



**Skagit County
2022 End of Session Report
Government Relations Services**

Dear Skagit County Commissioners,

It was a pleasure to advocate for Skagit County throughout the 2022 legislative session. The legislature met in a virtual format for the short 60-day session, with slightly more legislators and staff allowed on campus than the 2021 session.

Despite these challenges, we are pleased that Skagit County was successful in advancing several of the County's legislative priorities, including obtaining the remaining \$14 million for the Guemes Island Electric Ferry, and \$1 million to complete design for 11 of the County's highest priority culverts. The County was also successful in securing a statutory change to the Department of Ecology's Remedial Action Grant Program, allowing the County to retain the \$5.41 million provided for the Whitmarsh Landfill brownfield cleanup project. These successes would not have been possible without an active and supportive legislative delegation: Rep. Greg Gilday, Rep. Dave Paul, Rep. Carolyn Eslick, Rep. Robert Sutherland, Rep. Debra Lekanoff, Rep. Rep Alex Ramel, Sen. Ron Muzzall, Sen. Keith Wagoner, and Sen. Liz Lovelett. We encourage you to express the County's gratitude to the delegation.

Now that session is over, legislators will turn their focus to the November 2022 elections. All members of the House of Representatives and roughly half the members of the Senate will be seeking re-election in new districts established through redistricting. Over the interim, we will turn our focus to preparing to advocate for the County's priorities in the 2023 legislative session.

The 2023 session will be the beginning of a new biennial legislative cycle and will be a 105-day session where legislators will discuss the development of the 2023-25 biennial budgets.

The ever-changing political climate requires adaptive and consistent advocacy. We look forward to working with Skagit County throughout the interim months to continue advancing the County's priorities and preparing for the 2023 legislative session.

Thank you,

Josh Weiss and Annika Vaughn

Overview of the 2022 Legislative Session

The 2022 legislature convened for a 60-day session that was conducted almost entirely virtually. As the second year of the legislative biennium, all bills considered during the 2021 session carried over for potential consideration in 2022. Legislators also considered an additional 1,051 bills this session, with a total of 303 bills signed into law.

The legislature developed supplemental operating, capital, and transportation budgets, that made amendments to the 2021-23 budgets adopted during the 2021 session.

2022 Supplemental Operating Budget: The state's operating budget funds all state agency operations, including K-12, higher education, human service programs, and more. The 2022 supplemental operating budget is based on levels of state revenues that are unprecedented in a supplemental year. The final '21-'23 budget appropriates over \$63 billion; \$2 billion is shifted to the transportation budget, a foundational piece of the Move Ahead Washington package, and \$650 million goes to the capital budget.

In addition to state resources, the budget appropriates over \$1 billion in federal coronavirus relief funding. The legislature left \$812 million in reserves with another \$1 billion in the Washington Rescue Plan Transition Account. Over \$5 billion in expenditures are determined to be one-time in nature.

The legislature made significant new investments in K-12 education, long term care and developmental disabilities programs, behavioral health, Paid Family Leave Insurance, higher education, and housing. Highlights of investments related to local governments are listed below:

- \$10 million for local government GMA plan updates, as well as developing an inventory and analysis of housing needs and other requirements of HB 1220 from the 2021 session.
- \$250,000 to study and report on the cost of local governments to review and update GMA comprehensive plans.
- \$100,000 to establish a body camera grant program within the Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs.
- \$45 million for grants to local governments and nonprofits to transition persons residing on state-owned rights-of-way to safer housing opportunities.
- \$45 million for the eviction prevention rental assistance program and \$27 million for the landlord mitigation program.
- \$100 million for grants for public and private water, sewer, garbage, electric, and natural gas utilities to address low-income customer arrearages compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic
- \$1.4 million for MRSC to provide training and technical assistance to local governments and contractors on public works contracting including: utilization of supplemental bidding criteria, utilization of alternate public works, contracting, cost estimating, obtaining performance and payment bonds, and increasing participation of women owned and minority-owned businesses.
- The amount of marijuana revenue shared with local governments across the state is increased by \$5 million.
- \$50,000 for the Health Care Authority to study barriers to accessing behavioral health services in rural communities.

- \$2.5 million for the Secretary of State to provide grants to counties to increase voting within the jailed population.
- Direction is provided to the State Auditor's Office (SAO) to develop a searchable website with county expenditure data from the .09 Rural County Economic Development program. Counties will need to provide schedule 20 reports to the SAO to populate this data.
- Funding is provided for city and county *State v. Blake* response:
 - \$2 million to AOC for administrative costs associated with city and county *Blake* activities. AOC is required to establish a direct process for LFO reimbursement through the agency.
 - \$23.25 million (additive to 2021 investments) for county LFO reimbursement.
 - \$1.3 million to establish a *Blake* triage team within the Office of Public Defense (OPD) to assist rural counties with *Blake* related staffing issues.
 - Funding to establish a municipal *Blake* resentencing and legal financial obligation pool.
- Funding is provided for salmon recovery efforts:
 - \$300,000 for the Governor's Office to develop policy and fiscal recommendations for improvement of riparian habitat (in lieu of HB 1838, expanding riparian buffers).
 - \$50 million to the Salmon Recovery Board for salmon recovery projects greater than \$5 million.
 - \$25 million to the Salmon Recovery Board for salmon recovery projects less than \$5 million.
 - \$10 million for riparian habitat restoration project grants to landowners.
 - Funding to the Office of Financial Management (OFM) to study the effectiveness of existing voluntary and regulatory programs at achieving fully functioning riparian habitat (for example, the Voluntary Stewardship Program).
 - \$2.6 million to update local watershed salmon recovery plans within the Puget Sound.
 - Funding to the Governor's Salmon Recovery Office to update the statewide salmon plan. The biennial implementation plan is due by October 1, 2022.
 - Funding to the Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to provide technical assistance to local governments to better integrate salmon recovery plans into growth management comprehensive plans and development regulations.
 - Funding to WDFW to complete a statewide prioritization of fish passage barriers in conjunction with regional salmon recovery organizations.
 - The study on the impact of implementing net ecological gain from the 2021 session is moved from OFM to WDFW. The study and recommendations are due to the legislature December 1, 2022.
 - Funding to WDFW to assess the status of the current riparian ecosystem and assess gaps in vegetative cover.
 - Funding to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for a pilot program to improve salmon recovery on upland riparian and state aquatic lands.

Skagit County may be interested in the following provisions:

- Funding to the Governor's Office for a study of options to replace the lower Snake River Dams as part of a salmon recovery strategy for the Columbia and Snake River Basins.

- \$4.5 million to the City of Seattle to deposit into the Skagit Environmental Endowment Fund to support protection of the headwaters of the Skagit River Watershed.
- \$20 million for the Small Business Disaster Recovery Financial Assistance program, providing grants for businesses whose income or activities have been interrupted by a natural disaster, including floods. \$10 million of the allocation is reserved for eligible businesses in northwest Washington.
- The Health Care Authority (HCA) is directed to require Behavioral Health Administrative Service Organizations (BHASOs) to submit data on reimbursements to counties made for involuntary treatment and judicial services. HCA must submit a report to the Office of Financial Management (OFM) and legislative committees on FY 2022 reimbursements by December 1, 2022.
- \$75,000 to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to install elk fencing in the Skagit River Valley.
- Funding to implement House Bill 1700 (expanding the DNR derelict vessel program).
- \$10 million is provided to purchase state forestland to benefit counties that have lost revenue from existing state forestlands encumbered by species listed as endangered or threatened in the federal Endangered Species Act. Funding is provided to Clallam, Jefferson, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties. DNR must also work with WSAC to determine if statutory changes are needed to address beneficiary revenue distribution or other fiscal matters related to state forestlands. A report is due to the legislature on any needed changes by December 31, 2022.

2022 Supplemental Capital Budget: The biennial capital budget funds bricks and mortar construction, excluding transportation. The 2022 supplemental capital budget utilizes \$81.9 million in bond authorization remaining from the 2021 session and makes an additional \$25 million in bond adjustments for total of \$107 million. Additionally, the supplemental capital budget authorizes appropriations just over \$300 million from the federal infrastructure investment and jobs act, and \$25 million in federal ARPA funds. Along with a few other sources of funding, a total of \$1.5 billion is authorized through the supplemental budget. This supplemental budget makes amendments and additions to the \$3.97 billion 2021-23 budget approved during the 2021 session.

Housing & Homelessness: The largest area of expenditure within the 2022 Supplemental Capital Budget was around housing and homelessness, augmented by revenues generated from House Bill 1866. Below are some of the highlights:

- \$300 million for Rapid Acquisition Housing
- \$114.5 million for the Housing Trust Fund
- \$72 million for the Crisis Stabilization Fund
- \$26 million for additional housing and shelters

Behavioral Health: \$98 million is allocated to community-based behavioral health beds and \$12.8 million to mental health state facilities.

Local Infrastructure Grant Funding: Grant programs for various types of local infrastructure are authorized within the budget: \$120 million through the Public Works Assistance Account, \$108 million

for drinking water projects, \$100 million for broadband, \$40 million for economic development, \$236 million to address water pollution. Over \$62 million is allocated to local and community projects (comparatively, \$250 million was allocated to local and community projects during the 2021 session).

Broadband: Existing broadband programs receive \$100 million total. \$50 million is provided for the State Broadband Office; \$25 million is provided for the Community Economic Revitalization Board (CERB); \$25 million is provided for the Public Works Board (PWB).

Additional investments: The 2022 supplemental capital budget otherwise makes investments to address capital needs throughout state government, including \$54.3 million for higher education facilities, \$100 million for seismic upgrades to public schools, \$48.5 million for early learning and childcare facilities, and more.

A list of capital projects funded in Skagit County is included as Appendix A to this report.

2022 Supplemental Transportation Budget: In 2021, the legislature disappointed many stakeholders by failing to approve a transportation revenue package. Prior to the beginning of the 2022 session, the Senate appointed a new transportation committee chair, Sen. Marko Liias (D-Lynnwood), and both transportation committee chairs announced that they were committed to approving significant transportation investments without an increase in the gas tax. The two chairs developed the Move Ahead Washington transportation package in a partisan fashion, largely excluding Republicans from what has historically been a bipartisan effort.

Move Ahead Washington is a 16-year, \$17 billion transportation package. As a frame of reference, the 2015 Connecting Washington deal was a 16-year, \$16 billion package. Move Ahead Washington is funded with a \$5.4 billion in Climate Commitment Act revenues, \$3.7 billion of federal funds, \$2 billion as a one time transfer from the state operating budget, \$855 million from the Public Works Assistance Account (annual transfers of \$57 million), \$855 million from the state's operating budget (annual transfers of \$57 million), and \$4.2 billion in other fees and sources. A summary of the revenue sources in the package can be accessed [here](#).

Roughly a third of the package is funded by Climate Commitment Act resources with \$1.2 billion dedicated to active transportation, \$3 billion for transit programs & projects, \$517 million on alternative fuel & electrification, \$335 million on electrification of ferries, and \$162 million on rail. Active transportation investments include \$290 million for the Safe Routes to Schools grant program, \$278 million for the WSDOT bike/ped grant program and \$146 million for the Complete Streets grant program. The complete breakdown of CCA spending can be viewed [here](#).

The remaining two thirds, or \$11.5 billion, invests in maintenance and preservation, new highway projects, fish barrier removal and backfilling funding gaps from existing projects. Of note, the Transportation Improvement Board and the Country Road Administration Board, both agencies that provide grants for local infrastructure projects, received no funding in the initial proposal. In the final package, each agency is allocated \$80 million over the next 16 years. The complete list of these investments can be viewed [here](#).

In addition to the spending on projects and programs, the package provides guidance and authority on a variety of issues. See below for more details.

Local Options: The Move Ahead Washington package authorizes several new tools for local governments to increase revenues for transportation purposes. Transportation Benefit Districts are authorized to impose one-tenth of one percent sales tax councilmanically, and two-tenths with voter approval. The tax must be renewed every ten years, but jurisdictions are no longer limited to two ten-year renewals.

Federal Funding State/Local Split: The Joint Transportation Committee is tasked with conducting a workgroup to make recommendations on the distribution of federal-aid highway formula program funding from the federal IIJA to state and local governments. Recommendations are due September 30, 2022.

Transition to Electric Vehicles: The state establishes a goal that all passenger and light duty vehicles of model year 2030 or later that are sold, purchased, or registered in Washington to be electric. Additionally, the state allocates significant funding to electric vehicle infrastructure, including electric vehicle infrastructure mapping.

A list of transportation projects funded in Skagit County is included as Appendices B and C to this report.

Legislative Retirement Announcements

Over a dozen legislators have announced that they will not seek re-election in 2022 and will leave the Legislature at the end of the year:

- Rep. Bob McCaslin (R – Spokane Valley, 4th LD)
- Rep. Brad Klippert (R - Kennewick, 8th LD)
- Rep. Jeremie Dufault (R – Selah, 15th LD)
- Rep. Vicki Kraft (R - Vancouver, 17th LD)
- Rep. Larry Hoff (R – Vancouver, 18th LD)
- Rep. Laurie Dolan (D– Olympia, 22nd LD)
- Rep. Steve Kirby (D– Tacoma, 29th LD)
- Rep. Jesse Johnson (D– Federal Way, 30th LD)
- Rep. Eileen Cody (D– West Seattle, 34th LD)
- Rep. Kristen Harris-Talley (D– Seattle, 37th LD)
- Rep. Mike Sells (D– Everett, 38th LD)
- Rep. Emily Wicks (D– Everett, 38th LD)
- Rep. Pat Sullivan (D– Covington, 47th LD)
- Sen. Sharon Brown (R– Kennewick, 8th LD)
- Sen. Tim Sheldon (D– Potlach, 35th LD)
- Sen. Reuven Carlyle (D– Seattle, 36th LD)
- Sen. David Frockt (D– Seattle, 46th LD)
- Sen. Mona Das (D – Kent, 47th LD)

Additionally, the following House members have announced they are seeking terms in the Senate:

- Rep. Matt Boehnke (R– Kennewick, 8th LD)
 - Rep. Jesse Young (R– Gig Harbor, 26th LD)
 - Rep. Drew MacEwen (R– Union, 35th LD)
 - Rep. Noel Frame (D– Seattle, 36th LD)
 - Rep. Sharon Shewmake (D– Bellingham, 42nd LD)
 - Rep. Javier Valdez (D– Seattle, 46th LD)
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2022 Legislative Priorities

Guemes Island Ferry

While GTHGA did not lobby for the County’s request for funding to build a new electric ferry, we are pleased to report that the County received \$14 million for the remaining funding gap for the Guemes Electric Ferry in the Move Ahead Washington revenue package. The project is funded using Climate Commitment Act dollars, which are dedicated to de-carbonizing projects. The appropriation may be found on page 17 of the [budget bill](#).

Skagit County Morgue

Skagit County received \$137,000 in the capital budget for the construction of a new county morgue in the 2021 legislative session. However, construction bids came in over previous estimates, generating a funding gap estimated to be at least \$555,000. In December, GTHGA worked with the County to determine whether it would be appropriate to ask for the remaining funding in the 2022 capital budget; however, at the time, the funding gap was estimated to be about \$180,000. Before session began, we met with previous sponsors Sen. Keith Wagoner (R- Sedro-Woolley) and Rep. Dave Paul (D- Oak Harbor), who agreed to submit an additional request this session for that amount. Sen. Wagoner requested that we secure co-sponsorship from Sen. Liz Lovelett (D- Anacortes), and we reached out to Sen. Lovelett accordingly. GTHGA worked with County staff to draft request forms for the project.

As we approached the project request deadline, there were increasing concerns around competing requests and indeterminate project costs. Ultimately, the County decided not to request funding for the morgue this session. We informed the project sponsors, who supported the County’s decision.

Address Fish Passage Barriers – Culvert Design Funding Capital Budget Request

Skagit County worked with Rep. Debra Lekanoff (D- Bow) to request \$1 million in the 2022 capital budget for culvert design funding. This funding would allow the County to bring a package of 11 culverts to full design, making the County more competitive to receive state and federal grant funding. The request builds on work completed over the interim by County Public Works staff, who developed a prioritized list of culverts that, addressed in conjunction, would provide greatest benefit for fish passage and habitat. Additionally, these culverts are fish passage barriers that are too expensive for the County to address without state or federal assistance.

Before session began, we worked with County staff to prepare supporting materials for the request, including a draft capital budget form, a letter of support template for our partners, and talking points.

The County also released materials for an [article](#) on the project request, published in the Skagit Valley Herald. Being a sizeable request for a supplemental budget (generally much smaller than biennial budgets), Rep. Lekanoff recommended that the County provide multiple supporting materials demonstrating the strong support and partnership on these projects within the community.

In early January, we met with Rep. Lekanoff and Alec Osenbach, House Capital Budget staff, to determine how to structure the request. Typically, culvert replacement projects are funded individually through the Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board, and projects are not funded as a package. Additionally, as a package of several separate projects, the request was a poor fit for the local community projects category, which funds most local capital investments. Instead, Mr. Osenbach recommended submitting this request as a budget proviso, providing flexibility to capital budget writers within budget sources. We prepared draft proviso language and sent it to Mr. Osenbach for review. The language was also designed to work as an operating budget request, again, optimizing flexibility in the funding source.

We worked with Rep. Lekanoff and Mr. Osenbach to refine the proviso language, which was finalized and submitted by the request deadline on January 28. Meanwhile, County staff reached out to partners for letters of support. We received support letters from the Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group, WSDOT, the Skagit River System Cooperative, the Samish Indian Nation, the Skagit Watershed Council, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe. Letters were distributed to budget writers and Rep. Lekanoff for her own advocacy efforts. As budget writers developed project lists, we briefed Capital Budget Chair Rep. Steve Tharinger (D- Dungeness), on the project request.

Capital budgets were released in late February. Since we did not submit a request in the Senate, the Senate capital budget proposal did not include funding for our culvert request. However, the House proposed capital budget included our requested \$1 million. Commissioner Janicki testified at the hearing on the House proposal, thanking budget writers and Rep. Lekanoff for their work to secure this proposed investment.

The final capital budget was released on March 8, providing the requested \$1 million for Skagit County to complete culvert design. The appropriation may be found on page 138 of the [budget bill](#). The proviso language requires Skagit County, when designing these projects, to meet applicable state and federal grant program standards to ensure this funding is used specifically to prepare projects for grant awards. The proviso language is below:

The appropriation in this section is subject to the following conditions and limitations: The appropriation is provided solely for a direct payment to Skagit county for the design of 11 high priority fish barrier removal projects located on the county's roads. Skagit county must ensure that the projects designed with funding from this section meet applicable state and federal grant program standards to facilitate the county's application to such programs for the purpose of receiving capital funding for the projects' construction.

House Bill 1333 - .09 Sales Tax Credit for Economic Development

Skagit County supported [House Bill 1333](#), sponsored by Rep. Steve Tharinger (D- Dungeness), renewing the .09 rural county sales tax credit program for economic development until 2054. This is the second session that we worked with other advocates to advance this legislation, and despite our

efforts, we were unsuccessful in moving the bill out of the Senate. As in the 2021 session, the bill faced opposition from a group of Senate Democrats: Ways and Means Chair and operating budget lead Sen. Christine Rolfes (D- Bainbridge Island), Majority Leader Sen. Andy Billig (D- Spokane), Sen. Reuven Carlyle (D- Seattle), Sen. Bob Hasegawa (D- Seattle), Sen. Jaime Pedersen (D- Seattle), and Sen. Steve Conway (D- Tacoma).

After a failed statewide effort to renew and expand the .09 program to include border counties in 2020, House Bill 1333 was unexpectedly brought forward in the 2021 legislative session by Jefferson County to simply extend the program until 2054. The effort lacked a coordinated advocacy strategy and died in the Senate, in part due to confusion on program details and structure. This session, GTHGA worked with Rep. Tharinger and a group of interested lobbyists early in the interim to begin building understanding of the program and garnering momentum for the bill. In addition to GTHGA, the group included the Washington State Association of Counties (WSAC), the Washington Economic Development Association (WEDA), the Washington Public Ports Association (WPPA), and lobbyists for individual counties, ports, and cities utilizing the .09 program. The group met weekly during session to discuss strategy and legislative efforts. Interim efforts focused on gearing up key allies, including rural Democrats Sen. Kevin Van De Wege (D- Sequim) and Sen. Liz Lovelett (D- Anacortes), and educating key Ways and Means members on the program merits and structure, including Sen. Rolfes, Sen. Billig, Sen. Carlyle, and others. Outreach to Sen. Rolfes was particularly important, both as the gatekeeper of state funds and a historical opponent of the program and other credits against the state sales tax. However, she declined to meet on the bill before session began. Other senators affirmed their readiness to push hard for the bill in the 2022 session, particularly Sen. Lovelett, who proved to be a key champion for this issue.

The bill was reintroduced this session in the House Rules Committee, requiring another House floor vote before returning to the Senate. Anticipating the compressed legislative cutoff deadlines of the supplemental session, the group worked with Rep. Tharinger to advance the bill out of the House early. To avoid clogging up the bill's path in the Senate, Rep. Tharinger agreed to sponsor an amendment introduced last session by Sen. Mark Schoesler (R- Ritzville) on behalf of one of his rural counties. Amending the bill in the Senate would require the legislation to return to the House for concurrence on changes. As intended, the bill moved out of the House early, on Friday, January 14, by a vote of 93-3, with this amendment adopted.

After passing the House, the bill was referred to the Senate Housing and Local Government Committee, chaired by Sen. Patty Kuderer (D- Bellevue). The coalition shifted focus to meeting with Senate Democrats and members of the Housing and Local Government Committee to ensure the bill advanced quickly. In mid-January, Sen. Brad Hawkins (R- Chelan) introduced [Senate Bill 5868](#), expanding the uses of the .09 program to allow for affordable workforce housing. Concerned about conflation of this bill and House Bill 1333, coalition members also clarified differences between the two bills when speaking to members. During this time, Sen. Lovelett coordinated a meeting with GTHGA and committee chair Sen. Kuderer, who agreed to hear and move the bill out of committee. We also met with Sen. Rolfes, who indicated that the legislation had a good chance of passing in 2022. Sen. Rolfes expressed her dislike of the credit against the state sales tax model from a fiscal perspective, explaining that she considered it a way to shirk the state debt limit. She also asked for the bill to be amended to provide greater transparency in total program spending, allowing budget writers to see the total amount of state funds that are spent on the .09 program annually. The coalition

put together an amendment that would require the State Auditor's Office to release annual reports on program spending (already collected from participating counties) to the legislature, intending to amend the bill in the policy committee.

The bill was heard in the Senate Housing and Local Government Committee on Tuesday, February 1. Testimony was split between a panel consisting of representatives from WEDA, WSAC, Jefferson County Commissioner Kate Dean, and the Port of Skagit. Due to time constraints, our proposed amendment was not offered in committee, and the bill advanced unanimously without amendment on February 18. The bill was then referred to Ways and Means. Rep. Tharinger spoke with Sen. Rolfes, who agreed to hear the bill, and a similar group testified on Thursday, February 24. At the hearing, Sen. Billig also raised concerns about accountability and transparency of program spending and projects. Coalition members met with Sen. Billig, who agreed to sponsor an amendment that would require the SAO to develop a searchable website detailing program expenditures. The bill moved out of Ways and Means with this amendment. The vote out of committee reflected continued reticence to extend the program from certain Democrats: Sen. Rolfes, Sen. Pedersen, and Sen. Hasegawa voting "do not pass," and Sen. Billig, Sen. Conway, and Sen. Carlyle voting "without recommendation."

After moving out of Ways and Means, the bill only had four days to pass the Senate. Despite our best efforts, the bill failed to be pulled out of the Senate Rules Committee before the opposite chamber cutoff, Friday, March 4. Senate leadership "held" the bill in Rules, expressing continued confusion about the program expiration date and concerns around transparency/fiscal accountability. Because the bill had a fiscal impact, it technically could be considered "necessary to implement the budget" and therefore not subject to legislative cutoff deadlines. Coalition members coordinated with legislative advocates to continue pushing for the bill to move in the last days of session, especially Sen. Sharon Brown (R- Kennewick), and rural Democrats Sen. Lovelett, Sen. Van De Wege, Rep. Ramel, and Rep. Tharinger. Unfortunately, leadership remained opposed to moving the bill, and the bill did not advance before Sine Die.

To assuage transparency and accountability concerns, the coalition supported a budget proviso directing the SAO to develop a searchable website for the .09 program, detailing expenditures and projects. The final operating budget includes this proviso, directing the SAO to publish this website by January 1, 2023. The language may be found on page 43-44 of the [operating budget bill](#). GTHGA has already begun interim work to prepare our advocacy for the 2023 legislative session, starting with obtaining an opinion from Senate Ways and Means staff and the Department of Revenue on the exact date of expiration in each county. Senate Ways and Means staff also confirmed that the SAO is updating their computer system to produce data for the .09 expenditure website.

Department of Ecology - Remedial Action Grant Cleanup Deadline Fix

This session, Skagit County pursued solutions to ensure the County receives the \$5.41 million grant awarded in the 2021-23 budget through the Department of Ecology's Remedial Action Grant Program for the Whitmarsh Landfill brownfield cleanup. County staff flagged changes made in [Senate Bill 5599](#), omnibus legislation enacted in 2019 restructuring the Model Toxics Control Account, as a barrier to the County receiving RAG funding. The legislation, among many other changes, imposed a 1-year timeline for grant recipients to acquire all required permits. Grant funding would be rescinded if permits were not acquired within the year. This provision was put in place to prevent awardees from holding up Department of Ecology's funding; however, the timeline presented an unintentional barrier

to project completion, as permit acquisition for large-scale brownfield cleanup projects (especially on the federal level) is extensive and time consuming.

Before session began, we heard from the Washington Public Ports Association (WPPA) that other jurisdictions in the state were experiencing similar permitting timeline issues to Skagit County. WPPA planned to introduce legislation addressing this issue. If the legislation did not advance, the County determined we would look for other opportunities to ensure the Whitmarsh project retained funding, likely through a budget proviso. Mid-January, WPPA dropped [Senate Bill 5895](#), sponsored by Sen. David Frockt (D- Seattle), removing the permitting acquisition timeline for Remedial Action grant recipients. Sen. Frockt was the sponsor of the 2019 legislation. WPPA briefed the Department of Ecology, the Washington Environmental Council, and Washington Conservation Voters on the bill, securing broad support for the fix.

The legislation advanced quickly after introduction. The bill was heard in the Senate Environment, Energy, and Technology Committee in early February, receiving supportive testimony from Ecology, multiple ports, and WPPA. Testifiers highlighted issues with the timing of securing federal permits and spoke to the importance of the Remedial Action Grant program. Rather than testifying, we drafted a letter in support of the legislation providing detail on the County's Whitmarsh project and signed the County in support of the bill at the hearing. We sent the letter to Sen. Liz Lovelett (D- Anacortes), Vice Chair of the Environment, Energy, and Technology Committee, and other committee members. From there, the legislation moved directly to the Senate Rules Committee to be pulled to the floor. The bill moved out of the Senate unanimously on February 10.

In the House, the bill was heard in the Capital Budget Committee. Testimony mirrored the Senate hearing, and we signed the County in support of the legislation at the hearing. The bill then moved directly to the House Rules Committee. We coordinated with Rep. Alex Ramel (D- Bellingham), a member of the Rules Committee, to pull the bill to the House floor. The bill advanced out of the House unanimously on March 3. The bill was signed by the Governor on March 17 and will take effect on June 9, 2022.

Other Items

Senate Bill 5122 – Juvenile Detention

This session, we tracked [Senate Bill 5122](#), sponsored by former Sen. Jeannie Darnielle (D- Tacoma), to ensure that the bill maintains a reasonable timeline and includes funding for implementation. The underlying bill would require the County to significantly expand existing juvenile jail facilities and programs to accommodate older youth (early 20s). Last session, the bill moved through the Senate and stalled in the House Rules Committee. It was returned to the Senate Rules Committee this session in an amended form. In late January, the bill was pulled out of the Senate Rules Committee to be potentially debated on the floor; however, it was never placed on a "run list," failing to advance out of the Senate. The bill was considered "dead" at the first legislative floor cutoff.

Invest in the Washington State Housing Trust Fund

Skagit County is a strong supporter of the Washington State Housing Trust Fund. Despite the supplemental budget year, budget writers had unprecedented levels of revenue to spend this session, accounting for the influx of federal funding and extremely robust state revenue collections. Going into

session, legislators indicated that this revenue surplus would support investments in housing and homelessness in the supplemental capital and operating budgets.

In response, a coalition of Fortune 500 companies, local elected officials, chamber and business organizations, and housing advocates formed [House Washington: A Coalition to End Chronic Homelessness](#), utilizing a uniform communications strategy and coordinating meetings with legislators. The coalition asked the legislature to utilize one-time funding towards capital needs and services to address homelessness, requesting that investments at least match the Governor’s budget.

Both the House and Senate capital budget proposals include significant additive funding for housing programs, including the Housing Trust Fund. Skagit County requested that the legislature shuffle around investments to focus funding on the Housing Trust Fund rather than the rapid acquisition fund. Some of these changes are made; however, the majority of funding is provided for rapid housing acquisition. A comparison of budget investments is below:

	<i>Governor’s Proposal</i>	<i>Senate Proposal</i>	<i>House Proposal</i>	<i>Final Budget</i>
Rapid Capital Fund	\$335 million	\$290 million	\$400 Million	\$300 million
Housing Trust Fund	\$100 million	\$71 million	\$101.5 million	\$114.5 million
Crisis Stabilization Fund	\$60 million	\$86 million	\$72 million	\$125 million
Total Investment	\$495 million	\$472 million	\$573.5 million	\$539.5 million

Clarifying Police Reform Bills Enacted in 2021

The legislature enacted over a dozen bills reforming policing during the 2021 legislative session. Over the legislative interim, it became evident that there were several unintended consequences stemming from the slate of police reform bills. The legislature approved three bills making further clarifications:

- **Use of Bean Bags:** [House Bill 1719](#), sponsored by Rep. Dan Bronoske (D- Lakewood), clarifies that bean bags, rubber bullets, and other non-penetrative munitions can be used as a de-escalation tactic. Under current law, .50 caliber shotguns used to deploy less than lethal rounds are on the list of “military equipment” that is not allowed for use by officers under House Bill 1054, passed in 2021. The bill was supported by the police accountability coalition, as well as law enforcement agencies. The bill passed the House by a vote of 95-0 and the Senate by a vote of 49-0. The Governor signed the bill into law on March 4, 2022 and it took effect immediately.
- **Community Caretaking Function:** [House Bill 1735](#), sponsored by Rep. Jesse Johnson (D-Federal Way), clarifies that an officer may use physical force to carry out specific tasks: taking a person into custody; transporting a person for evaluation or treatment; providing assistance under civil or forensic commitment laws; taking a minor into protective custody when authorized or directed by statute; executing or enforcing a court order to take a person into custody; executing a search warrant; or executing or enforcing an oral directive issued by a judicial officer. The use of deadly force is authorized when there is an immediate, rather than imminent, threat of serious physical injury to the officer or another person. The reasonable care

standard established in 2021 legislation applies to both use of physical force and use of deadly force and clarifying language outlines de-escalation tactics and when less lethal alternatives are utilized. The bill received extensive support from law enforcement agencies, cities, counties, non-profits, the ACLU, and the coalition for police accountability. The House approved 90-5 and the Senate approved the bill 49-0. The Governor signed the bill into law on March 4, 2022 and it took effect immediately.

- **Defining Use of Force:** [House Bill 2037](#), sponsored by Rep. Roger Goodman (D- Seattle), defines “physical force” as any act reasonably likely to cause physical pain or injury or any other act exerted upon a person's body to compel, control, constrain, or restrain the person's movement. Physical force does not include pat-downs, incidental touching, verbal commands, or compliant handcuffing where there is no physical pain or injury. The bill states that physical force can be used to protect against a criminal offense when there is probable cause that that the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit an offense, and to prevent a person from fleeing or to stop a person who is actively feeling a lawful temporary investigative detention, provided that the person has been given notice that he or she is being detained. The bill was signed by the Governor on March 17 and takes effect immediately.

One proposal failed to pass the legislature, despite passing both chambers:

- **Vehicular Pursuits:** [Senate Bill 5919](#), sponsored by Sen. Kevin Van De Wege (D- Sequim), altered standards for vehicular pursuits. The bill was amended significantly throughout the process, once containing an alternative definition for “use of force.” The bill would have modified the standard by which officers may engage in vehicular pursuits. The two chambers could not agree on legal standards, and ultimately, the Senate did not concur on the changes made by the House.

Bills of Interest

The legislature considered several other bills of interest to the County, summarized below.

Riparian Buffer Bill

Debra Lekanoff (D- Bow) sponsored Governor-request legislation, [House Bill 1838](#), also known as the Lorraine Loomis Act. This bill would have imposed a requirement to restore and protect public and private property located in riparian management zones and required buffers around waterways, reaching up to 250 feet in some places. This proposal came forward as part of the Governor’s Salmon Recovery Strategy and failed to garner stakeholder support, receiving opposition from agriculturalists, local governments, and even some tribes. After significant pushback, the bill failed to advance this legislative session. Rather, the operating budget funds a taskforce to work on this issue during the interim: \$300,000 is provided for the Governor to convene a formal stakeholder process including tribes, legislative leadership, local governments, agricultural interests, and more, to develop recommendations to improve riparian habitat. Recommendations are due to the legislature by November 1, 2022, and the process will be facilitated by an independent moderator. The proviso may be found on [pages 29-30 of the budget](#).

Growth Management Act Proposals

Legislators continue to push legislation preempting – or providing additional – local control over land use. Working closely with WSAC, GTHGA monitored these proposals for any potential impacts to Skagit County. A few key bills were advanced this session, many of which passed the legislature. Summaries of bills considered this session are below:

Passed the Legislature

- **Comprehensive Plan Update Cycle – 8 to 10 Years:** [House Bill 1241](#), sponsored by Rep. Davina Duerr (D- Bothell), pushes out the revision cycle for comprehensive plans updates from 8 to 10 years. The largest and fastest growing counties are subject to a 5-year implementation check-in on the housing element and permitting timelines. If the County has not implemented any zoning, land use, or other regulatory, or administrative changes identified the regular comprehensive plan update, the County will be required to adopt a work plan at the 5-year check in. The bill also requires a check-in on progress towards achieving any reductions in vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas emissions included in the County's comprehensive plan. However, because [HB 1099](#) (see summary below) was not enacted this session, those elements are not required. The bill takes effect June 9, 2022.
- **Net Zero-Change UGA Land Swaps:** [Senate Bill 5593](#), sponsored by Sen. Shelly Short (R- Addy), allows counties to make zero change land swaps within their UGA – i.e., adjust existing boundaries of the UGA to account for unanticipated growth so long as total UGA area remains the same. Land swaps can only be made once a county has met certain criteria: the patterns of development must exceed buildable lands within the UGA, but do not require revision to the UGA to accommodate growth. Land being added to the UGA may not include commercially significant agricultural, forest, or mineral resources lands, nor may they consist of more than 15 percent critical resource areas. The capital facilities plan and transportation element must identify and fund services and facilities to serve lands added to the UGA. Areas must be contiguous and may not increase pressure to urbanize rural or natural resource lands.
- **GMA Effective Date:** [Senate Bill 5042](#), sponsored by Sen. Jesse Salomon (D- Shoreline), delays the effective date of certain actions under the GMA until 60 days after the action is taken, or if a petition under the Growth Management Hearings Board is filed, upon issuance of the Board's final order. This delay applies to expansion of UGAs, removal of a designation of agricultural, forest, or mineral resource lands, creation or expansion of LAMIRDs, establishment of a fully contained community, or expansion of a master planned resort. This bill was flagged by WSAC and the Association of Washington Cities (AWC) as potentially concerning to local governments.
- **Permissive Tribal Participation Process:** [House Bill 1717](#), sponsored by Rep. Gerry Pollet (D- Seattle), establishes a permissive tribal participation process for planning. Counties must invite all tribes within the county to participate in planning processes. If a tribe chooses to opt-in to participating in planning processes, a county is required to enter good-faith negotiations to attempt to reach a memorandum of agreement outlining collaboration and participation in planning processes. If a memorandum is not reached, Commerce will provide mediation for up

to 30 days. If mediation does not result in agreement, no further action from either party is required. Commerce is also authorized to provide facilitation services to resolve issues with local government comprehensive plans at the request of a tribe. Implementation of plans must be delayed at least 60 days upon notice of Commerce facilitation, which may be extended at the request of both parties. At the end of this 60-day period, the local government may adopt the proposed plan, with or without changes. Protections are provided against GMA non-compliance for any delays caused by the dispute resolution process. This bill was developed in close consultation with WSAC, AWC, and tribes.

- **LAMIRD Flexibility:** [Senate Bill 5275](#), sponsored by Sen. Shelly Short (R- Addy), allows development or redevelopment for building size, scale, use or intensity to be permitted within LAMIRDS, so long as service providers can meet the additional demand associated with development. Development or redevelopment can entail changes in existing use or vacant land, so long as the new use is consistent with local character. Commercial development must be principally designed to serve existing and projected rural population and has certain size limitations.

A few bills considered this session failed to pass the legislature. Notably, despite considerable stakeholder work over the last two sessions, two highly negotiated bills incorporating environmental considerations in the GMA did not pass, once again failing to advance the Senate:

- **GMA Climate Change Goal:** [House Bill 1099](#), sponsored by Rep. Davina Duerr (D- Bothell), would have added climate change mitigation as a goal of the Growth Management Act and established a climate change and resiliency element within the GMA. The bill was stripped in the Senate Ways and Means Committee and moved through the Senate in a version only retaining environmental resiliency components of the legislation. The House chose not to concur on this amendment and a conference committee was selected. The bill came out of conference reinstating most provisions from the House version of the bill, including the climate change goal, greenhouse gas emissions reductions and vehicle miles traveled reductions components. To reach agreement in conference, the bill was amended to include [House Bill 1157](#), providing a credit against the state REET for cities and counties that authorize missing middle housing zones, called “REET density incentive zones”. Despite these adjustments, the House ultimately ran out of time to approve the changes made by the conference committee. The legislation died on Sine Die.
- **Salmon Recovery in the GMA:** [House Bill 1117](#), sponsored by Rep. Debra Lekanoff (D- Bow), would have established salmon recovery as a goal of the GMA and implemented a standard of “net ecological gain” for public projects. This bill was amended many times throughout the process to try and address concerns raised by tribes, local governments, agricultural interests, and other stakeholders. After advancing through the House, the bill stalled in the Ways and Means Committee. The Committee Chair, Sen. Christine Rolfes (D- Bainbridge Island), introduced an amendment in committee that would have stripped the bill, removing mentions of net ecological gain and the salmon recovery goal. However, as the amendment was scheduled to be voted on, Sen. Rolfes declared the proposal “no longer in consideration,” and the bill did not advance.

- **Shoreline Management Act Update Cycle:** [House Bill 1978](#), sponsored by Rep. Davina Duerr (D- Bothell), changed the Shoreline Management Act update cycle from 8 to 10 years. This bill died at opposite chamber-of-origin cutoff, likely due to time constraints.

Body Camera Grant Program

[House Bill 1845](#), sponsored by Rep. Gina Mosbrucker (R- Goldendale), would have established a body camera grant program within the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. Grant funding allocated under the program could be used for capital costs, ongoing maintenance and storage costs, costs associated with storage and public records requests, and costs of hiring personnel to operate the program, so long as the applicant can meet basic requirements (providing training to officers, complying with data collection, able to redact body worn camera footage). The bill did not allocate specific funding for the program, though the fiscal note indicates that WASPC requested \$250,000 for the establishment and allocation of grants this biennium. Should the bill have passed, funding for grant allocations would need to be provided in the operating budget.

Despite bi-partisan support moving through House committees, the bill died at chamber-of-origin floor cutoff on February 15. The operating budget was amended to include \$100,000 to establish this body camera grant program within WASPC; however, funding is not provided for actual grants. The appropriation begins on page 392 of the [operating budget bill](#). The legislature will need to provide funding in the next legislative session for the agency to begin administering grants.

Workforce Housing - .09 Expansion

[Senate Bill 5868](#), sponsored by Sen. Brad Hawkins (R- Chelan) expands allowable uses of .09 funds to include affordable housing. Though the .09 extension bill stalled this session, this bill moved through the legislature with strong bi-partisan support. As introduced, the bill only applied to affordable workforce housing for individuals and families earning between 60 percent of the area median income (AMI) and 120 percent of the AMI. The final version of the bill removes the affordable housing floor of 60 percent AMI, opening the program to affordable housing for all income levels up to 120 percent of the AMI. This use of .09 funds for affordable housing is restricted to nonprofits, housing authorities, counties, or cities.

Open Public Meetings Act

[House Bill 1329](#), sponsored by Rep. Emily Wicks (D- Everett), allows a public agency to hold meetings of its governing body remotely, or with limited in-person attendance, after a state or locally declared emergency. The public must be allowed to listen, in real time, to such meetings. Additionally, any public agency, which held at least some public meetings remotely prior to March 1, 2020, may continue to do so without a declared state of emergency. The effective dates vary based on the section of the bill.

Comprehensive Bill List

As 2022 was the second year of the biennium, bills introduced in 2021 were eligible for consideration, though many did not see action in the 2022 session. Bills passed in the 2021 session are not listed here; these bills may be found in the 2021 End of Session report. Many bills that carried over from 2021 did not receive a hearing in 2022; these bills are not included in the “bills that did not pass” list.

Bills That Passed the Legislature

Bill #	Short Description	Sponsor	Position
E2SHB 1241	Planning under the growth management act.	Duerr	
HB 1329	Concerning the Open Public Meetings Act	Wicks	
E4SHB 1412	Concerning legal financial obligations.	Simmons	
ESHB 1643	Exempting a sale or transfer of real property for affordable housing to a nonprofit entity, housing authority, public corporation, county, or municipal corporation from the real estate excise tax.	Hackney	
E2SHB 1663	Reducing methane emissions from landfills.	Duerr	
ESHB 1673	Concerning broadband infrastructure loans and grants made by the public works board.	Ryu	
SHB 1732	Delaying the implementation of the long-term services and supports trust program by 18 months.	Sullivan	
ESHB 1733	Establishing voluntary exemptions to the long-term services and supports trust program for certain populations.	Paul	
E2SHB 1799	Concerning organic materials management.	Fitzgibbon	
ESHB 1866	Assisting persons receiving community support services through medical assistance programs to receive supportive housing.	Chopp	Support
ESHB 2037	Modifying the standard for use of force by peace officers.	Goodman	

SB 5032	Concerning the reauthorization and improvements to alternative public works contracting procedures.	Hasegawa	
SB 5042	Concerning the effective date of certain actions taken under the growth management act.	Salomon	
2ESSB 5275	Enhancing opportunity in limited areas of more intense rural development.	Short	
SSB 5590	Eliminating the 2022 expiration date of the marine resources advisory council.	Wagoner	
ESSB 5593	Concerning urban growth area boundaries.	Short	
SSB 5722	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in buildings.	Nguyen	
SB 5868	Expanding the use of the rural counties public facilities sales and use tax to include affordable workforce housing.	Hawkins	
SB 5895	Concerning timing restrictions for remedial action grants to local government.	Froct	Support

Bills That Did Not Pass the Legislature

Bill #	Short Description	Sponsor	Position
ESHB 1056	Concerning open public meeting notice requirements and declared emergencies.	Pollet	
E2SHB 1099	Improving the state's climate response through updates to the state's comprehensive planning framework.	Duerr	
E2SHB 1117	Promoting salmon recovery through revisions to the state's comprehensive planning framework.	Lekanoff	Opposed
2SHB 1157	Increasing housing supply through the growth management act and housing density tax incentives for local governments.	Bateman	
2SHB 1202	Addressing meaningful civil remedies for persons injured as a result of police misconduct, including by allowing for an award of attorney fees in addition to damages and injunctive and declaratory relief.	Thai	

ESHB 1333	Providing an extension to the local sales and use tax for public facilities in rural counties.	Tharinger	Support
HB 1337	Concerning accessory dwelling units.	Gregerson	
HB 1565	Providing a benefit increase to certain retirees of the public employees' retirement system plan 1 and the teachers' retirement system plan 1.	Johnson	
ESHB 1660	Concerning accessory dwelling units.	Shewmake	
HB 1702	Accelerating broadband connectivity for Washington.	Boehnke	
HB 1722	Concerning the acceleration of broadband deployment.	Boehnke	
HB 1740	Concerning the authority of the community economic revitalization board.	Taylor	
HB 1774	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in buildings.	Hackney	
HB 1838	Protecting, restoring, and maintaining habitat for salmon recovery.	Lekanoff	Oppose
2SHB 1918	Reducing emissions from outdoor power equipment.	Macri	
HB 1948	Concerning failing water system receivership and rehabilitation.	Steele	
HB 1965	Providing additional support and services for veterans' assistance and for persons with developmental disabilities or mental health needs.	Chapman	Support
HB 1966	Creating a local infrastructure investment program to support the development of affordable housing, workforce housing, and revitalization efforts.	Steele	
HB 1978	Concerning shoreline master program review schedules.	Duerr	
SHB 1981	Concerning local government planning.	Pollet	
HB 1996	Concerning stormwater control facilities and county jurisdiction.	MacEwen	Oppose
HB 2003	Renewing Washington's recycling system and reducing waste.	Donaghy	

SHB 2020	Concerning the creation of affordable and sustainable housing in the state.	Walen	
HB 2026	Implementing a per mile charge on vehicles.	Wicks	
HB 2049	Encouraging construction of affordable housing by eliminating redundancies and streamlining the permitting process.	Barkis	
SHB 2066	Concerning exemptions for infill development under the state environmental policy act.	Barkis	
HB 2093	Increasing county timber tax distributions by reducing the charge for administrative and collection costs.	Abbarno	
ESSB 5122	Concerning the jurisdiction of juvenile court.	Darneille	
SB 5514	Increasing the frequency of county legislative meetings at alternate locations.	Dozier	
SB 5517	Concerning employment of individuals who lawfully consume cannabis.	Keiser	
SSB 5580	Concerning broadband infrastructure loans and grants made by the public works board.	Wellman	
SB 5586	Concerning the authority of the community economic revitalization board.	Frockt	
E2SSB 5597	Concerning the Washington voting rights act.	Saldaña	
SB 5611	Providing an exemption to long-term care insurance for retired veterans and retirement eligible veterans.	Mullet	
SB 5621	Concerning intergovernmental tax charges and conflict resolution regarding water and sewage facilities.	Padden	
SSB 5642	Exempting a sale or transfer of real property for affordable housing to a nonprofit entity, housing authority, public corporation, county, or municipal corporation from the real estate excise tax.	Mullet	
SB 5648	Concerning accessory dwelling units.	Liias	
2SSB 5663	Establishing streamlined procedures for compliance with the State v. Blake decision in order to improve criminal justice system coordination, create efficiencies, and reduce costs.	Dhingra	

<u>SSB 5697</u>	Renewing Washington's recycling system and reducing waste.	Das	
<u>SB 5727</u>	Protecting, restoring, and maintaining habitat for salmon recovery.	Rolfes	Oppose
<u>SB 5731</u> (E2SHB 1799 passed)	Concerning organic materials management.	Das	
<u>SB 5742</u>	Concerning stormwater control facilities and county jurisdiction.	Honeyford	Oppose
<u>SB 5775</u>	Concerning the acceleration of broadband deployment.	Wellman	
<u>SSB 5867</u>	Concerning compassionate and effective strategies to address the homelessness crisis.	Fortunato	Oppose
<u>E2SSB 5885</u>	Concerning marine shoreline habitat.	Salomon	
<u>SB 5921</u>	Increasing county timber tax distributions by reducing the charge for administrative and collection costs.	Braun	
<u>SB 5936</u>	Providing short-term disaster recovery financial assistance to agricultural producers.	Sefzik	
<u>SB 5937</u>	Providing financial assistance to aid impacted communities in the recovery from floods occurring November 2021 through January 2022.	Sefzik	
<u>SB 5971</u>	Concerning the comprehensive plan and implementation of the goals and requirements of the growth management act.	Lovelett	

Appendix A
Skagit County Capital Projects
(Dollars in Thousands)

	New Appropriations
Total Skagit County	8,159
Commerce	
2023 Local and Community Projects #	
Anacortes Family Center (Anacortes)	50
Camp Korey Internet & Telemedicine (Mount Vernon)	330
La Conner Regional Library (La Conner)	640
Library Commons Project (Mount Vernon)	4,000
Pump Station Modernization: Design and Permitting (Mount Vernon)	100
Homeless Youth Facilities #	
Northwest Youth Services (Burlington)	100
Skagit Valley Family YMCA (Mt. Vernon)	495
Infrastructure Projects #	
Alger I-5 Waterline Relocation (Bellingham)	250
Wastewater Lift Stations Improvements/Upgrades (Concrete)	550
Community/Technical College System	
Minor Works - Infrastructure #	644
Recreation and Conservation Office	
Fish Barrier Removal Projects in Skagit County	1,000

Appendix B

Skagit County Transportation Projects – 2022 Supplemental Budget (Dollars in Thousands)

Project	Leg Dist	Prior	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31	Future	Total
Skagit County		70,211	75,848	108,129	93,954	52,379	64,213	87,582	552,316
Projects only in Skagit County		7,623	6,038	4,293	15,920	24,195	9,212	9,339	76,620
Route WSF - Terminal Improvements		6,730	82	0	0	0	0	0	6,812
020 Anacortes Tml Improvement - 902020D	40	6,730	82	0	0	0	0	0	6,812
Route WSF - Terminal Preservation		409	5,589	4,293	15,520	23,267	6,040	9,339	64,457
020 Anacortes Tml Preservation - 902020C	40	409	5,589	4,293	15,520	23,267	6,040	9,339	64,457
Route Connecting Washington - Pedestrian & Bike Projects		0	0	0	400	928	3,172	0	4,500
000 Guemes Channel Trail - G2000020	40	0	0	0	0	328	3,172	0	3,500
000 Trestle - Park & Ride - Trail - G2000025	40	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	250
000 Washington Park to Ferry Terminal - Trail - G2000026	40	0	0	0	150	600	0	0	750
Route Other		484	367	0	0	0	0	0	851
000 Jones/John Liner Road BNSF Railroad Undercrossing - L2000361	39	484	367	0	0	0	0	0	851
Route I-5, Whatcom/Skagit County - Improvements		1,136	6,313	13,520	0	0	0	0	20,969

Appendix C

Skagit County Transportation Projects – 2022 Revenue Package (Dollars in Thousands)

Project		Leg Dist	Prior	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31	Future	Total
10th Legislative District 010			0	0	0	0	0	0	10,830	10,830
Projects only in 10th Legislative District			0	0	0	0	0	0	10,830	10,830
Route	Local Programs - Pedestrian Safety		0	0	0	0	0	0	3,520	3,520
Route	Transit Projects		0	0	0	0	0	0	7,310	7,310
39th Legislative District 039			0	1,000	529	0	0	0	9,474	11,003
Projects only in 39th Legislative District			0	0	529	0	0	0	474	1,003
Route	Local Programs - Pedestrian Safety		0	0	0	0	0	0	474	474
000	Cascade Elementary Safe Routes to School - L4000211	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	474
Route	Other		0	0	529	0	0	0	0	529
530	Sauk-Suiattle Commuter Bus - L1000318	39	0	0	529	0	0	0	0	529
40th Legislative District 040			0	10,000	0	0	0	0	1,198,700	1,208,700
Projects only in 40th Legislative District			0	0	0	0	0	0	19,000	19,000
Route	Local Programs - Other Projects		0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	14,000
000	Guemes Ferry Boat Replacement Project (All Electric) - L4000124	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	14,000
Route	Transit Projects		0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
000	Skagit Transit Maintenance Operations and Administration Facility - L4000212	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
Note: Funding for the following project(s) covers multiple locations.			0	10,000	0	0	0	0	1,179,700	1,189,700
Route	WSF - New Vessels		0	0	0	0	0	0	836,700	836,700
000	Hybrid Electric Vessel Construction - L2021073	23, 26, 32, 34, 40	0	0	0	0	0	0	836,700	836,700
000	Vessel & Terminal Electrification - L4000072	23, 26, 32, 34, 40	0	0	0	0	0	0	193,000	193,000