



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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