b> ongoing through December 2020  <b>Progress:</b></p>
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**Farm 2: Improve Drainage, Reduce Costs and Complexity of Drainage Projects, and Increase Certainty**

**Goal: TBD**

**Action 1.** Create a routine pathway for ag drainage maintenance program to undertake comprehensive drainage assistance that extends beyond current ADAP to encompass all agricultural drainage infrastructure (i.e., ditches, tiles, floodgates) as well as other drainage challenges (i.e., beavers, alluvial fans) in modified and artificial waterways irrespective of pump size needed for the waterway. This program will establish routine management for all of these types of drainage infrastructures and the challenges of each type, while minimizing impacts on the resources.

Farm 2 - Action 1:  
**Measure 1: Restore funding for a fish biologist to participate in King County’s Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program Team to improve water quality and habitat for fish on project sites while improving the efficiency of environmental permitting for the overall program.**

<p><b>1.1</b> Fish biologist position responsibilities and staff assignments incorporated in the Comprehensive Drainage Assistance, Stormwater Services (SWS) annual work plan and included in annual budget.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Richard Martin/Kate OLaughlin)  <b>Completion Date:</b> biologist in place start of 2019 field season  <b>Progress:</b> funding identified; WLRD Science Section is investigating staff capacity but will likely provide biologist for 2019 field work.</p>
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Farm 2 - Action 1:  
**Measure 2: A drainage comprehensive technical needs assessment to inform a “Drainage Recovery Plan” that involves the SVWID, KCD, and the Flood Control District.**

<p><b>2.1</b> Overall drainage assessment, including basin delineation and project plans for top six basins.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> SVWID (Cynthia Krass)  <b>Completion Date:</b> December 2020 (remaining 5 project lists)  <b>Progress:</b> a basin delineation and prioritization plan was adopted by the WID August 2017. Project lists are completed for 1 basin, 5 remain to be completed.</p>
<p><b>2.2</b> Detailed sub-basin drainage and restoration plans adopted for each of the top 6 sub-basins. The plans will include, in addition to ditch maintenance and associated plantings; tiles, floodgates, pumps, alluvial fan and beaver management strategies. Comprehensive Drainage and Restoration Plans will be developed by the SVWID with collaboration from FFF signatories. A general HPA will need to be obtained from Region 4 WDFW. This will integrate with the DNRP effort to expand agricultural drainage assistance into a comprehensive program designed to include all of the elements identified in the FFF 1.0 Report.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> SVWID (Cynthia Krass)(support from FFF signatories)  <b>Completion Date:</b> one sub-basin plan by December 2020  <b>Progress:</b> this is a work in progress and details are still evolving as to how this fits within the FFF 2.0 timeline.</p>
<p><b>2.3</b> Funding plan for implementation of Adopted Plans including each of the top 6 sub-basins.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> SVWID (Cynthia Krass)(KC financial and policy support)  <b>Completion Date:</b> December 2020  <b>Progress:</b></p>
<p><b>2.4</b> Sustained funding for development of remaining sub-basin plans.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> SVWID (Cynthia Krass)(KC financial and policy support)  <b>Completion Date:</b> 2022/2023  <b>Progress:</b></p>

<p><b>2.5</b> Pathway articulated for landowners not in SVWID priority basins so they can pursue on their own if they choose to accelerate beyond SVWID's schedule. [Note: if we are successful developing and adopting specific plans for the top basins (some will be combined), Measure 3 and Farm 5 will be satisfied as well.]</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> SVWID/DNRP-WLRD (Cynthia Krass, Eric Beach)  <b>Completion Date:</b> December 2020  <b>Progress:</b></p>
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<p>Farm 2 - Action 1:  <b>Measure 3: Opportunities to install and/or improve necessary drainage infrastructure including field tiles, flood gates, and pumps on modified waterways and activities not currently covered by ADAP.</b></p>	
<p><b>3.1</b> Quantify/identify waterways that qualify for this expansion.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> Regulatory Task Force (Eric Beach)  <b>Completion Date:</b> May 2019  <b>Progress:</b> analysis underway</p>
<p><b>3.2</b> Agreement on a clear permit pathway for streams identified in 3.1.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> Regulatory Task Force (Eric Beach)  <b>Completion Date:</b> December 2019  <b>Progress:</b></p>
<p><b>3.3</b> Provide draft of inventory of pumps and floodgates including ownership and current condition to WID and stakeholders.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Eric Beach, Lou Beck)  <b>Completion Date:</b> June 2019  <b>Progress:</b> field work completed, report being written</p>
<p><b>3.4</b> In a public facing format, show the steps and resources available (permitting, funding, etc.) for maintenance and replacement of pumps and floodgates.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> Regulatory Task Force (Eric Beach)  <b>Completion Date:</b> December 2019  <b>Progress:</b></p>

<p>Farm 2 - Action 1:  <b>Measure 4: Address alluvial fan management in partnership with relevant agencies, KCD, and community-based organizations.</b></p>	
<p><b>4.1</b> Stormwater Services report on alluvial fan management options submitted to DLS-PD.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Lou Beck)  <b>Completion Date:</b> December 2019  <b>Progress:</b></p>
<p><b>4.2</b> Code language allowing for work on alluvial fans drafted by Department of Local Services - Permitting Division and transmitted to Council.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> Regulatory Task Force/DLS-PD (Eric Beach)  <b>Completion Date:</b> summer 2020 (transmitted to Council)  <b>Progress:</b></p>
<p><b>4.3</b> In a public facing format, show the steps and resources available (permitting, funding, etc.) to address alluvial fan management.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> Regulatory Task Force (Eric Beach)  <b>Completion Date:</b> December 2020  <b>Progress:</b></p>

<p>Farm 2 - Action 1:  <b>Measure 5: Address beaver management in partnership with relevant federal agencies, KCD, and community-based organizations.</b></p>	
<p><b>5.1</b> Code language allowing for landowner management of beaver dams prepared by Department of Local Services - Permitting Division and transmitted to Council.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> Regulatory Task Force/DLS-PD (Eric Beach)  <b>Completion Date:</b> December 2019 (transmitted to Council)  <b>Progress:</b> DLS-PD currently reviewing language, follow-up with DNRP is scheduled for mid-May</p>
<p><b>5.2</b> In a public facing format, show the steps and resources available to address beaver and dam management options.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> Regulatory Task Force (Eric Beach)  <b>Completion Date:</b> summer 2020  <b>Progress:</b></p>

<p><b>Action 2.</b> The Regulatory Task Force will address any policy issues coming out of Action 1, including:</p>
<p>Farm 2 - Action 2:  <b>Measure 6: Evaluate the total cost of drainage and look for ways to reduce costs including regulatory-driven components.</b></p>

<p><b>6.1</b> King County staff are exploring what Comprehensive Drainage Assistance looks like and what is possible (see Table from FFF 1.0 Draft Agreement). Topic for Regulatory Task Force at spring 2019 meetings for discussion.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (Eric Beach)  <b>Completion Date:</b> June 2019  <b>Progress:</b> Proposal drafted and reviewed with WLRD management team.</p>
<p><b>6.2</b> 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. Obtain policy sign off from DLS-PD and WDFW.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> Regulatory Task Force (Eric Beach)  <b>Completion Date:</b> December 2020  <b>Progress:</b></p>
<p><b>6.3</b> Establish effective communication informing landowners of agricultural drainage options.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> DNRP/WLRD (supported by SVWID, KCD, SVT, others)  <b>Completion Date:</b> June 2020  <b>Progress:</b></p>
<p><b>6.4</b> Caucuses will support related Regulatory Task Force recommendations which may include: promulgating ordinances to create specific resource-related pilot projects and funding BMP (planting, fish impacts, specific maintenance techniques, etc.) effectiveness monitoring by WLRD, KCD or the SV WID.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> Regulatory Task Force (Eric Beach) working with caucuses  <b>Completion Date:</b> ongoing through December 2020  <b>Progress:</b></p>

<p>Farm 2 - Action 2:</p>	
<p><b>Measure 7: Explore utilizing the individual permit for turbidity standards that larger projects use. If there is a positive outcome, pursue a pilot project followed by widespread implementation.</b></p>	
<p><b>7.1</b> Will be addressed in September 2019 Regulatory Task Force. <b>Note:</b> A "permit" for turbidity is not the mechanism used to address water quality standards. The criteria for measuring turbidity, which is the concern identified in this measure, is addressed through BMPs. The deliverable will be a statement of policy from Ecology confirming the measurement methods and BMPs.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> Regulatory Task Force (Eric Beach)  <b>Completion Date:</b> December 2019  <b>Progress:</b></p>

<p>Farm 2 - Action 2:</p>	
<p><b>Measure 8: Research mitigation requirements for projects that need periodic maintenance. In the case of mitigation for re-dredging, find out whether farmers owe new net acres.</b></p>	
<p><b>8.1</b> Develop issue paper following completed Regulatory Task Force discussions of "On-Site" mitigation completed in December 2018.</p>	<p><b>Responsible Party:</b> Regulatory Task Force (Eric Beach)  <b>Completion Date:</b> May 2019  <b>Progress:</b> Interviews with agency staff completed, results documented in Regulatory Task Force issue paper.</p>

**Flood: By the end of 2020 complete feasibility study on priority flood-safe roads, secure funding for priority levee set-backs, improve communication with FCD and floodplain residents and increase rate of home elevations to at least 9 per year.**

**Goal: TBD**

**Priority 1: Flood 3**

**Measure 1. Improve Road Safety in Flood-Prone Areas**

<b>1.1</b> Complete assessment of flood-prone roads, critical evacuation routes and adequacy of gages.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> DLS/RD (with agency partners) <b>Completion Date:</b> 2019 <b>Progress:</b>
<b>1.2</b> Roads prioritized in transportation needs report and identify budget for at least 1	<b>Responsible Party:</b> FCD (CIP) <b>Completion Date:</b> 2020 <b>Progress:</b>
<b>1.3</b> Feasibility of priority projects (includes fish passage and drainage concerns and addresses culvert case, climate change, non-stationarity, BAS)	<b>Responsible Party:</b> DES <b>Completion Date:</b> 2021 <b>Progress:</b>

**Priority 2: Flood 2/5**

**Measure 2: Prioritize created flood storage capacity for decreased flood hazard**

<b>2.1</b> Levee setbacks, Twin Falls Golf Course	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>
<b>2.2</b> Kickoff FHMP (2020 update), which includes scoping for corridor plans that ID storage potential	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> 2019 <b>Progress:</b>
<b>2.3</b> ID funding sources to implement scope	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> 2020 <b>Progress:</b>

**Priority 3: Flood 1**

**Measure 3. Complete 90 home elevations per decade**

<b>3.1</b> Budgeted and executed.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> Ongoing through December 2020 <b>Progress:</b>
<b>3.2</b> Receive 2019 post-construction season update.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> 2019 <b>Progress:</b>
<b>3.3</b> Receive pre- and post-construction season updates	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> 2020 <b>Progress:</b>

Priority 4: Flood

**Measure 4. Frame up Resilience Strategy for next biennium and beyond**

**4.1** Create subcommittee to create outline and potential budget request for 2021-22 biennium (2020 budget process).

**Responsible Party:**  
**Completion Date:** 2019  
**Progress:**

Priority 5: Flood 4

**Measure 5. Farmworker housing**

**5.1** Ensure that this element is in the Agricultural Land Strategic Plan and create path for real progress.

**Responsible Party:** Strategic Plan TF (Patrice Barrentine)  
**Completion Date:** ongoing through December 2020  
**Progress:** SVT and KC developed a survey of farmworker housing needs in the Valley that was distributed by SVPA to their members. Returns are being analyzed and a report is expected June 2019.

**5.2** Schedule regular updates for the IOC on all milestones to ensure accountability and progress or understanding for road blocks.

**Responsible Party:** Strategic Plan TF (Patrice Barrentine)  
**Completion Date:** ongoing through December 2020  
**Progress:**

## Collaboration Measures of Success

**Goal:** Among the key measures of success for FFF 2.0 is for each caucus member to understand and be supportive of the work and priorities outlined by all caucuses. We will strengthen the culture of collaboration that was established in FFF 1.0 to ensure that the “FFF Approach” is foundational to all work undertaken by fish, farm and flood interests in the Snoqualmie Valley. The true measure of success is whether this culture of collaboration is not only adopted by FFF participants but by the tribes, most landowners, farmers, resource advocates, organizations and agencies working in the Valley.

### Measure 1: Consider and Pursue Multi-Benefit Projects *(Moved from Fish Milestones Measure 6 action 6.1, 6.2)*

1.1 Joint 2020 <i>Floodplains by Design</i> proposal for a multi-benefit project in the lower Snoqualmie River watershed	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>
1.2 Details of considered projects, how coordination was accomplished, and who is in charge of coordination and reporting. Coordination with RIVERS and King County Flood Control District for multi-objective funding. (previous 6.2)	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>

### Measure 2: Request Additional FFF Budget Support *(Moved from Fish Milestones Measure 5 action 5.1 / Farm Action 3)*

2.1 Organize FFF budget request for King County 2021-2022 biennium budget	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>
2.2 Allocate the appropriate amount of money to fund Farm Actions 1&2	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>

### Measure 3. Improve FCD Communication and Collaboration *(Moved from Flood Measures 2.1-2.5 Milestones)*

3.1 Secure FCD support for technical staff participation in FFF	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>
3.2 FFF Communication Plan to JBTC and AC	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>
3.3 Quarterly FFF updates presented to JBTC	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>
3.4 Present FFF review and status update to AC	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>
3.5 Regular briefings of FCD activities to IOC	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>

### Measure 4. Create a local, state and possibly federal budget request *(Moved from Flood Milestones Measure 5.1-5.3)*

4.1 County complete gap analysis of FFF priorities vs. available resources.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>
4.2 Identify potential legislative request.	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>
4.3 Create priorities for requests in county biennial budget process	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>

### Measure 5. FFF Communication

4.1 Develop communications materials so that all caucus members can understand, support and communicate full suite of FFF priorities	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>
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<b>4.2</b> Develop list of key individuals for questions related to FFF	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>
<b>4.3</b> Schedule regular updates for the IOC on all milestones to ensure accountability or understanding of roadblocks. [moved from Flood Milestones: new]	<b>Responsible Party:</b> <b>Completion Date:</b> <b>Progress:</b>



Includes input by the FFF Co-chairs, IOC, DNRP Communications Manager

## **DRAFT FFF 2.0 Communication Messages 4/3/2019**

### **Why...**

Among the top priorities for King County are protecting and enhancing farmland; restoring threatened salmon and associated habitat; and reducing flood risks to residents and infrastructure. However, balancing all of these critical priorities can be challenging in a shared landscape.

The 2012, King County Comprehensive Plan directed the Department of Natural Resources and Parks to create a collaborative, grass-roots effort to determine how to move forward toward achieving the goals of these sometimes competing priorities.

### **Who...**

In 2013, King County Executive Dow Constantine assembled representatives from the Snoqualmie Valley to examine the issues that were creating obstacles and conflict, and to advise King County on how to overcome them.

These representatives formed the Fish, Farm, and Flood (FFF) Advisory Committee, which provided a variety of perspectives on agriculture, salmon recovery and flood risk reduction interests, and also included participation by tribal, state and local jurisdictions. In 2017, the FFF Advisory Committee forged the first major agreement in King County to strike a balance between farming interests, salmon recovery, and flood risk reduction. The Advisory Committee unanimously agreed on 34 recommendations that, once implemented, would significantly improve ecological function and habitat quality, while at the same time strengthening the agricultural economy and reducing flood risk.

### **Where...**

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 was listed as threatened under the endangered species act in 1999.

### **How...**

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.
- 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
- Increase the pace for salmon recovery efforts in the Snoqualmie Valley by accelerating the rate of completion of large-scale habitat restoration projects

King County is not working alone in its efforts to collectively protect fish, wildlife and farmland; farmers, tribal nations, non-profits, resource advocates, and the County work collaboratively to reach this common goal. The result has been slow but steady movement forward with actions to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. The keys to success are to respect and honor the differences of all participants and recognize that achieving the individual goals of fish, farm and flood interests will create a collective good for the environment, people, and fish.

Includes input by the FFF Co-chairs, IOC, DNRP Communications Manager

**Additional FFF 1.0 Advisory Committee and Implementation Oversight Committee (IOC) developed, and specific caucus group generated messages**

**Joint messages**

1. The overarching goal is to prevent competing interests from achieving shared goals.
2. Reaching agreement 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.
3. By supporting each other's priority actions, it created a stronger community.
4. The outcome of the first four years are 34 recommendations that will help restore salmon habitat, strengthen the agricultural economy, and reduce flood risks.
5. Recommendations are being implemented now by WLRD and through the IOC.
6. 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 risk reduction.
7. 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.
8. Land conversion and development in upland areas has impacted agriculture as well as salmon habitat on the valley floor.
9. Losses and gains of habitat, farmland and flood risks need to be tracked and reported.

**Fish Caucus**

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

**Farm Caucus**

13. 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.
14. The productivity of agricultural lands can and should be increased through management and regulatory actions.
15. It is very difficult to mitigate the loss of high-quality farmland in the APD.

**Flood Caucus**

16. 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.
17. The King County Flood Control District has the authority to protect people and property from flood risks and funds capital projects in the Snoqualmie Valley.

**DRAFT - FISH, FARM, FLOOD COMMUNICATIONS PLAN**

**GOAL(s):**

The overarching goal of the Fish, Farm, Flood (FFF) is to develop and implement recommendations that will help us restore salmon habitat, strengthen our agricultural economy, and reduce flood risks in the Snoqualmie Valley. The Implementation Oversight Committee (FFF 2.0) will provide oversight to implementation of the initial recommendations and make additional recommendations. To meet this goal, this Communications Plan must:

1. Share information and generate stewardship of the proposed recommendations.
  - a. Disseminate status updates of the recommendations.
  - b. Communicate with those who may benefit or be impacted by the recommendations.
  - c. Provide background on the process, timeline, and why these recommendations were prioritized.
  - d. Offer ways that organizations and interested individuals can play a role in implementing the prioritized recommendations.
  - e. Describe how to get more information and share comments or questions.
2. Generate awareness and support of Fish, Farm, Flood.
  - a. Access to background and current information on the work and 34 recommendations.
  - b. Potential that this type of framework could extend countywide and beyond.
  - c. Provide details on the process and accomplishments.
3. Inspire IOC and stakeholder support and investment in implementation of the 34 recommendations.
  - a. Partnership or funding of the recommendations.
  - b. Transparent communication with 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.

**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 collaborative and positive working-relationships with the broader key stakeholders to support the FFF recommendations.
8. Define and develop collaborative and strategic partnerships.

FFF REGULATORY TASK FORCE STATUS UPDATE (APRIL 3, 2019)

Priority Issues	Deliverables	Status	FFF Reference	Measure of Success
<b>Clarify when artificial ditches need permit</b>	1	Policy Statement by relevant regulatory agencies	Issue Paper completed. Currently; "policy statement" with DLS-PD	Farm 2 Action 2  Measure 6
	2	A Drainage specific farm plan included in the Farm Plan Public Rule	KCD will take lead. Complete by PR update in late 2020	
	3	Distribution of a findings in bulletin to famers county wide "Farm Practices Illustrated"	TBD	
<b>Bypass requirements for small waterways</b>	1	Issue paper	Completed June 2018	Farm 2 Action 2  Measure 6
<b>Defishing requirements and methods</b>	1	Revise ADAP fish removal procedures; include monitoring at an operational scale. Memorialize in letter to WDFW	In Process, April 2019	Farm 2 Action 2  Measure 6  Measure 6
	2	Integrate Science section Biologist into annual planning process	In Process, April 2019	
<b>ESA take coverage</b>	1	Incidental Take Permit for ADAP for Steelhead and Chinook using in	Initiated discussion. Preliminary process identified	Task Force Scope  Measure 6:
<b>Off-site mitigation</b>	2	Policy Statement with acknowledgement by relevant regulatory agencies	The task force will take up the topic at the April 2019 meeting. The WID basin planning approach fits well with this issue. The ESA mitigation required for the ITP may use "In-Lieu" mitigation-synergy with this. Requires a substantial amount of conceptual development	Farm 5 Actions 1 & 2  Measure 2
	3	Standard operating procedures identifying candidate sites; in-kind (in channel) & out of kind (riparian plantings) , mitigation ratios, planting techniques, monitoring requirements, performance standards, process for tracking		
	4	Distribution of a findings in bulletin to famers county wide "Farm Practices Illustrated"		
	5	In-Lieu Program for drainage activities		
<b>Area Wide Mitigation</b>	6	General HPA Issued from Region 4		
	6			
<b>Advance Mitigation</b>	5	Policy Statement by relevant regulatory agencies	Current discussion DLS-DP on "Policy Paper"	Farm 5 Action 1
<b>Multi-year permitting HPA</b>		N/A addressed through updates to the HPA program. An HPA is currently free and good for 5 years.		RTF Scope

FFF REGULATORY TASK FORCE STATUS UPDATE (APRIL 3, 2019)

<b>Ability to redo maintenance in future years</b>	1	Issue paper documenting views of DLS-PD, WDFW, Ecology	Completed Dec. 2018	Farm 2 Action 2	Measure 8.1
<b>Maintenance of larger waterways</b>	1	Identify candidate projects	Currently conducting analysis	Farm 2 Action 1	Measure 3.1
	2	Complete Project that will inform engineering options, permitting pathways and increase drainage effectiveness	Scheduled for 3rd qtr. 2020 completion		
<b>Replacing aging/failing flap/flood gates</b>	1	Scope Project: identify candidate projects	Currently scoping projects	Farm 2 Action 1	Measure 3.1
	2	Complete Project that will inform engineering options, permitting pathways and increase drainage effectiveness	Possible 3rd qtr. 2019 project		
<b>New drain tiles</b>	1	Policy Statement with acknowledgement by relevant regulatory agencies	Ongoing, waiting for agency response	Farm 2 Action 1	Measure 3.1
<b>Maintenance associated with alluvial fans</b>	1	Stormwater Services report on management options to DLS-PD.	Due to DLS-PD Dec. 2019	Farm 2 Action 1	Measure 4.1
	2	Code (21A, 16.82) language drafted by DLS-PD and transmitted to Council.	Spring 2020		Measure 4.2
	3	Provide BMPs to Landowners; "Farm Practices Illustrated"	Following Council transmittal in early summer 2020		Measure 4.3
<b>Beaver management</b>	1	Code Change (21A & 16.82) to allow work w/o permit	DLS-PD reviewing, Transmittal summer 2019	Farm 2 Action 1	Measure 5.1
	2	Provide BMPs to Landowners; "Farm Practices Illustrated"		Farm 2 Action 1	Measure 5.2
	3	Management strategies for King County properties adjacent to A zone	Currently being developed, public outreach scheduled for June 2019	Farm 2 Action 1	
<b>Cultural resources review requirements</b>		Revised King County Policy for review of low risk projects	Task Force Topic June 2019	RTF Scope	Measure 6
<b>Turbidity standard – when and where measured</b>		Policy Statement by relevant regulatory agencies that BMPs in place meet WQ requirements	Task Force Topic Sept. 2019	Farm 2 Action 2	Measure 7
<b>Include Fish Biologist in ADAP</b>		Dedicated funding in 2019 for 0.25 FTE	Funding allocated, Science section to identify staff April 2019	Fish 5 Action 1	Measure 1.1

# Regulatory Task Force *Update*

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FFF IOC 2<sup>ND</sup> QTR MEETING

APRIL 2019



# Work To Date: Status

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## ✓ Clarify when artificial channels need permit§

- Develop drainage specific farm plan to coincide with Public Rule update (2020)

## ✓ Examine Defishing and bypass requirements

- Revising protocols; incorporate water quality monitoring and biological review of reach length

## ✓ ESA coverage for ADAP

- Initiated discussions with NOAA for Section 10 Incidental Take Permit. In-lieu mitigation is an option

## ✓ Onsite Mitigation: Understand requirements§

- In discussions with DLS-PD on memorializing findings in a “Policy Memo”

## ✓ Beaver management§

- Code language being reviewed by DLS-PD to allow landowners to remove beaver dams <1 yr. old without a County permit

## ✓ Alluvial Fan management options

- Stormwater engineers report due to DLS-PD 12/2019

§ Include in “Farm Practices Illustrated”

# Current Regulatory Task Force Work

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Review Stormwater Services actions for ADAP 2.0.

- 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

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

*WHY NOT TRY A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH?*



# Comprehensive Drainage Assistance is...

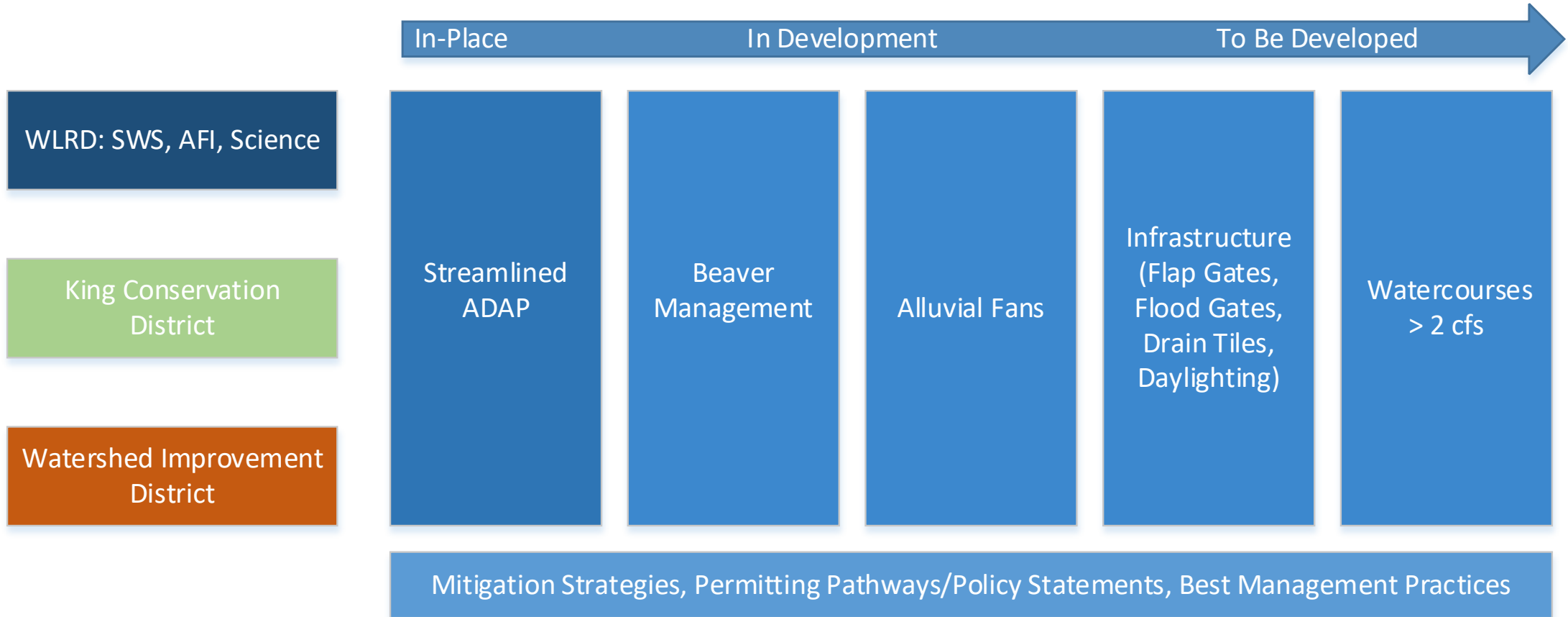
Integrate Farm 2 Actions into a cogent, funded program

- Basin Planning
- Mitigation Strategies
- Regulatory, Permitting & Process Improvements

Farm 2 Actions	ADAP [2012-present] (less than 4" pump ~ 2cfs)		ADAP 2.0 (>4" pumps, >2, <20 cfs)	
	Waterway channel type- <u>modified</u>	Waterway channel type- <u>artificial</u>	<u>Modified</u> channel type- larger waterways* (e.g. AMES, Tuck)	Waterway channel type- <u>natural</u>
Typical dredging and culverts	Current program		WLRD Provides Permitting Assistance Engineering Support BMP Development	Not adding
	Increased Funding from Council			
Tiles new/old	WLRD provides Permitting Assistance, Operational support by WID			Not adding
Beavers- D16 a,b,d (not c!)	Code Change, Permitting Pathways			Not adding
Alluvial fan	Code Change, Engineering Support, Permitting Assistance			Not adding
Flood gates and pumps (assuming < than 10)	WLRD provides Engineering Support, Permitting Assistance & will assist responsible parties in pursuing funding/finding partners			Not adding
Daylighting	WLRD Provides Engineering Support, Permitting Assistance			Not adding

# King County Comprehensive Drainage Assistance Program

Partners



# Comprehensive Drainage Assistance

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Integrates Drainage related FFF Priority Issues and Collective Actions with

- King County Stormwater scope of service
- Service Districts projects
- Non-FFF King County efforts

Approaches Mitigation strategies as integral to the program.

- Can yield synergies e.g. ITP
- Off-site and In-Lieu mitigation require substantial program work

Increases cooperation

- Budget development: WLRD and Service Districts coordinate funding streams
- Staff and resource allocation: Partners can fill traditional King County roles

# Streamlined ADAP

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- Program scope remains the same, procedural changes made
- Defishing processes revisions include
  - Operational scale water quality monitoring: Dissolved Oxygen, Temperature
  - Revisions to fish handling protocols
    - submitted to WDFW early April
    - in place when work begins summer 2019
- Planting protocols to include
  - Revisions to site prep, species selection, maintenance procedures
  - Effectiveness monitoring
  - Offsite/alternate mitigation

# Additional Waterways

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- Identify waterways that meet criteria
  - >2 cfs, <20 cfs
  - Classes as “modified” under the ADAP schema
  - Likely 4-5 in the Snoqualmie Valley

Review likely requirements for drainage maintenance work waterway

- Landowners/land use
- Existing drainage infrastructure/network
- Environmental Considerations
- Develop Best Management Practices suitable to these systems
- Check with DLS-DP if ADAP exemption applies
- Requires Individual Hydraulic Project Approval

# Beavers

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- County Beaver Working Group
  - Proposed KC Code changes: allows dam removal without a permit if the dam is less than a year old, coincides with the WDFW HPA requirements
  - Good Neighbor Policy
  - Set of Best Management Practices<sup>§</sup>
- King Conservation District
  - “Proof of concept” project on Deer Creek in 2019
- Watershed Improvement District
  - Trapper on retainer
- Tulalip Tribes
  - Nuisance beaver relocation program

# Alluvial Fans

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- Code Change necessary to allow work on these landforms
- WLRD Stormwater Services writing report on management approaches to mitigate damage to ag lands from Alluvial Fans
- Report Due to DLS-DP end of 2019
- Based on the findings of the report, Code change may be initiated
- Transmittal to council is planned for early summer 2020

# Drainage Infrastructure

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## Flap Gates, Flood Gates

- Inventory of existing structures
- Scoping a Flood Gate repair Capital Project
- WLRD Provides Engineering Review and Permitting Assistance

## Drain Tiles

- Permitting requirements for installing new tiles
- WLRD Provide Engineering Review for tile outfalls
- WID likely project manager for construction

## Daylighting

- WLRD Provides Engineering Review and Permitting Assistance

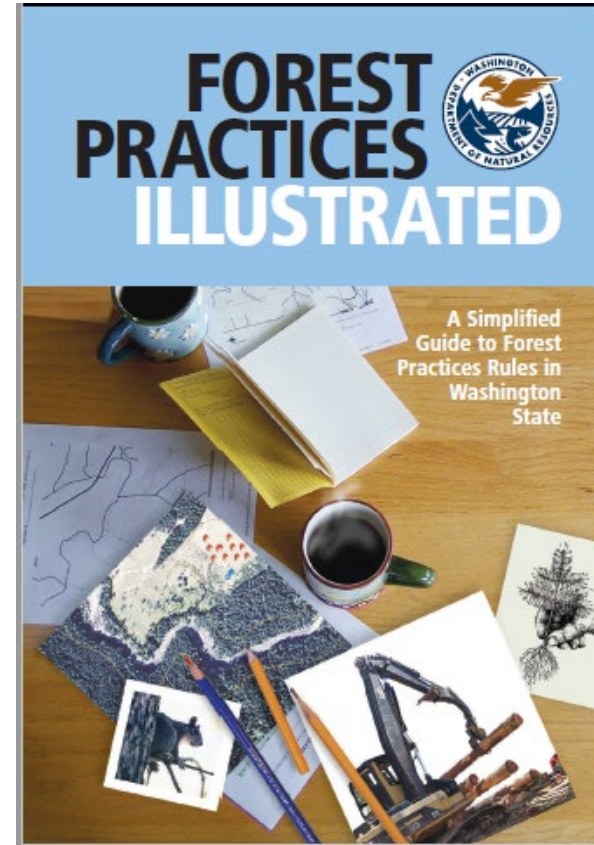


# Farm Practices Illustrated

Modeled on WA DNR Forest Practice Illustrated

- Provides a comprehensive, plain spoken guide for landowners
- Permit Requirements for Common ag activities
  - Exempt or no permit required
  - Type of permit, where to get it, cost, process
- Best Management Practices
- Technical Support Resources

Summaries of findings from the Regulatory Task Force are included in the guide



# Upcoming Regulatory Task Force Topics

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April 30, 2019

## **Comprehensive Drainage Assistance**

Reach agreement on scope, scale and deliverables from the program

Identify areas where code revisions or inter-agency agreements are necessary

## **Mitigation Strategies**

Hear from Megan Webb, Mitigation Reserves Program Manager

Evaluate the requirements for “Off-site”, “Area Wide” or “In-Lieu” mitigation

June 11, 2019

## **Mitigation Strategies**

Develop recommendations

## **Cultural Resources**

Hear from Tribal and County Cultural Resource Staff on current processes

Discuss opportunities to reduce cost for review of low impact projects

July 30, 2019

## **Comprehensive Drainage Assistance**

Develop recommendations to further the program

## **Flood Code: outcomes of the recent FEMA audit**

Hear from Mitch Paine, Program Manager, River and Floodplain Management

## Buffer Task Force:

### Background, Assumptions and Intended Outcomes

**FFF Background:** Beginning in late 2013, King County Executive Dow Constantine assembled representatives from the Snoqualmie Valley to explore the issues that were creating obstacles and conflict around salmon recovery, flood protection and productive agriculture with the purpose of advising King County on how best to advance all three interests. These representatives included a cross-section of agricultural, salmon recovery and flood risk reduction interests, as well as tribal, state and local jurisdictions.

Through a collaborative 3-year process, in 2017 the Farm, Flood, Fish Advisory Committee (FFF 1.0) 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.

In 2018, FFF 1.0 was reformulated as the FFF Implementation Oversight Committee (IOC) and tasked with guiding the implementation of this suite of actions. The immediate priorities of the IOC were to improve drainage and accelerate large capital projects for salmon recovery. The 3 task forces listed below are instrumental in achieving these goals.

1. Regulatory Task Force
2. Riparian Buffers Task Force
3. Agricultural Land Resource Strategic Plan Task Force

Work done in FFF 1.0 provides important context to the work of the Buffer Task Force. Two major components of Buffer Task Force work were identified during FFF 1.0: 1) how to prioritize where and how wide voluntary plantings should occur within the Snoqualmie Valley Agriculture Production District (SVAPD), and, 2) how to implement plantings in a way that is sensitive to the agricultural context (e.g., practical considerations like access to waterways for drainage maintenance; potential compensation for land planted).

**Goal:** Make a recommendation to the FFF IOC on potential size and location of voluntary plantings of variable width buffers in the Snoqualmie Valley that accelerate salmon recovery and that is supported by agriculture, flood risk reduction, and salmon recovery interests.

**Product:** A decision framework that documents the approach and rationale for the recommended riparian buffer dimensions (e.g., width, length, height) installed through voluntary plantings. The framework may include tables and maps describing the recommended buffer widths based on land use, watercourse type and/or needed riparian function for salmon.

#### **Recommendations will provide:**

*For Fish Interests:* Clarity on the number of acres of land that could be voluntarily (with public funding) planted as riparian buffers to support salmon habitat functions across different waterways. Increased understanding from the agricultural community for voluntary riparian plantings as they are laid out in the recommendations.

*For Agriculture Interests:* Riparian buffers that consider the needs and challenges of buffers for farmers and provide greater certainty about the number of acres of agriculture land (farming) that could be voluntarily planted as riparian buffers and conceptually where on the landscape plantings may occur with limited impact to the farming economy of the SVAPD.

### **Best Possible Outcome**

Agreed-on set of recommendations that set forward the need for ecologically meaningful riparian buffers that are driven by science and the local context. These recommendations will be given to the IOC for their consideration and support. The outcomes of the Buffer Task Force will help inform future discussions that will consider the overall strategy of fish recovery and farming needs in the (SVAPD (the latter to be identified in the *Snoqualmie Valley APD* Agricultural Land Resource Strategic Plan). The two efforts will allow for conversations to happen in the context of the land needed to support both County goals.

### **Givens**

- The recommendations pertain only to voluntary publicly-funded planting, not regulatory requirements.
- This work looks at agricultural lands in the SVAPD as a whole, not farm by farm. The focus is on farming, not farmer.
- An implementation plan will be part of a follow-up effort, e.g. timeframe, engagement of federal agencies/non-salmon recovery partners (NRCS/CREP). The Buffer Task Force, will provide the IOC with considerations for recommendations around implementation will be recorded for IOC consideration.
- No collection of new data.
- Working within the King County policies on the landscape as they are now, (e.g., Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO), Agriculture Drainage Assistance Program (ADAP)).
- Buffer Task Force is providing specific buffer recommendations that are not intended to negate or dismiss existing regulations or existing best available science (i.e., WDFW Science Synthesis, Forest Service Recommendations)
- These recommendations only apply to private lands within APD; not applicable to public lands slated for salmon recovery within the APD including buffers that occur on large capital projects sites.
- Until consensus is reached on an overall buffer planting strategy, riparian buffer planting will continue to occur in the APD as it does now, which is opportunistic with voluntary plantings of the biggest buffers possible, wherever possible.
- The decision framework should establish buffer recommendations on all waterways in the Snoqualmie including land that has been farmed or is farmable (defined as areas that are currently unfarmed but considered restorable to agricultural production with reasonable resource investment) according to the 2017 Agriculture Land Use survey performed by the King County Agriculture Program.
- Buffer Task Force work is slated to be completed by Dec. 31, 2019.

### **Clarifications**

- There could be a variable buffer dimension recommendation that addresses a primary critical function for a particular watercourse. For example, a watercourse may have a range of buffer dimensions to achieve several different habitat functions; at a minimum the buffer should be protective of the critical function needed along that waterway.
- The Agricultural Land-based Strategic Plan Task Force anticipates completion of their plan by June 2020. The assumption is that the IOC will apply the findings and recommendations from the buffer and strategic plan task forces to reach agreement on farming and habitat acreage. (process TBD).
- The framework could include minimums and/or maximum buffer limits.

Riparian Buffer Function	Buffer Width Range*	Buffer Length Range*	Snoqualmie Landscape Specifics	Potential Riparian Buffer			Supportive Literature Information	Drivers/Controlling Factors
				Relative Width	Length & Continuity	Composition & Density		
Water Quality - Nutrients, Sediment, Pesticides	10ft-328ft	984ft-4920ft	Various watercourses (floodplain low-gradient watercourses including mainstem channels, floodplain channels, low-gradient tributaries)	Less-wide (relative to watercourse size- width)	Long-continuous	Trees and woody vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low-gradients areas have higher removal efficacies of sediment, nutrients, and pesticides, compared to higher gradient areas</li> <li>• Soils with higher clay content have greater potential for nutrients and pesticide removal</li> <li>• Woody vegetation including shrubs and trees have higher removal efficacies of nutrients and pesticides compared to grasses</li> <li>• Long-continuous buffers have greater nutrient and pesticide uptake/processing compared to fragmented buffers; narrower buffer that are long-continuous are more effective than wide-fragmented buffers</li> </ul>	Soil permeability; Soil chemistry; Vegetation; Concentration and/or volume of pollutant; Riparian buffer width; Slope; Watercourse characteristics
			Maintained watercourses (dredged/ straightened)	Wide	Long-continuous	Trees and woody vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Straightened/channelized watercourses require wider, longer, and more continuous riparian buffers to compensate for lost capacity in aquatic in-stream microbial processing</li> </ul>	
Water Quality - Temperature & Riparian Shade	5ft-225ft	328ft-8202ft	Smaller watercourses (east-west orientation)	Less-wide (relative to watercourse size- width)	Long-continuous	Dense vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smaller watercourses are most susceptible to temperature fluctuations and provide the greatest potential for shading benefits among watercourse sizes</li> <li>• Riparian vegetation height and density significantly influencing watercourse shading</li> <li>• Riparian buffer length accounts for a majority of temperature variation (the longer the buffer length, the greater the shading benefit)</li> </ul>	Climatic drivers; Riparian buffer characteristics; Channel/Watercourse characteristics; Microclimate; Tributary inputs; Hyporheic exchange and groundwater flow
			Smaller watercourses (north-south orientation)	Wide	Long-continuous	Dense-Tall vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Narrow-dense riparian buffers are most effective on east-west oriented watercourses</li> <li>• Wider-taller buffer widths are needed for shading on north-south oriented watercourses</li> </ul>	
			Smaller watercourses (agricultural watercourses)	Less-wide (relative to watercourse size- width)	Long-continuous	Dense vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural-maintained channels may only require dense and overhanging buffers at relatively narrow widths to provide shade benefits</li> <li>• Larger waterways require tall, dense, and wide riparian buffers to shade waterbodies</li> </ul>	
			Larger watercourses	Wide	Long-continuous	Dense -Tall vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larger waterways require tall, dense and wide riparian buffers to shade waterbodies</li> </ul>	
Riparian Corridor Microclimate	50ft-328ft		Various watercourses	Wide (based on 1-2 conifer tree height)	Long-continuous		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Riparian buffer width, length, and continuity helps protect microclimate extent and presence from surrounding landscape climate conditions</li> <li>• Riparian areas closer to watercourses protect stream-center microclimate and riparian areas further from watercourses protect off- stream microclimate</li> <li>• The ability of microclimate conditions to buffer water temperatures decreases with increasing watercourse size-width</li> </ul>	Solar radiation; Riparian vegetation characteristics; Open water surfaces; Wind speed; Macroclimate

Large Woody Debris (Recruitment and Retention)	13ft-213ft		Large watercourses (mainstem channels, large tributaries, alluvial reaches)	Wide (based on conifer tree height)		Mixed trees (conifer and deciduous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary wood input = erosion</li> <li>Areas of channel migration require wide buffers to provide continual wood sources</li> <li>Large channels require relatively larger woody debris (i.e., tall and wide) to remain stable and influence channel processes</li> <li>Coniferous trees provide long-term habitat benefits and deciduous provides short-term benefits</li> </ul>	Channel/Watercourse characteristics; Disturbance regime; Riparian vegetation characteristics; Wood condition; Sediment dynamics and transport regime
			Armored watercourses (reaches with armored banks)	Wide (based on conifer tree height)		Mixed trees (conifer and deciduous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Armoring shifts wood input drivers from erosion to wind throw and mortality</li> <li>Large wood source distance from wind throw and mortality is based on max tree height (potential fall distance)</li> </ul>	
			Smaller watercourses (floodplain channels, small tributaries, maintained small channels)	Less-Wide		Mixed Trees (deciduous & woody vegetation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Size of habitat-forming wood is relatively smaller in smaller watercourses</li> <li>Smaller watercourses receive a greater proportion of woody debris inputs from shorter source distances (closer to watercourses)</li> <li>Hardwoods generally contributes more large woody debris in smaller channels</li> </ul>	
			High-gradient watercourses	Wide			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary wood inputs = debris flows, landslides, and wind throw (greater source distances than bank erosion)</li> <li>High-gradient tributaries contribute to instream wood which is transported to downstream reaches</li> </ul>	
Erosion and Bank Stability	10ft-164ft		Larger watercourses (mainstem channels, large tributaries)	Wide (based on 1/2 conifer tree height)		Mixed trees (conifer and deciduous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woody riparian vegetation provides the greatest bank stabilization for large watercourses</li> <li>Woody vegetation is more effective than shrubs/grasses on steep banks</li> <li>Maximum root strength and depth can be achieved at around 1/2 site potential tree heights</li> </ul>	Soil characteristics; Riparian vegetation characteristics; Adjacent land- use; Bank slope, steepness, and armor; Erosional processes; Large woody debris; Groundwater; Hydrology; Location in watercourses and watershed; Channelization
			Smaller watercourses (floodplain channels, low-order tributaries)			Shrubs, grasses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grass/shrubs may be suitable for smaller watercourses which have relatively less-steep banks</li> </ul>	
			Maintained watercourses (dredged/ straightened)			Trees, shrubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dredging and channelization can increase bank steepness and instability</li> <li>Dredged/channelized smaller watercourses may require woody tree vegetation, rather than grass/shrubs (due to related bank steepness)</li> </ul>	
			Outside bends of watercourses	Wide (based on 1/2 conifer tree height)		Dense vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bank erosion commonly occurs on the outside of river bends</li> <li>Outside bends with riparian vegetation can significantly decrease erosion during storm events</li> <li>The denser vegetation is along outside bends, the more effective riparian vegetation is at reducing erosion impacts</li> </ul>	
Invertebrate Prey and Litter-Detritus Inputs	10ft-246ft	164ft-1969ft	Larger watercourses (mainstem channels, large tributaries)	Less-Wide	Long-continuous	Mixed trees (conifer and deciduous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relative contribution and role of litter and detrital inputs tends to decrease from small streams to large streams</li> <li>Riparian corridor length and continuity may be the primary drivers of macroinvertebrate structure and diversity</li> </ul>	Channel/watercourse characteristics; Riparian vegetation characteristics and season; Adjacent land-use; Temperature/Shade; Substrate composition; Wind and riparian slope
			Smaller watercourses (floodplain channels, smaller tributaries, headwaters, valley-wall channels)	Wide	Long-continuous	Mixed trees (conifer and deciduous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of tree coverage in a riparian corridor is positively related to stream invertebrate community structure and diversity</li> <li>Deciduous trees provides seasonally pulses inputs and conifers trees provide year-around inputs</li> </ul>	

\* Riparian buffer widths and lengths which supports at least 50% and greater of a given function; reported values summarized from reviewed literature; <sup>A</sup> Information summarized from reviewed literature