



APPENDIX A

Principles of the Plan

Principles of the Plan

1. The Ag Strategic Plan provides data and analysis, contains specific proposals for projects, funding strategies, and a timeline for implementation that includes adequate time for equitable negotiation and problem-solving in current and future multi-objective planning processes.
2. It complements other related efforts, such as King County's Local Food Initiative which is an economic development and marketing plan for food and agriculture in the region, as well as Snohomish Conservation District's Ag Resiliency Plan which features climate change planning.
3. The strategic plan for Snoqualmie Valley agriculture will represent the agricultural needs in future Fish Farm Flood (FFF)-related decision-making, similar to how the Salmon Recovery Plans and the Flood Plan represent the needs for salmon recovery and flood risk reduction, respectively.
4. The strategic plan will present a timeline for implementation in relation to #2 and #3 above.
5. The Ag Strategic Plan will serve a generation of agricultural production (25 years), with reviews every 5 years to address progress.
6. Soil health is essential to productivity.
7. Recommendations for acreage targets (net acreage over period of time) will be created through a systematic approach.
8. This plan supports all crops/livestock and utilizes the [King County Code definition of agriculture](#) in relation to productivity.
9. While informed by science, policy and economic models, much of the systematic process requires best professional judgement.



APPENDIX B

Sub-goals of the Plan

Sub-Goals of the Plan

Goal #1 Improved Farmland Productivity

1. All farmable acreage in the SVAPD is routinely improved through **drainage** so that the land can be productively farmed for the full length of the growing season.
2. **Transportation** infrastructure including revetments, roads and bridges is fully functioning to support the movement of agricultural products while managing traffic to increase safety for all and prioritize routine operation of farms every day.
3. Every commercial farm has sufficient access to water for **irrigation** and uses best management practices and technology to manage water usage. Farms keep existing water rights, continue water transfers through SVWID, and increase access to water transfers.
4. Every commercial farm has sufficient access (close proximity and enough space) to high ground for equipment, storage, and livestock, and every farm home below the base flood elevation is elevated to ensure **flood safety** and continued productivity on the farm. Farm homes in the APD that are safer from floods are saved so that families can live on the property or close to the property they farm while education about known patterns of flooding, climate change predictions, farm preparation and flood monitoring occurs in order to support **flood safety**.
5. Commercial farms maintain and increase agricultural productivity through adaptively managing changing plant pathogens, crop varieties, animal diseases, precipitation changes affecting water flows and irrigation needs through **climate change** research and education relevant to Western Washington and the Snoqualmie Valley APD.

Goal #2: Increased Farmland Protections

6. The APD is increasingly protected from **Population Growth and Development impacts**, through increased enforcement of unpermitted zoning uses that negatively affect productive farmland and traffic studies to limit interference with commercial farm activities. In addition, run-off from any new development is strenuously reviewed to prevent any negative impacts to the productive farmland in the floodplain or flood safety.
7. Protections for commercial farmland and crops in the APD allows for adaptive management of **wildlife** impacts using a variety of tools including policy, partnerships with Tribes and hunters, new research, and educational resources for BMPs, on-call service providers, cost-share programs, and enrollment in crop insurance to recover from wildlife damage.
8. All farm properties in the APD are protected through King County **Farmland Preservation** Program easements to ensure farmability in perpetuity, testing new tools such as required farming of FPP properties to additionally limit land value escalation over time in order to improve the barrier to purchasing access to productive farmland.
9. SVAPD farmland is protected at the minimum of a **proposed 7,696 (7,700) farmable acres for a long-term, viable agriculture sector**.



APPENDIX C

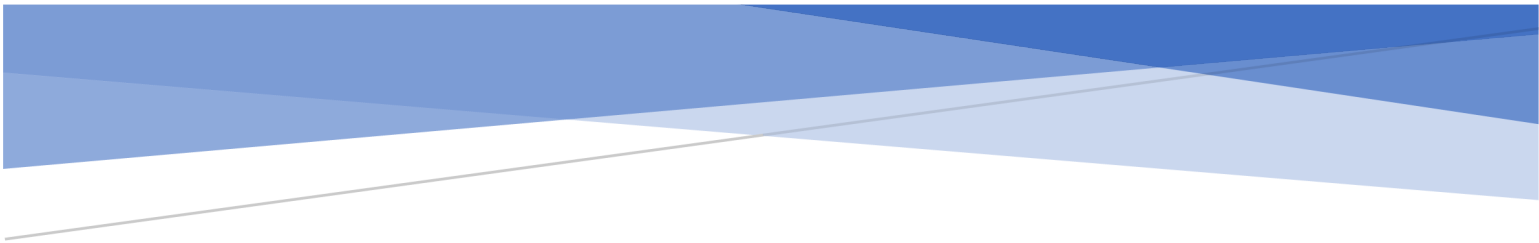
Objectives Table

Goal 1: Improved Farmland Productivity Objectives			
	Sub-goals (desired condition)		Objective (how it will be measured)
1	Drainage	All farmable acreage in the SVAPD is routinely improved through drainage so that the land can be productively farmed for the full length of the growing season.	<p>Acreage put back into production after drainage maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADAP eligible waterways, linear feet • Multi-benefit waterways • Culverts • Flood Control Gates and Pumps • Tiles
2	Transportation	Transportation infrastructure including revetments, roads and bridges is fully functioning to support the movement of agricultural products while managing traffic to increase safety for all and prioritize routine operation of farms every day.	<p>No net loss of operational and load bearing capacity of bridges in APD and adjacent transportation corridors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DLS Roads Report on bridges and roads • DNRP Rivers report on revetments to protect APD roads and bridges • Increase of APD signage and tractor safety signage
3	Irrigation	Every commercial farm has sufficient access to water for irrigation and uses best management practices and technology to minimize water usage. Farms keep existing water rights, continue water transfers through SVWID, and increase access to water transfers.	<p>Measure combination of water access, education and technology adopted for water saving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVWID's water bank meets 100% of farmer demand • Increased water usage technology education and participation by valley farmers • Increased irrigation technology adoption on farms through cost-share programs (NRCS, KCD, SVWID, KC) including fish screens by technology adopted

4	Flood Safety	Every commercial farm has sufficient access (close proximity and enough space) to high ground for equipment, storage, and livestock, and every farm home below the base flood elevation is elevated to ensure flood safety and continued productivity on the farm. Farm homes in the APD that are safer from floods are saved so that families can live on the property or close to the property they farm while education about known patterns of flooding, climate change predictions, farm preparation and flood monitoring occurs in order to support flood safety .	Measure combination of increased high ground access and home elevations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased high ground access including farm pads for commercial farm storage to areas currently without sufficient access • Increased home elevations through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outreach ○ Contractor list ○ Public/Private partnership ○ Outside funding sources for participants
5	Climate Change	Commercial farms maintain and increase agricultural productivity through adaptively managing changing plant pathogens, crop varieties, animal diseases, precipitation changes affecting water flows and irrigation needs through climate change research and education relevant to Western Washington and the Snoqualmie Valley APD.	Measure research, education and practices adopted for climate change impacts on farm productivity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased climate change research specific to SVAPD/Western WA • Increased climate change education and participation by valley farmers • Increased climate change strategies and practices implemented on farms
Goal 2: Increased Farmland Protections			
6	Population Growth, Development	The Agricultural Production District is increasingly protected from Population Growth and Development impacts , through increased enforcement of unpermitted zoning uses that negatively affect productive farmland, traffic studies	Measures show how increased protection is in place as the population grows. Items to include in this measurement are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US Census • DLS Permitting Division Enforcement cases reported

		to limit interference with commercial farm activities, and stormwater run-off from any new development should be strenuously reviewed to prevent any negative impacts to the productive farmland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DLS Permitting Enforcement cases resolved • DLS Roads and WSDOT Traffic Studies • DLS Permitting Building Permits/Stormwater compliance
7	Wildlife	Protections for commercial farmland and crops in the APD allow for adaptive management of wildlife impacts using a variety of tools including policy, partnerships with Tribes and hunters, new research and educational resources for BMPs, on-call service providers, cost-share programs, and enrollment in crop insurance to recover from wildlife damage.	<p>Measure research, education and practices adopted for adaptive management of wildlife impacts on farm productivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased (beaver), elk, and waterfowl research specific to SVAPD (similar to the DNRP Beaver Working Group [2018]) • Increased wildlife management education (WSU, WID, WDFW, DNRP, Tribes) • SVWID's beaver services utilization over time, including cost-share(?) • Increased crop insurance enrollment such as USDA RMA and FSA programs
8	Farmland Preservation	All farm properties in the APD are protected through King County Farmland Preservation Program easements to ensure farmability in perpetuity, testing new tools such as required farming of FPP properties to additionally limit land value escalation over time in order to improve the barrier to purchasing access to productive farmland.	<p>Measure easements, education and new tools adopted for farmland preservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased # of FPP easements • Expanded education and outreach about KC FPP program easements • Impacts of additional tools that limit farmland value escalation

9	Proposed acreage needs for long-term, viable sector	SVAPD farmland is protected at the minimum of a proposed 7,696 farmable acres for a long-term, viable agriculture sector . Any farmable acres removed by other uses such as development, road expansions, other infrastructure, and salmon habitat needs are mitigated through infrastructure improvements and by expanding the APD to the south.	Using current acreage maps designed for this process, measure impacts to the overall acreage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor bi-annually via GIS, • With further review and recommendations every five years to ensure farmland acres are protected • Progress on expanding and preserving expanded APD acreage
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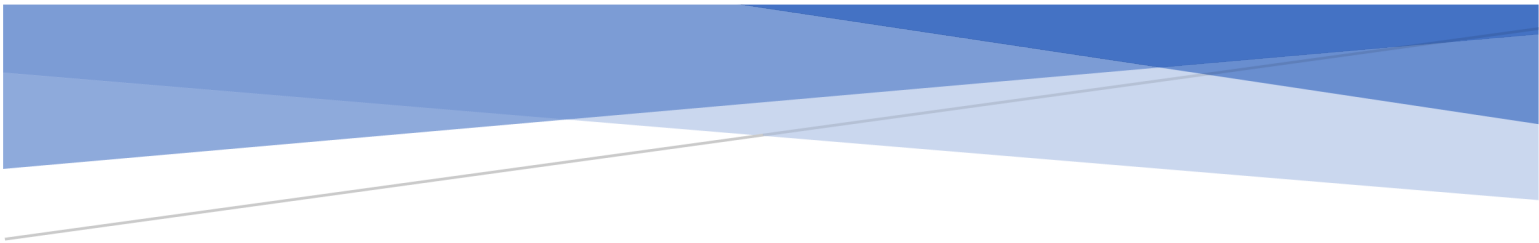


APPENDIX D

Table Linking Issue Papers with Values and Themes

Table D: Issue Papers by Key Values and Themes

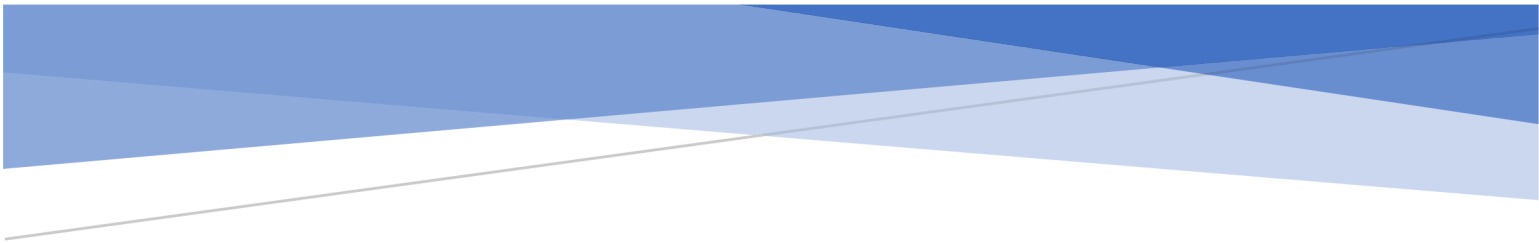
	1. Responsible stewardship/ sustainable farming	2. Flood and climate change preparedness	3. Equity and social justice	4. Multi-benefit projects	5. Innovative thinking	6. Regulatory certainty	7. Resource investments	8. Alignment with related plans and programs
A1. Profile of the Commercial Agriculture Sector	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1. Improved Farmland Productivity								
1.1 Drainage								
1.1.1 Drainage Maintenance for ADAP Eligible Waterways	X			X	X		X	X
1.1.2 Drain Tiles	X	X		X	X		X	X
1.1.3 Flap gates, Floodgates, and Pumps		X				X	X	X
1.1.4 Culverts	X			X		X	X	X
1.1.5 Drainage Maintenance for non-ADAP Waterways	X	X		X	X	X		X
1.1.6 Beavers	X	X		X		X	X	X
1.2 Flood Safety								
1.2.7 High Ground Refuge and Farm Pads		X	X		X	X	X	X
1.2.8 Home Preservation in the APD		X	X		X		X	X
1.3 Irrigation								
1.3.9 Water Rights and Irrigation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.4 Transportation								
1.4.10 Revetments		X		X		X	X	X
1.4.11 Transportation Corridors and Bridges	X			X	X		X	
1.5 Climate Change								
1.5.12 Climate Change Predictions	X	X			X	X	X	X
1.5.13 Invasive Species	X							X
2. Increased Farmland Protections								
2.1 Population Growth and Development Impacts								
2.1.14 Population Pressure		X		X	X	X		X
2.2 Wildlife								
1.1.6 Beavers	X	X		X		X	X	X
2.2.15 Elk and Deer	X		X		X			X
2.3 Farmland Preservation								
2.3.16 Farmland Preservation	X			X			X	X
2.4 Proposed acreage for a long-term, viable sector								
2.4.17 Acreage Challenges, Needs and Recommendation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X



APPENDIX E

Table E: Issue Papers by Plans and Entities

Table E: Issue Papers by Organization/Agency Strategic Plans, Missions, Programs	King County Strategic Plans							Organization/Agency Strategic Plans, Missions, Programs												
	Comprehensive Plan & NEKC	Equity and Social Justice Strategic Plan	Farm, Fish, Flood 1.0	Flood Hazard Management Plan	Land Conservation Initiative	Local Food Initiative	Strategic Climate Action Plan	Beavers NW	King Conservation District	King County Agriculture Commission	Snohomish Conservation District's Agriculture Resiliency Plan	Snoqualmie Valley Preservation Alliance (SVPA)	Snoqualmie Valley Watershed Improvement District (SVWID) / Wetness Prioritization Plan	SnoValley Tilth	The Tulalip Tribes Beaver Project	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	WA State Department of Agriculture	WA State Department of Fish and Wildlife / North Rainier Elk Herd Plan	WA State Farm Bureau	WSU Food System Program and CSANR
A1. Profile of the Commercial Agriculture Sector		X	X			X			X			X	X		X					X
1. Improved Farmland Productivity																				
1.1 Drainage																				
1.1.1 Drainage Maintenance for ADAP Eligible Waterways			X			X		X	X			X							X	
1.1.2 Drain Tiles			X					X	X			X			X				X	
1.1.3 Flap gates, Floodgates, and Pumps			X						X			X								
1.1.4 Culverts			X					X	X			X							X	
1.1.5 Drainage Maintenance for non-ADAP Waterways								X	X			X								
1.1.6 Beavers			X				X		X			X		X					X	
1.2 Flood Safety																				
1.2.7 High Ground Refuge and Farm Pads			X	X				X	X		X	X	X							
1.2.8 Home Preservation in the APD		X	X	X			X		X		X		X						X	
1.3 Irrigation																				
1.3.9 Water Rights and Irrigation		X						X	X		X	X	X		X	X				X
1.4 Transportation																				
1.4.10 Revetments			X						X											
1.4.11 Transportation Corridors and Bridges									X		X	X								
1.5 Climate Change																				
1.5.12 Climate Change Predictions	X						X		X	X	X	X			X					X
1.5.13 Invasive Species									X	X						X				X
2. Increased Farmland Protections																				
2.1 Population Growth and Development Impacts																				
2.1.14 Population Pressure	X								X		X		X						X	
2.2 Wildlife																				
1.1.6 Beavers			X				X		X			X		X						
2.2.15 Elk and Deer							X	X	X						X	X	X			X
2.3 Farmland Preservation																				
2.3.16 Farmland Preservation	X	X		X	X				X		X		X		X					
2.4 Proposed acreage for a long-term, viable sector																				
2.4.17 Acreage Challenges, Needs and Recommendation	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X								



APPENDIX F

Table F: Strategies by Values and Themes

Table F: Strategies by Key Values and Themes

Strategy #	Strategy is located in the following issue paper(s) by number	<p>Individual Strategies grouped in 5 categories:</p> <p>Farmland</p> <p>Infrastructure and Productivity: strategies for specific improvements to the land resource for agriculture</p> <p>Education, Outreach, Technical and Financial Assistance (cost-share): strategies for any of these components</p> <p>Water Storage: strategies to manage flood waters for increased summer flows for fish and crop irrigation</p> <p>Policy: strategies to change policy or code</p> <p>Planning, Studies and Collaboration: strategies for planning, studies and partnerships to accomplish goals</p>	1. Responsible stewardship/sustainable farming	2. Flood and climate change preparedness	3. Equity and social justice	4. Multi-benefit projects	5. Innovative thinking	6. Regulatory certainty	7. Resource investments	8. Alignment with related plans and programs
		Farmland Infrastructure and Productivity								
1	1.1.1	Complete initial maintenance and establish recurring maintenance intervals on remaining 73 miles of unmaintained waterways within 10 years, which is a 3- to 4-fold increase over recent rates of maintenance.	x							
2	1.1.1	Secure stable funding of approximately \$2 million per year from King County and project partners to achieve increased rate of maintenance.	x						x	
5	1.1.1	Conduct maintenance through SVWID's priority basin or emergency needs rather than first come, first serve basis.			x					x
6	1.1.1	While undergoing maintenance, waterways are assessed and scheduled for follow-up maintenance; not all waterways need to be maintained at the same frequency.	x							
7	1.1.1	Expand ADAP's fish and water quality capacity to match increased pace and timeline.				x			x	
8	1.1.1	Add alternative mitigation strategies for required plantings to ADAP agreement.					x			
10	1.1.2	Secure long-term funding for service providers to purchase equipment for drainage tile installation.							x	x
11	1.1.3	Use sub-basin hydrological analysis to identify key points and strategic locations for gate repair and pump installation.					x			

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12	1.1.3	Secure long-term funding for installation, replacement, and repair projects as needed throughout the Snoqualmie APD.	x						x	
13	1.1.4	Identify or create long-term culvert replacement funding source for improving water quality and hydraulic processes, decoupled from fish passage, riparian buffer width, large woody debris placement, or multiple landowner involvement.							x	x
14	1.1.4	Prioritize replacement of culverts that are identified as important fish barriers and are also needed to improve farm drainage systems.				x				
15	1.1.4	Pursue additional funding mechanisms that allow for multiple culvert projects with a single funding source.					x		x	
16	1.1.4	Explore options for pre-approval of standard culverts and bridge designs.					x	x		
17	1.1.4	Prioritize culvert replacement within the ADAP program.				x				
18	1.1.5	Assess waterways for drainage maintenance/flood impacts to APD and conduct maintenance where required.		x						
19	1.1.6	Manage beaver dams and beaver populations on agricultural lands to increase farmland productivity.	x				x			
20	1.1.6	Leverage ADAP to provide maximum allowable range of drainage services (year-round) for beaver management, including dredging after beaver dam removal to solve sediment build up in emergencies.	x				x	x		
21	1.1.6	For buffer plantings, limit willows and tree species that beavers love to eat in favor of conifers and other species they don't like to eat.	x				x			

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22	1.2.7	List public and private agricultural high ground refuge locations available to farmers.		x			x			
23	1.2.8	Increase funding to increase pace of home elevations to 4-10/year so that 100 more homes are protected in the next 25 years.		x						
24	1.2.8	When a home is removed from the APD, invest in low-income/affordable, long-term farmer and farmworker housing within 5 miles of APD for farm housing because short-term rentals versus long-term ownership of housing limits long term investment in the land.		x	x		x			
25	1.2.8	For homes in the floodplain owned by King County, convert to rental homes through third party for farmers and farm employees for the public benefit of food security.		x	x					
26	1.2.8	Utilize strategic boundary line adjustments to preserve affordable homes for agriculture in SVAPD.			x		x			
27	1.2.8 2.3.16	Ensure Farmland Preservation Program offers protections that preserve affordable homes.	x		x					
28	2.3.16	Engage with remaining property owners in SVAPD and SVAPD expansion areas to purchase FPP/TDR Deeds.	x						x	
29	2.3.16	Monitor and maintain existing Deed protections in regard to farming and agriculture activities (i.e., adaptive management, ADAP, permit assistance, etc.) to ensure compliance.	x						x	
30	2.3.16	Annual monitoring of Deeds.	x						x	
31	2.3.16	Overlay original FPP easement deed with additional easement/encumbrances to preserve farmland (the complete package).	x				x		x	

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32	2.3.16	Continue to utilize existing and pursue new financing for enhancement of Deeds.	x				x		x	
33	2.3.16	Add signage to properties that are FPP protected.	x				x		x	
34	2.3.16	Ensure FPP deeds continue to be primarily for protection of agriculture and farming purposes.	x						x	
35	2.3.16	Ensure FPP Present Conditions Report plans for and details high value salmonid habitat areas for potential voluntary restoration, which is referenced in the Deed.	x			x	x		x	
36	2.3.16	Advocate for a person with agricultural expertise on CFT committee award group.	x				x		x	
37	2.3.16	Use the impetus of the Local Food Initiative and the Land Conservation Initiative to maximize the needs and preserve more farmland in SVAPD.	x						x	x
38	2.3.16	Improve infrastructure for food storage, food processing and marketing [specifically for dairy, vegetables, fruit, and flowers]. (LFI Strategy 2.3)	x						x	x
39	2.4.17	Increase the productivity of 8,668 farmable acres through infrastructure improvements and protections as captured in strategies and timelines within Issue Papers 1-17 in the Plan.	x				x		x	
40	2.4.17	Expand the APD to the Southwest by 278 farmable acres to preserve additional farmable land and valuable habitat.	x	x		x	x		x	
41	2.4.17	Gain Regulatory Relief to permit more agricultural infrastructure improvements on farmable land while quickening the pace and lowering the cost.					x	x		

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42	2.4.17	Ensure predominant use of agriculture in the SVAPD by protecting at least 7,696 farmable acres to be permanently preserved within the next 25 years to and long-term, commercial agriculture viability in the SVAPD.	x						x	
43	2.4.17	Target eligible 3,789 farmable acres currently unprotected by FPP with King County’s Farmland Preservation Program deed.	x				x		x	
		Education, Outreach, Technical and Financial Assistance (cost-share)								
44	1.1.1	Reduce cost to landowners through creating or increasing cost-share programs to further help with farmer/landowner, planting, and fencing costs.			x				x	
45	1.1.2	Provide education and outreach to farmers on multi-benefit approaches to managing water flow through water control structures including retaining groundwater.	x	x			x			
46	1.1.6	Secure long-term funding to increase long-term beaver-related technical assistance, including educational workshops and cost-share options for landowners.	x						x	
47	1.1.6	Create guidance on regulations for farmer/landowners showing what can be done to manage beaver dams with and without permits.	x					x		
48	1.2.7	Maintain existing programs that support technical assistance and cost-share for flood safety.		x					x	x
49	1.2.7	Add Emergency Flood Plan for farms to all new Farm Conservation Plans and conduct Emergency Flood Plan workshops for farms that already have farm plans.	x	x			x			x
50	1.2.7	Increase climate change impacts education and mental health support for farmers and farm employees.		x	x		x			

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51	1.2.7	Create case studies of farm operations with and without farm pads and high ground in SVAPD to show time and costs of preparing for and recovering from flood impacts.		x			x			
52	1.2.7	Create a central reporting system for farm operation losses from floods that shows economic impacts per event and over time.	x	x	x		x			
53	1.2.7	Increase participation in crop and livestock insurance programs.	x	x						
54	1.2.7	For homeowners in the SVAPD floodplain, increase participation in FEMA’s National Flood Insurance Program.	x	x		x				
55	1.2.8	Increase participation in home elevation program through outreach and partnerships.		x	x					
56	1.2.8	Increase funding for technical support staff to do outreach and education to landowners in APD about the home elevation program.		x	x		x			
57	1.2.8	Conduct outreach about creative financing and business ownership models for farm and home transition.			x		x			
58	1.2.8	Improve home elevation process for homeowners through increased cost-share, sliding scale option that offers payments up front or directly pays service providers, and list of service providers including architects and contractors.		x	x		x			
59	1.2.8	Further incentivize landowners in the SVAPD to do a home elevation by increasing the cost-share allowance to include reimbursement to landowners for hours logged in managing the project and contractors, as well as for required accessories such as on-site or off-site storage rentals, temporary housing, etc.		x	x		x			

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60	1.2.8	Support pilot projects to explore new land tenure models.					x			
61	1.2.8	Increase succession planning resources and funding to assist current landowners to transition their businesses to new farmers and keep homes occupied and livable.	x		x		x			
62	1.3.9	Conduct outreach to farms about USDA NRCS EQIP and other grants or cost-share funding for irrigation systems.	x						x	x
63	1.3.9	Trainings on Water Rights 101 for Ag Sector and SVAPD landowners (KCD, WSU, SVT, etc.)	x					x		x
64	1.3.9	Trainings regarding leasing, and land costs, uses, allowable uses and services, i.e., fish screens and metered water rights.	x			x		x		
65	1.3.9	Technical and financial assistance for continued funding for irrigation efficiencies (such as infrastructure, wells, fish screens) from King County Ag Water Quality Cost-Share Program, King Conservation District, etc.	x		x	x		x	x	
66	1.3.9	Workshops on water conservation and re-use on farms, capturing water run-off for recycling and filtering to increase multi-benefits through water quality improvements.	x			x		x		
67	1.3.9	Conduct education regarding irrigation sources under FDA's Food Safety Modernization Act which may dictate requirements such as testing for some kinds of water that may be used or how they are utilized and applied for crops eaten raw.	x					x		
68	1.3.9	Incentivize landowners to prove and preserve water rights in trust to preserve and for potential transfer.	x						x	
69	1.3.9	Water Meter/Fish screen cost-share campaign.	x			x			x	

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70	1.3.9	Create water usage reporting and info storage at SVPA annually to preserve water rights.	x				x	x		
71	1.4.10	Continue to ensure adjacent landowners are protected from any negative impacts from King County maintaining, re/moving, or constructing revetments and that funding is provided for monitoring and repairs (FFF 1.0).	x	x		x			x	x
72	1.4.10	Stabilize banks with working buffers, USDA Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), or flexible, multi-tiered incentivized riparian buffers to reduce erosion.	x			x				x
73	1.4.10	Conduct outreach to farmers and landowners to identify additional areas in need of revetments or buffer planting.	x	x		x				
74	1.4.10	When feasible, post monitoring reports of revetment work to be public facing.	x	x						
75	1.4.10	Reduce cost to landowners through creating or increasing cost-share programs to further help with farmer/landowner buffer planting, maintenance, and monitoring costs.	x		x	x			x	
76	1.5.12	Increase farm participation in federal disaster insurance programs (SCAP) and in federal crop insurance programs.	x	x						x
77	1.5.12	Increase farm participation in local, state, and federal programs where farms are paid for carbon capture/ecosystem services such as USDA NRCS Conservation Service Program (CSP) Climate-smart conservation activities including Soil Health , Nitrogen Management, Livestock Waste Management, and Grazing Land Management with minimum payments of \$1,500 annually for compost use, cover cropping, etc.	x	x						x
78	1.5.12	Increase climate change impacts education workshops and mental health support for farmers and farm employees.	x	x	x					

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79	1.5.12	Develop and support programs that reward and pay farmers for climate smart practices and ecosystem services.	x	x						
80	1.5.12	Increase financial support to help farmers implement environmentally sound practices that may require service providers to conduct costly studies/analyses of the property in order to meet FEMA and Surface Water Design Manual Requirements (i.e. engineers to conduct a drainage review).	x						x	
81	1.5.13	Conduct outreach, training, and education on proactive techniques to reduce impacts from pest, disease and pathogens moving into this region.		x						
82	1.5.13	Increase soil health education, cost-share, and incentive programs in order to combat pest and pathogens.	x	x					x	
83	1.5.13	Provide tools and technical assistance for farmers to develop Integrated Pest Management plans, partnering with WSU Extension and others.	x	x						
84	1.5.13	Encourage farmer to farmer meetings to discuss what they are seeing on farm, pest management strategies, etc.	x	x						
85	1.5.13	Increase SVAPD farmer enrollment with USDA FSA so farmers are eligible for invasive species disaster relief from the federal government.	x	x						
86	2.2.14	Develop agritourism resources, outreach, and education that:	x				x			
87	2.2.14	Direct tourism to focused farm locations and away from farm areas that are not open to the public.	x				x			

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88	2.2.14	Help interested farmers capitalize on increased local visitation.	x				x			
89	2.2.14	Portion of SVAPD SWM fee allocated to ag projects in the APD, including contracted to ag orgs for outreach and education.		x			x			
90	2.2.14	Payments and/or cost-share for							x	
91	2.2.14	Pollutant clean-up including heavy metals, toxic materials such as fuels, herbicides, fecal coliform, sewage overflow, noxious weeds, etc.	x	x					x	
92	2.2.14	Lost farm production days due to increased development (traffic, flooding from upland runoff will increase flooding severity, etc.).	x				x		x	
93	2.2.14	Ecosystem services for flood water capture and flow, filtration.	x	x			x		x	
94	2.2.14	Flood debris removal and local garbage and recycling service in the form of dumpsters; woodchippers.	x	x			x		x	
95	2.2.14	Ecosystem service credit to farmers, grants, etc. from SWM fee.		x			x			
96	2.2.14	Solicitation for public donations to ag orgs in SVAPD.					x		x	
97	2.2.15	Expand access to federal, state and local, including KCD, cost-share for non-lethal deer and elk exclusion options.	x				x			

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98	2.3.16	Support farm employees with education and training to become farm managers. (LFI Strategy 1.3)	x		x		x			x
99	2.3.16	Increase program capacity of FPP for monitoring, new easement creation, funding, and outreach.	x						x	
100	2.3.16	Increase outreach and education about FPP opportunities, to farmers and landowners.	x							
101	2.3.16	Conduct outreach about creative financing and business ownership models for farm and home transition.			x		x			
102	2.3.16	Create “community foundation” fund to apply to offset farming costs and respond with emergency funding grants to farm businesses in SVAPD.					x		x	
103	2.3.16	Increase succession planning resources and funding to assist current landowners to transition their businesses to new farmers and keep homes occupied and livable.	x		x		x			
104	2.3.16	Incentivize and educate about best management practices and agro-ecological production principles that will help preserve farmland.	x				x			
		Water Storage								
105	1.2.7 1.5.12	Pilot water storage and sediment removal in lakes to increase floodplain comprehensive storage for farm pads, clarify King County and FEMA regulations and examine flexibility in regulations, modify regulations as needed.		x				x		
106	1.3.9	Pilot alternative, large-scale water storage, technology, and innovation.				x		x		x

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107	1.3.9	Pilot water storage, share with stakeholders, Ecology, and gain political support needed.				X		X		X
108	1.3.9	Pilot storing flood waters to offset surface water diversion.		X		X				X
109	1.3.9	Advocate and gain political support with FEMA, Tribes, WA Dept of Ecology, WA Fish and Wildlife, WSDA, KC WLRD, KC Council Members, King Conservation District, WA Conservation Commission, and others to accomplish multi-benefit water storage as related to climate change and irrigation needs.		X		X				X
110	1.3.9	Fund water storage partnership.				X			X	X
111	1.3.9	Identify key decision-makers and policies in agencies and Tribes and existing limitations for those partnerships.				X				X
112	1.3.9	Start the due diligence to fund water storage studies, analyses, and test strategies that gain ground.				X	X		X	X
113	1.3.9	Advocate for water storage in King County plans.				X		X		X
114	1.3.9	Expand water bank and add interruptible water rights and water storage.		X			X	X		X
115	1.3.9	Streamline permitting through Ecology for water rights and water storage.		X			X	X		X

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116	1.3.9	Pilot testing water rights for temporary permits such as on FPP property, closed stream, etc.		x			x			x
117	1.3.9	Develop and utilize an agreement outlining a mitigation program such as the Dungeness Water Exchange, a partnership between the Dungeness River Agricultural Water Users Association, Washington Water Trust, and Washington State Department of Ecology.		x			x	x		x
118	1.3.9 1.5.12	Pilot manure lagoon conversion to water storage for irrigation.						x		x
119	1.5.12 2.2.14	Pilot water storage in the uplands, to increase flows in summer for irrigation and fish and to decrease flood impacts.		x		x				x
		Policy								
120	1.1.5	Complete pilot studies to identify regulatory barriers, clarify permitting requirements and identify opportunities for code revisions.					x	x		
121	1.1.6	Ensure King County regulations continue to match the State regulations for fur-bearing trapping seasons and rules.						x		
122	1.2.7	Establish King County policy that includes agriculture as a high priority for any new compensatory storage opportunities from near-term slate of planned large capital projects.		x			x	x		
123	1.2.7	Study the impacts of zero-rise policy on other agricultural infrastructure such as roads, pack houses, and composting.		x				x		
124	1.2.7	King County adopts Agricultural Land Resource Strategic Plan Task Force’s prioritization criteria for future farm pads (see Figure 5) so that they are equitably distributed to commercial farms with the greatest need.		x	x		x			

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125	1.2.7	King County records farm pads on title to preserve and protect farm pads as critical agriculture infrastructure including the language “farm pad shall be for agricultural use”.	x	x			x	x		
126	1.2.7	King County implements all recommendations for King County Use of Gauge Data for Flood Warning including adding more gauges to the Lower Snoqualmie Valley.		x			x			
127	1.2.7	King County Emergency Management activates animal flood refuge operations at Monroe Fairgrounds and Enumclaw Expo Center when floods are forecast.		x						
128	1.2.7	Ensure King County’s Emergency Flood Hazard Management Plan includes these strategies.		x						x
129	1.2.7	Encourage commitments from FCD to these strategies.		x					x	
130	1.2.8	In code, require the primary use of APD properties to be farming before secondary use of recreation, such as hunting/duck clubs.						x		
131	1.2.8	Restore the Barn Elevation Pilot Project and utilize home elevation strategies to structure a permanent agricultural building elevation program.		x						
132	1.2.8	Flood Home Buyout Program purchases shall not be made within an APD without King County DNRP WLRD acquisition decision memo process (in place since 2019).		x						
133	1.2.8	King County adopts policies to preserve homes in SVAPD from competitive uses.		x						
134	1.2.8	King County Departments and Divisions must protect farming by participating in the DNRP WLRD land acquisition decision memo process for approval prior to purchase of a home or property with a home in the APD.		x			x			

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135	1.3.9	King County records water rights in APDs on title to preserve and protect water rights as critical agriculture infrastructure.	x				x	x		
136	1.3.9	For land sales with water rights, King County sends notification to new owners and the WID upon sale, so that water rights are maintained through the land transition.	x				x			
137	1.4.10	Protect the farm sector by changing King County Code to include farmable agricultural land as business “infrastructure” so that it can be protected by revetments and allowed for emergency repair.		x			x	x		
138	1.4.10	In the Flood Hazard Management Plan, protect the farm sector by prioritizing maintenance projects that will protect agriculture or have an agriculture benefit.		x				x		x
139	1.4.10	In the Flood Hazard Management Plan, within agricultural land protections, prioritize Farmland Preservation Program properties, farmable agriculture lands, and food production.	x	x			x	x		x
140	1.4.10	Allow “agricultural bank stabilization and berms” as a permitted activity, rather than having to qualify as a “habitat berm”.		x				x		
141	1.4.10	On agricultural farmable properties, add private revetments to property title as critical agriculture infrastructure.	x				x	x		
142	1.5.12	Put King County emergency systems in place such as emergency building permits, emergency water deliveries, emergency local garbage collection sites, emergency activation of Monroe Fairgrounds and Enumclaw Expo for animal holding, etc. to accommodate farming so that food production continues in the midst of changing weather norms, extreme weather events, and ultimately climate change.		x					x	
143	2.2.14	Create policy to further protect farming activities in the APD by requiring real estate sales in or within 1,000 feet of the APD to have:					x	x		

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144	2.2.14	“Notification to prospective buyers (in the purchase and sales agreement) that they are considering purchasing property in close proximity to farms and may experience farm-related” sounds, smells, and activities, including traffic.					x	x		
145	2.2.14	Information about APD zoning, floodplain permitting and restrictions, including water and wells.				x	x	x	x	
146	2.2.14	Farmland Preservation Property easement encumbrances.					x	x	x	
147	2.2.14	Current Use Taxation and Public Benefits Rating System agricultural programs.					x	x	x	
148	2.2.14	Require a notice to be e/mailed at least every three years to all residences in or within 1,000 feet of the APD to describe the protections in the zone and how residents can support agricultural uses in the zone to protect food production resources (i.e., drive slower, wait for farm vehicles and customers at turn outs, etc.).					x	x	x	
149	2.2.14	Protect farming activities in King County permitting and planning efforts.						x		
150	2.2.14	Evaluate programs, activities, and event permits in local planning efforts with consideration of critical agricultural production times to limit the impacts of over-visitation.	x					x		
151	2.2.14	Create strategies to address over-visitation and over-tourism in general planning for the area (NEKC plan).	x					x		x
152	2.2.15	Amend King County Code to allow construction of seasonal and/or wildlife fences without obtaining building permit.	x					x		

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153	2.3.16	Add farmland preservation 100% easement to CFT funding allowances.					x		x	
154	2.3.16	FPP properties are first in line for all agricultural maintenance and infrastructure improvement programs so that the land can be in food production. (LFI Strategy 1.2, 1.4)	x				x		x	x
155	2.3.16	Invest in infrastructure (including permitting technical assistance and cost-share) to keep open space properties and FPP properties in farming, being farmed.	x				x		x	
		Planning, Studies and Collaboration								
156	1.1.1	Secure multi-benefit partnerships and long-term funding from King County Stormwater Management (SWM), the King County Flood Control District, special district assessments, and multi-benefit project grants such as Floodplains by Design and the Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFF2P) to increase capacity for ADAP waterway maintenance in tandem with fish habitat and flood improvement projects.				x			x	
157	1.1.2	Secure multi-benefit partnerships and long-term funding to increase SVWID and partner program capacity, allowing for expanded drainage tile repair projects in the APD.				x				x
158	1.1.2	Explore options for King County water quality cost share funding for water control structures.			x		x		x	
159	1.1.2	Research, test, and implement innovative practices for improving subsurface drainage.				x	x			
160	1.1.2	Continue testing the capping of drain tiles as a BMP solution for dryland farming and as a method for keeping moisture in soils longer.	x	x			x			

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161	1.1.3	Clarify and streamline permitting process for installation, replacement, and repair to ensure regulatory certainty.					x	x		
162	1.1.4	Strengthen collaboration between SVWID, KC programs, KCD, and other partners and secure multi-benefit partnerships and long-term funding to increase capacity and efficiency and reduce costs for culvert replacement.				x				
163	1.1.4	Streamline permitting process to accelerate culvert project timelines.					x	x		
164	1.1.5	Secure multi-benefit partnerships and long-term funding from King County Stormwater Management (SWM), the King County Flood Control District, special district assessments, and multi-benefit project grants such as Floodplains by Design and the Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFF2P), etc. to increase capacity for non-ADAP waterway maintenance in tandem with fish habitat and flood improvement projects.				x			x	
165	1.1.5	Monitor flows and further study waterways that may meet ADAP standards. If waterways meet ADAP standards, re-classify as ADAP eligible (update Waterway Classifications Map, ADAP eligible waterways Map, and non-ADAP eligible waterways Map).	x				x	x		
166	1.1.6	Secure long-term funding to support research and pilot projects that explore alternatives to trapping and removal, such as increasing depth and width of ag waterways, pond levelers, water notch exclusion fencing, crop and planting modifications, new ideas and technology, and population studies over time.					x		x	
167	1.1.6	Streamline the King County permitting process within APDs for beaver dam removal so that clearing and grading permit for critical areas is not required and only WDFW HPA is needed.					x	x		x
168	1.1.6	Streamline the existing King County clearing and grading permit process for critical areas by developing guidance that scales the County clearing and grading permitting requirements for non-ADAP-eligible waterways based on potential critical areas impacts from beaver dam management. (Note: No new permits are required for this process.)					x	x		

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169	1.2.7	Conduct and analyze 2D modeling for better understanding of compensatory storage for FEMA requirements to determine capacity for additional farm pads in SVAPD or any properties added to SVAPD including:		X			X	X		
170	1.2.7	Design flood event modeling for historical and future conditions		X						
171	1.2.7	Evaluation of current and future road flooding		X						
172	1.2.7	Cumulative infrastructure analysis		X						
173	1.2.7	Study 139 farm operations for high ground need.		X						
174	1.2.7	Commission third party study to evaluate the zero-rise standard and County's FEMA CRS flood insurance rating impact on agriculture in SVAPD, including:		X				X		
175	1.2.7	Analyze economic impacts and recommend financial trade-offs for preserving agricultural resource lands, and the farm business sector in comparison with rate reductions for residents.		X	X		X	X		
176	1.2.7	Analyze ways to maintain safety while limiting financial impacts to agricultural sector, agricultural resource lands and flood insurance rates.		X	X	X	X			
177	1.2.7	Recommendations on how the zero-rise standard or County's CRS rating could be modified to support new farm pads.		X			X	X		
178	1.2.7	Support, fund, and expand Floodzilla flood monitoring system to pilot and test for most needed locations for future farm pads based on how quickly waters rise to flood level.		X			X			X

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179	1.2.7	Ensure future farm pad potential is determined, prioritized when compensatory storage is available, and equitably distributed.		x	x					
180	1.2.7	Secure shared high ground refuge for farms in the SVAPD to secure long-term safety and productivity of commercial farming operations.		x			x			
181	1.2.7	Based on known high ground, further evaluate farmer/landowner need for high ground and willingness to share access to high ground in certain areas.		x			x			
182	1.2.7	Facilitate farmers to work together, sharing existing farm pads and high ground as legally feasible.		x			x			
183	1.2.7	Explore the use of public sites such as nearby Snoqualmie Valley Trail, the County’s Duvall Park for emergency storage, and Snohomish and King Fairgrounds for animal refuge (through Emergency Management) and if feasible, allocate funding to make sites operational and secure.		x			x			
184	1.2.7	Develop five to ten-year schedule of regular renewal agreements and/or needed improvements of high ground refuge for farmers.		x			x			
185	1.2.7	Continue King County’s monitoring of sediment deposition in the Snoqualmie River in reaches near Carnation and Fall City to inform potential future flood risk reduction actions.		x		x				
186	1.2.7	Pursue multi-benefit projects for sediment removal in the Snoqualmie River for levee repair and levee setbacks that also reduce flooding on farms and may free comprehensive storage for farm pads.		x		x				
187	1.2.7	Protect the farming sector in the APD, by putting more emphasis on evaluating comprehensive storage, maintaining through scheduled modeling, and active enforcement on any encroachments that lessen the ability to have more farm pads.		x				x		

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188	1.2.7	Examine feasibility for shared “flood safe” crop/cold storage for farm products.		x			x			
189	1.2.8	Strategically capture and share surveying monuments and benchmarks to support efforts regarding road flooding, home and barn elevations and Floodzilla monitoring system.		x			x		x	
190	1.2.8	Work cooperatively with Land Trusts, King County and NGOs to find long-term solutions such as multi-generational leases for farmland and homes in the APD.	x		x		x			
191	1.2.8	Study home removal from floodplain and the impact (potential increase) on comprehensive storage. If capacity is gained, allot only to farm pad program.		x			x			
192	1.2.8	Research, test and trial additional public/private partnerships, including tax incentives or rebates to homeowners to offer homes for rent to farm employers and farm employees.			x		x			
193	1.2.8	Examine home elevation infrastructure vulnerability, especially from increased flooding (SCAP).		x						x
194	1.2.8	Conduct needs assessment for home elevations; survey all homes in the APD for eligibility, including flooding tributaries, and include external agriculture input in the process.		x						
195	1.2.8	From home elevation needs assessment, utilize 2D modeling overlay, including climate change models, to help create priority implementation for home elevations and/or re-elevations.		x						
196	1.2.8	Survey SVAPD farm operations every 3-5 years to evaluate the challenges and cost of housing.			x					
197	1.3.9	Support collaboration between SVWID and King County WLRD regarding water and irrigation goals and solutions.	x							

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198	1.3.9	Support SVWID to ensure SVAPD landowners' (public and private) water rights are maintained.	x	x						
199	1.3.9	Support SVWID to continue water transfers and serve additional farms, including beginning and historically underserved farmers.		x	x					
200	1.3.9	Support SVWID to secure multi-benefit project partnerships to achieve irrigation goals and long-term funding.				x			x	
201	1.4.10	Secure multi-benefit partnerships and long-term funding from King County Stormwater Management (SWMI), the King County Flood Control District, special district assessments, and multi-benefit project grants such as Floodplains by Design and the Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFF2P) to increase capacity for revetment maintenance in tandem with fish habitat and flood improvement projects.		x		x	x			
202	1.4.10	Pursue multi-benefit projects for sediment removal in the Snoqualmie River for levee repair and levee setbacks that also reduce flooding on farms and may free comprehensive storage for farm pads.	x	x		x				
203	1.4.10	Conduct and Complete Channel Migration Zone study and map; Utilize Channel Migration Zone study to identify banks at risk of erosion.		x					x	x
204	1.4.10	Coordinate with RFMS to elevate priority of vulnerable revetments in the APD for maintenance and repair.		x					x	
205	1.4.10	Revetments on private land have process guidance, clear permitting, and funding support to accomplish projects.		x				x		
206	1.4.10	Conduct cost/benefit analysis of bank stabilization techniques (FFF 1.0).		x					x	x

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207	1.4.10	Study and inventory private revetments within SVAPD, amount of ag land at risk from private revetment failure, and when possible, determine how long have they been there, and ownership.	x	x					x	
208	1.4.10	Create agricultural bank protection plan to prioritize protection of farmable land by protecting with or removing revetments, adding buffers, and ensuring little or no impact to agricultural farmable acreage.	x	x		x			x	
209	1.4.10	Expand agricultural input into updates on the Surface Water Design Manual to ensure it matches situations on farms and does not create undo financial burden especially when making farm infrastructure improvements.	x					x		
210	1.4.11	Prioritize capital and maintenance improvements to roads and bridges along agricultural corridors and manage traffic to increase safety for all and allow routine operation of farms. Periodically review transportation corridors in relation to agricultural needs.							x	
211	1.4.11	Include and seek to solve increased traffic and visitation impacts that affect agriculture in local transportation plans, such as adding bike lanes on rural routes, permits for bike events, responding to parking on the side of roads with law enforcement, particularly illegal parking around float and jet ski areas, the SnoValley trail, and by bird watchers and photographers.				x	x		x	
212	1.4.11	Post new standard signage to delineate the APD at every street, trail and river entrance to the APD, traffic safety signage for tractors/farm vehicles at entrances to APD and throughout the APD (see Images 1-3 below).	x				x		x	
213	1.4.11	Increase farm/tractor safety signage on APD entrances and roads, including bicycle warnings to stay to the right side of the road at all times, and maintain speed limits. Consider striping roads with bike lanes to increase safety.	x				x		x	
214	1.4.11	Evaluate the King County Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to recommend projects that may provide strategic transportation relief, such as added bike lanes or trail enhancements to keep cyclists safe from passing farm machinery; on Hwy 203 prohibit bicycles, add passing lanes for slow traffic such as tractors, and wildlife viewing turnouts.	x						x	
215	1.4.11	Manage traffic along 203 and in the APDs regarding tourism and recreation events, including parking, that interfere with farm vehicles. Consider re-routing bicycle races and other events in busiest times of the farm season.	x						x	

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216	1.4.11	Setup roadworks digital signage to encourage safer driving and highlight farm season, wildlife, etc.	x				x		x	
217	1.4.11	Study and capture pollutants from road run-off before reaching agricultural fields and waterways.	x				x		x	
218	1.4.11	Increase roadside maintenance in SVAPD for mowing to keep spread of weeds down, and vegetation back from guardrails and bike lanes to prevent accidents.	x				x		x	
219	1.4.11	Increase tree maintenance over key SVAPD roadways to ensure commerce is not impacted.	x						x	
220	1.4.11	Pursue FCD revenue and use SWM revenue systematically in APDs to prioritize and couple ditch and culvert maintenance/replacement to increase fish passage and keep waterways open for agricultural drainage.	x			x			x	
221	1.4.11	Pursue multi-benefit projects when re-surfacing roads in the SVAPD such as flood mitigation, elevating roadways that benefit agriculture.	x	x		x			x	
222	1.4.11	Strategically capture and share surveying monuments and benchmarks to support efforts regarding road flooding, home and barn elevations and Floodzilla monitoring system.		x			x			x
223	1.4.11	Better collaboration among recreational groups with the agriculture sector to minimize conflicts.	x				x			
224	1.5.12	Conduct a climate change impact assessment for agriculture in the Snoqualmie Valley APD (SCAP).		x						x
225	1.5.12	Prepare farm plans that stress regenerative agriculture and that incorporate emergency evacuations (SCAP).	x	x						x

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226	1.5.12	Examine infrastructure vulnerability, especially from increased flooding (SCAP).		x					x	
227	1.5.12	Develop capital project recommendations based on the countywide irrigation water needs assessment (SCAP).		x					x	
228	1.5.12	Assess carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation potential of agricultural land in the SVAPD.	x	x						
229	1.5.12	Support, fund, and expand Floodzilla flood monitoring system to ensure flood data collection and community-wide data remain accessible to all Floodzilla users and to ensure the community-based flood monitoring program is completely built-out, updated, and operational for the next 25 years.		x			x		x	x
230	1.5.12	Expand broadband service to the APD in order to aid reliance and usage of technology such as Floodzilla, and precision farming practices.	x	x					x	x
231	1.5.12	Develop funding plan and secure funding to research, design, test, trial, and implement new practices such as:	x	x			x		x	
232	1.5.12	Dry-farming techniques to evaluate their efficacy in local climates for drought-resistant crops.	x	x			x		x	
233	1.5.12	Seed bank resource; assess existing varieties and/or heirlooms for climate-change-resistant genes.		x			x		x	
234	1.5.12	Livestock resiliency through environmental, nutritional, and breeding interventions.	x	x			x		x	

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235	1.5.12	Heat-resistant crops; begin advance cultivation of new climate-resilient crop varieties (viticulture; hemp).	x	x			x		x	
236	1.5.12	Infrastructure for processing new crop alternatives.		x			x		x	
237	1.5.13	Support a population study/inventory of invasive species in SVAPD including pests, pathogens, and diseases.		x						
238	1.5.13	Support and participate in development of a direct response network to include the WA State Department of Agriculture, WA Invasive Species Council, USDA APHIS, WA university research and identification testing programs, King County WLRD, King County Emergency Management, and King County farmers to support a climate impacts strategy implementation such as:		x					x	x
239	1.5.13	Monitor pest, pathogens, and disease with expanded network of farmer participation.		x						
240	1.5.13	Establish and highlight network of plant pest and disease testing facilities.		x						
241	1.5.13	Mitigate impacts, conduct research to mitigate impacts.		x						
242	1.5.13	Liaise with universities, state department of agriculture, WA Invasive Species Council, and USDA APHIS on invasive species, pathogens, and diseases harmful to agriculture.		x						

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243	1.5.13	Support development of a Western Washington climate change and invasive species (pest, pathogen, and disease) strategy for agriculture. The strategy should utilize climate modelling and anticipated projected crop selection changes due to changing climate conditions, newly detected invasive species, as well as integrating existing tools for mitigation such as pheromones, sterile insects, pest-eating insect releases for pests and pursuing phenotyping to predict pest and disease-resistant traits and proactively breed		x						
244	2.2.14	Adopt management strategies for parking by adding or increasing parking prices at hiking, scenic, and visitor destinations and disperse visitation throughout the day.	x				x			
245	2.2.14	Provide resident-only parking, or reduced entry costs, for local attractions.	x				x			
246	2.2.14	Create timeslots for popular attractions, maybe with real-time monitoring.	x				x			
247	2.2.14	Increase signage about the APD, open farm activities and to improve traffic safety and flow (see Images 1-3 below).	x				x			
248	2.2.14	Increase succession planning resources and funding to assist current landowners to transition their businesses to new farmers and keep homes occupied and livable.	x				x		x	
249	2.2.14	Include agricultural permit updates, both submitted and approved, regularly to King County Agriculture Commission.						x		
250	2.2.14	Explore adding APD buffer overlay zones to protect boundaries of the APD.	x					x		
251	2.2.14	Evaluate and incorporate transportation, traffic, water availability, drainage, stormwater and other negative impacts on the APD from cities into County and local planning processes.					x	x	x	

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252	2.2.14	Include and seek to solve increased traffic and visitation impacts that affect agriculture in local transportation plans, such as adding bike lanes on rural routes, permits for bike events, responding to parking on the side of roads with law enforcement, particularly illegal parking around float and jet ski areas, the SnoValley trail, and by bird watchers and photographers.	x				x			
253	2.2.14	New standard signage to delineate the APD at every street, trail, and river entrance to the APD, traffic safety signage for tractors/farm vehicles at entrances to APD and throughout the APD.	x				x			
254	2.2.14	Evaluate the King County Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to recommend projects that may provide strategic transportation relief, such as added bike lanes or trail enhancements to keep cyclists safe from passing farm machinery; on Hwy 203 prohibit bicycles, add passing lanes for slow traffic such as tractors, and wildlife viewing turnouts.	x				x	x		
255	2.2.14	Setup roadworks digital signage to encourage safer driving and highlight farm season, wildlife, etc.	x				x			
256	2.2.14	Study and capture pollutants from road run-off before reaching agricultural fields and waterways.	x	x						
257	2.2.14	Designate “farm to market” roads and/or overlays for further protection of commercial farm activities from recreation and traffic.	x				x	x		
258	2.2.14	Continue to research, test, and implement stormwater flow solutions for the APD and surrounding area including possible new requirements for retrofitting existing developments.		x				x		
259	2.2.15	Conduct a more complete survey of farmers to better understand crop losses to deer and elk and effectiveness of employed exclusion practices.	x				x		x	
260	2.2.15	Expand availability of compensation for deer and elk damage and simplify process for qualification.	x				x			

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261	2.2.15	Pilot alternative fencing designs.	x				x			
262	2.2.15	Pilot growing specific crops in areas to pull elk and deer away from commercial farms.	x				x			
263	2.2.15	Increase access to depredation permits.					x			
264	2.2.15	Increase special hunts when populations exceed target or if depredation losses are extreme.					x			
265	2.2.15	Work with WDFW to find alternative hunting options on private land such as Michigan’s Hunting Access Program.					x			x
266	2.2.15	Expand availability for deer and elk hunting clubs willing to pay farm landowners.					x			
267	2.2.15	Initiate at least two projects that focus on reducing elk vehicle collisions in high collision areas.					x			x
268	2.2.15	Complete at least two projects that enhance the public’s ability to observe and appreciate elk in their natural habitat or increase public understanding of elk biology and their habitat requirements.					x			x
269	2.3.16	Research and create additional easements/encumbrances (purchase of additional Deed restrictions).	x						x	
270	2.3.16	Affirmative easements that encourage or require farming, such as require maintaining taxation enrollment or higher standard in FPP Deed.	x				x		x	

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271	2.3.16	Assist with lowering price of farmland and homes, such as OPAV.	x		x		x		x	
272	2.3.16	Protect land and farm infrastructure with a deed or easement, such as homes or farm pads.	x				x		x	
273	2.3.16	Convene farmland preservation partner organizations to understand and implement these strategies:	x				x		x	
274	2.3.16	Enhance King County’s Working Farmland Partnership to create and promote innovative land bank and business models for new and beginning farmers. (LFI Strategy 1.4)	x		x		x			x
275	2.3.16	Increase tax incentive programs for commercial food production and include the taxation savings in the bill/mailer.	x				x		x	
276	2.3.16	Create long-term annual incentive/rebate to encourage succession and ag production.	x				x			
277	2.3.16	Create an essential business priority and rebate program for food production from fuel, utility and energy companies, or other sources.	x				x			
278	2.3.16	From real estate sales, create an extra contribution option to fund farmland succession/acquisition fund.	x				x			
279	2.3.16	Modeled on the “School impact fee”, bill new building permits (excluding commercial farm operation building permits), for improvements needed by their development to King County owned agricultural open spaces and roads, i.e., road pull-outs in APD for slower vehicles/wildlife viewing areas, or drainage improvements for increased stormwater, or fencing to protect crops from wildlife pushed onto farms from population growth.					x		x	

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280	2.3.16	Research, test, and trial additional public/private partnerships, including tax incentives or rebates to homeowners to offer homes for rent to farm employers and farm employees.			x		x			
281	2.4.17	Convene an Agricultural Strategic Plan Implementation Working Group made up of Plan service providers [or the Task Force make-up OR Both], to make and track progress on the Plan, coordinate grant opportunities, and assist in multi-benefit projects.	x			x	x		x	
282	2.4.17	Every three or five years, complete an inventory of farmland conversion and loss, including plantings, in the Snoqualmie Valley (FFF 1.0 Farm 4).	x			x	x	x	x	x
283	2.4.17	Every five years, review infrastructure improvement and protections through issue paper strategies and timelines, and issue progress report on achievements and challenges. Permanently protect a certain amount of land for farm use (FFF 1.0 Farm 4).	x				x		x	x



APPENDIX G

Table G: Sub-goals and Issue Papers by Priority
Ranking of Importance

Table G: Sub-goals and Issue Papers by Priority Ranking of Importance

Sub-goals and Issue Papers	Priority Ranking of Importance
A1. Profile of the Commercial Agriculture Sector	High
1. Improved Farmland Productivity	
1.1 Drainage	High
1.1.1 Drainage Maintenance for ADAP Eligible Waterways	High
1.1.2 Drain Tiles	Medium/High
1.1.3 Flap gates, Floodgates, and Pumps	Medium/High
1.1.4 Culverts	High
1.1.5 Drainage Maintenance for non-ADAP Waterways	Medium/High
1.1.6 Beavers	High
1.2 Flood Safety	High
1.2.7 High Ground Refuge and Farm Pads	High
1.2.8 Home Preservation in the APD	High
1.3 Irrigation	High
1.3.9 Water Rights and Irrigation	High
1.4 Transportation	Medium
1.4.10 Revetments	Medium
1.4.11 Transportation Corridors and Bridges	Medium
1.5 Climate Change	Medium
1.5.12 Climate Change Predictions	High
1.5.13 Invasive Species	Medium/Low
2. Increased Farmland Protections	
2.1 Population Growth and Development Impacts	Medium
2.1.14 Population Pressure	Medium
2.2 Wildlife	High
1.1.6 Beavers	High
2.2.15 Elk and Deer	High
2.3 Farmland Preservation	High
2.3.16 Farmland Preservation	High
2.4 Proposed acreage for a long-term, viable sector	High
2.4.17 Acreage Challenges, Needs and Recommendation	High

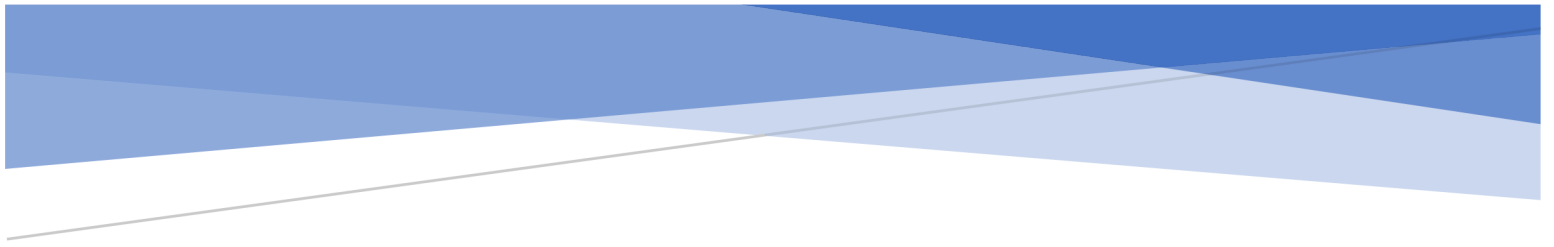


APPENDIX H

Common Acronyms

Common Acronyms	
ADAP	King County Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program
AF	Acre Feet
AFI	King County Agriculture, Forestry and Tax Incentives Program
APD	Agriculture Production District
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
BMP	Best Management Practice
CFS	Cubic Feet per Second
CFT	King County Conservation Futures Tax
CIP	Capital Improvement Projects
CREP	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
CRS	FEMA Community Rating System
CSA	Community Supported Agriculture
CSANR	WSU Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources
CSP	Conservation Service Program
CUT	Current Use Taxation
DLS	King County Department of Local Services
DNRP	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DNRP	King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks
ECY	WA Dept of Ecology
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
FbD	Floodplains by Design
FCD	King County Flood Control District
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFF	Fish Farm Flood
FFF2P	Family Forest Fish Passage Program
FPP	King County Farmland Preservation Program
FSA	Farm Service Agency
FSMA	Food Safety Modernization Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMU	Game Management Unit
GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
HPA	Hydraulic Permit Approval
IDP	King County Integrated Drainage Program
KCD	King Conservation District
L&I	Labor and Industries
LCI	Land Conservation Initiative
LFI	Local Food Initiative
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NASS	National Agriculture Statistics Service

NFIP	FEMA National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OEM	King County Emergency Management
OPAV	Option to Purchase at Agricultural Value
PBRS	King County Public Benefit Rating System
PSRC	Puget Sound Regional Council
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
REET	Real Estate Excise Tax
RFMS	River and Floodplain Management Section
RFMS	King County River and Floodplain Management Section
SVAPD	Snoqualmie Valley Agriculture Production District
SVPA	Snoqualmie Valley Preservation Alliance
SVT	SnoValley Tilth
SVWID	Snoqualmie Valley Watershed Improvement District
SWM	King County Stormwater Management
SWS	King County Stormwater Services Program
TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
UW	University of Washington
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WBD	Winery, Brewery Distillery
WDFW	WA State Department of Fish and Wildlife
WLRD	King County Water and Land Resources Division
WSCC	WA State Conservation Commission
WSDA	WA State Dept of Agriculture
WSU	Washington State University
WWT	Washington Water Trust



APPENDIX I

List of Leads and Partners for Plan Implementation

List of Leads and Partners for Plan Implementation

- This list includes entities designated as a service provider specifically within an issue paper in the plan, OR
- If in italics, the entity is not specifically mentioned in the plan, but the task force is keen to work with these additional service providers for implementation.
- Leads and partners are alphabetized within each category.

Farmers and Members of the Public

Farmers
Landowners

Intergovernmental

Snoqualmie Forum/ Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Plan

King County

King County Department of Local Services (DLS)
 King County Community Service Areas Division
 King County Permitting Division
 King County Road Services Division
King County Emergency Management
King County Flood Control District
King County Sheriff's Office
King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP)
 King County Parks Division
 King County Water and Land Resources Division (WLRD)
 King County Agriculture, Forestry and Tax Incentives Program (AFI)
 King County Agriculture Program
 King County Farmland Preservation Program (FPP)
 King County Beaver Working Group
 King County Conservation Futures Tax (CFT)
 King County River and Floodplain Management Section (RFMS)
 King County Stormwater Services Program
 King County Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program (ADAP)
 King County Integrated Drainage Program (IDP)
 King County Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)

Beavers Northwest
Duvall Days
Forterra
Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust

Pedestrian and/or Bicycle Safety groups (Cascade Bicycle Club)
Savor Snoqualmie
Snoqualmie Valley Preservation Alliance (SVPA)
SnoValley Tilth
Upper Snoqualmie Valley Elk Management Group
WA State Farm Bureau
WA Water Trust
Washington Farmland Trust

Special Districts

King Conservation District
Snohomish Conservation District's Agriculture Resiliency Plan
Snoqualmie Valley Watershed Improvement District (SVWID)

Tribes

Snoqualmie Tribe
The Tulalip Tribes
Tulalip Beaver Project

Universities

Washington State University (WSU)
WSU Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources (CSANR)
WSU Extension
WSU Food System Program
WSU Puyallup Research and Extension Center
University of Washington (UW)
UW Climate Impacts Group

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

Washington State Agencies, Councils and Commissions

WA Dept of Ecology (ECY)
WA Invasive Species Council
WA State Conservation Commission
WA State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) / North Rainier Elk Herd Plan
WA State Dept of Agriculture (WSDA)
WA State Parks and Recreation Commission



APPENDIX J

Table J: Tables, Figures, and Maps

List of Tables, Figures, and Maps

Located in the following issue paper(s) by number	Table #	Figure #	Map #	Name or Description of Figures, Images and Maps
1.A		1		# Of Commercial Farms in SVAPD
1.A			1	Snoqualmie Valley Agriculture Production District location in King County, WA
1.A			2	Snoqualmie Valley Commercial Farms 2019: Operations Grouped by Landowner
1.A			3	Snoqualmie Valley Commercial Farm Leases
1.1.1		2		ADAP Eligible Waterway Maintenance: Snoqualmie Valley APD
1.1.2		3		Drainage Tile System Repair
1.1.3		4		Flap Gates, Floodgates, and Pumps
1.1.3			4	Locations of Flap gates, Floodgates and Pumps in the Snoqualmie Valley APD
1.1.4		5		Culverts: By # and Ownership
1.1.4			5	Fish Passage Sites and County Habitat Improvement Projects in the Snoqualmie River Basin
1.1.5		6		Waterway Maintenance (non-ADAP)
1.1.5		7		Non-ADAP waterways being assessed for inclusion in King County's Integrated Drainage Program (IDP)
1.1.5			6	Waterways in the Snoqualmie Valley APD that are not ADAP eligible
1.1.5			7	Waterways in the Snoqualmie Valley APD that are not ADAP Eligible Showing Oxbows
1.1.5			8	Snoqualmie Waterway Classification in relation to ADAP eligible and non-ADAP eligible Waterways
1.1.6		8		WDFW HPA Permits Mentioning Beaver Dam Management

1.1.6		9		WDFW Trapping Numbers in King County 2014-2021
1.1.6		10		Post-Contact History of Beaver Management in Washington State
1.2.7		11		# of Commercial Farms Without High Ground Flood Refuge: 10-year Flood and 100-year Flood
1.2.7		12		# of Commercial Farms with Farm Pads SVAPD
1.2.7		13		10-year Flood High Ground Access for the 156 Commercial Farms without Farm Pads
1.2.7		14		100-year Flood High Ground Access for the 156 Commercial Farms without Farm Pads
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1.2.7			9	Snoqualmie Valley Commercial Farm Infrastructure: Farm Pads and Associated Commercial Farms
1.2.7			10	North Snoqualmie Valley APD Commercial Farms: Flood Refuge Areas in 100- and 10-Year Flood Events
1.2.7			11	South Snoqualmie Valley APD Commercial Farms: Flood Refuge Areas in 100- and 10-Year Flood Events
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1.2.8		19		After Home Elevation, 2017
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1.3.9		25		Projected Water Supply Needed to Meet 3,250 AF
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