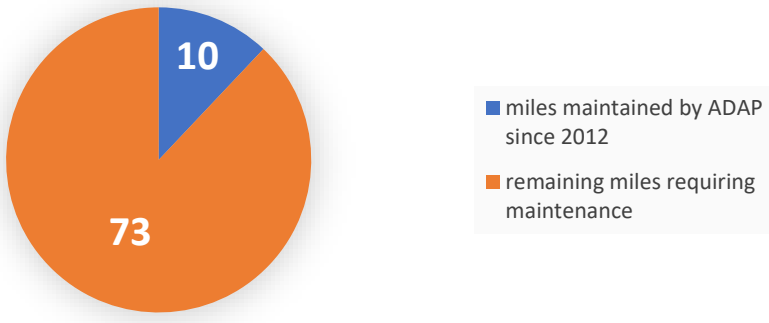


## 1.1.1: Drainage Maintenance for ADAP Eligible Waterways

Current Condition		Desired Condition by 2048	
<p><b>Figure 2. ADAP Eligible Waterway Maintenance: Snoqualmie Valley APD</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <h3>ADAP Eligible Waterway Maintenance Snoqualmie Valley APD</h3>  <p>■ miles maintained by ADAP since 2012 ■ remaining miles requiring maintenance</p> </div> <p>There are 83 miles of King County’s Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program (ADAP)<sup>1</sup> eligible waterways in the SVAPD. Each year, approximately 10,000 feet (~2 miles) of agricultural waterways are maintained in the Snoqualmie Valley, which equates to about 2% of all eligible waterways and a return interval of about 45 years. At the current rate of 2 miles each year it would take approximately 37 years to complete waterway maintenance on the remaining 73 miles of waterways in the SVAPD that have not been maintained recently.</p> <p>Costs for agricultural waterway dredging can vary based on complexity of the project. As of 2018, projects cost about \$50 per linear foot from the planning through the monitoring stages, meaning that initial dredging of the remaining 73 miles of the 83 miles of eligible waterways would cost roughly \$19,272,000 (in current dollars). On average, 71% of these costs are covered by King County, 18% by King Conservation District or the SVWID, and 10% by landowners.</p>		<p>All eligible waterways are maintained, on recurring schedule, with alternative mitigation options available.</p>	
		Timeline	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2024: Funding increased; additional ADAP crews added; timeline of dredging projects developed (starting with landowner requests in priority sub-basins); recurring maintenance interval for individual waterways is determined by evaluation criteria and scheduled for ongoing maintenance</li> <li>2026: Alternative mitigation scenarios are tested, approved, and added to ADAP agreement</li> <li>2034: Initial maintenance of remaining 73 miles completed</li> <li>2035: Recurring maintenance continues per schedule and/or emergency needs</li> </ul>	
Background		Service Providers	Priority
<p>Agricultural waterways direct water out of agricultural fields into larger waterways and streams. Over time, these waterways can fill with sediment and become blocked by overgrown weeds, slowing, or stopping the movement of water and leading to poorly drained fields.</p> <p>ADAP works under a memorandum of understanding with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) that incorporates best management practices (BMPs) to protect fish and water quality<sup>2</sup>. Through ADAP, landowners only need a single permit to conduct maintenance which can include dredging, beaver dam management, and culvert replacement. Currently, ADAP is the only permitted program for agricultural waterway maintenance in the Snoqualmie Valley. ADAP is limited to working on drainage improvements in artificial drainage channels and relatively small, modified waterways<sup>3</sup>.</p>		<p>Lead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King County Stormwater Services Program: ADAP</li> </ul> <p>Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SV Watershed Improvement District</li> <li>King Conservation District</li> </ul>	High
Strategies			

- 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.
- Secure stable funding of approximately \$2 million per year from King County and project partners to achieve increased rate of maintenance.
- 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.
- Reduce cost to landowners through creating or increasing cost-share programs to further help with farmer/landowner, planting, and fencing costs.
- Conduct maintenance through SVWID's priority basin or emergency needs rather than first come, first serve basis.
- While undergoing maintenance, waterways are assessed and scheduled for follow-up maintenance; not all waterways need to be maintained at the same frequency.
- Expand program's fish and water quality capacity to match increased pace and timeline.
- Add alternative mitigation strategies for required plantings to ADAP agreement.

<sup>1</sup> King County, "Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program (ADAP)"; [LINK](#); last updated July 5, 2016; accessed 2/15/2022.

<sup>2</sup> King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, "Hydraulic Permit Approval Memorandum of Understanding" December 2011. [LINK](#) Accessed 10/28/21.

<sup>3</sup> *Modified streams are human-made channels that carry a previously existing stream. Artificial ditches are human-made ditches that do not carry a previously existing stream.*