



## **Snohomish County 2021 End of Session Report**

Dear Snohomish County Council and Executive Somers,

It was our pleasure to advocate for Snohomish County during the 2021 legislative session, which will go down in the history books as unlike any other. The Legislature met in a virtual format for the entire session, keeping the capitol campus closed to everyone except a handful of staff and legislative leaders. This made the 105-day “long” session especially long as video screens, text messages, phone calls and emails replaced face-to-face meetings.

Despite these challenges, we are pleased that the County was successful in advancing its legislative priorities: securing the full \$2.5 million requested in the capital budget for the Snohomish County Food and Farming Center; receiving \$1.5 million/year for FY 2022-23 for the Regional Apprenticeship Partnership Program; and remaining well-positioned to fund many of our regional transportation priority projects in a transportation revenue package. The County also secured a hard-won exemption from changes mandated in House Bill 1152, which would have required restructuring the County’s local board of health – one of two counties receiving this exemption. This success would not have been possible without an active and supportive legislative delegation: Sen. Derek Stanford, Sen. Ron Muzzall, Sen. Marko Liias, Sen. Jesse Salomon, Sen. June Robinson, Sen. Keith Wagoner, Sen. Steve Hobbs, Rep. Davina Duerr, Rep. Shelly Kloba, Rep. Greg Gilday, Rep. Dave Paul, Rep. Strom Peterson, Rep. Lillian Ortiz-Self, Rep. Cindy Ryu, Rep. Lauren Davis, Rep. Emily Wicks, Rep. Mike Sells, Rep. Robert Sutherland, Rep. Carolyn Eslick, Rep. John Lovick, and Rep. April Berg. We encourage you to express the County’s gratitude to the delegation.

Now that session is officially over, attention has turned implementing the actions of the Legislature and preparing for the 2022 elections. Members to the State Redistricting Commission have been appointed by the Legislature and will be submitting their proposed redistricting plan to the Legislature in 2022. The Legislature will consider and adopt a redistricting plan for use in the 2022 election.

The 2022 legislative session will be the second of the two-year legislative biennium. Democrats will retain control of the House, Senate, and Governor’s mansion, and the Legislature will consider making adjustments to their biennial budgets. In addition to new policy proposals, any bills that were not adopted by the Legislature in 2021 can be considered again.

The ever-changing political climate requires adaptive and consistent advocacy. We look forward to working with Snohomish County throughout the interim months to continue advancing the County’s priorities and preparing for the 2022 legislative session.

Thank you,

Josh Weiss and Annika Vaughn

## Overview of the 2021 Legislative Session

The 2021 Legislature convened for a 105-day session that was conducted almost entirely virtually. Due to the virtual format, legislators were encouraged to limit the number of bills introduced. Legislators considered over 1,500 bills this session and approved 340. By comparison, this is about half as many bills introduced, and about 100 fewer to get approved, than would occur in an average year.

As the first year of the two-year legislative biennium, the Legislature was tasked with developing biennial operating, capital, and transportation budgets. This task became even more monumental when the federal government approved the American Rescue Plan Act, providing the state with \$4.25 billion in federal assistance that must be spent by December 31, 2024.

As the majority party, Democrats set the policy agenda for the 2021 session, indicating that they were focused on four main areas: 1) responding to the COVID-19 pandemic; 2) encouraging economic recovery; 3) addressing racial equity; and 4) mitigating climate change. Significant legislation passed on all four fronts. Significant policy changes included approving a capital gains tax, a working family tax credit, a low carbon fuel standard, a cap-and-trade system, a slate of a dozen police reform bills, a new approach to prosecuting and treating controlled substance addiction, elimination of the “three strikes you’re out” sentencing policy, a new 9-8-8 mental health system... and more.

Legislative highlights and summaries of each budget follow.

### 2021 Operating Budget

The state’s operating budget funds all state agency operations, including K-12, higher education, human service programs, and more. Leading up to the beginning of the legislative session, there were concerns that the operating budget would face a significant revenue shortfall. However, the March economic revenue forecast reflected a rebound from the pandemic. This, combined with revenue from the federal government, provided the state with revenue to have one of the largest increases in state budgeting in recent history. The 2021-23 operating budget appropriates \$59.2 billion – a \$3.2 billion increase over last biennium. The budget also assumes \$415 million in capital gains revenue (Senate Bill 5096). \$1 billion in federal funds are transferred to the Washington Rescue Plan Transition Account to be later appropriated to respond to COVID-19 impacts, and \$1.8 billion is transferred from the Budget Stabilization Account to the state general fund. The four-year budget outlook projects that the state will end the 2023-2025 biennium with over \$1 billion in reserves.

Major expenditures include:

- \$800 million to reduce unfunded liability in the Teachers Retirement System.
- \$517 million in state and federal funds to increase behavioral health services, including provider rate increases, community supports, and crisis teams.
- \$298 million in state and federal dollars to fund the Fair Start Act, which includes a variety of early learning and childcare initiatives.
- \$292 million for housing, rental, and related services.
- \$261 million to implement the working families tax credit.

- \$133 million for housing and homelessness through revenue raised by HB 1277 (filing fee for eviction prevention and housing stability services).
- \$125 million in state funds for wildfire preparedness, prevention, and protection activity.

Despite fears of cuts to integral local government programs, the legislature passed a strong operating budget retaining shared revenues. All of the typical sources of local government revenue (such as liquor revenue) are fully funded. In addition, the legislature does not transfer resources out of the Public Works Assistance Account to the Education Legacy Account.

While the final budget does not provide the same level of funding to the city and county assistance accounts for the cost of new requirements since 2020 (\$144 million in the House proposal), it does provide \$20 million for cities and \$30 million for counties. The budget specifically references the cost of new criminal justice requirements.

Snohomish County will also be interested in the following appropriations:

- \$147 million for Foundational Public Health Services.
- \$8 million for distribution to local courts for the cost of court appointed attorney and visitor requirements under the Uniform Guardianship Act in fiscal year 2022.
- \$11 million for financial assistance to counties for enhanced 911 activities.
- \$3 million for the Criminal Justice Training Commission for five additional BLEA classes in 2022 and 2023. Three classes each year must be held in Spokane. A total of 15 BLEA classes per year will be held.
- Nearly \$3 million is provided to the Department of Commerce to implement House Bill 1170 (manufacturing).
- \$200,000 is provided to the Department of Commerce to prepare a biennial report on incompatible developments near military bases under RCW 43.330.520.
- \$500,000 is provided for the Department of Commerce to appoint and maintain an aviation and aerospace advisory committee to generally advise the director of the department and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation on matters related to aviation and aerospace in Washington state. The advisory committee must develop recommendations regarding operating budget and capital budget requests relating to aviation and aerospace needs, and strategies to enhance the safe and effective use of public use airports and aerospace facilities in Washington state. Counties have two seats on the committee.
- \$6 million for a grant program to reimburse local governments for eligible costs of providing emergency non-congregate sheltering during the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- \$450,000 to the Department of Commerce to convene a workgroup to make recommendations on reforms to the GMA, SEPA, and other elements of the statewide growth policy framework. The workgroup is required to build on findings from previous efforts, including the UW-led GMA workgroup funded in the 2020 legislative session, the Ruckelshaus Center “Roadmap to Washington’s Future” report published in 2019, and the state Environmental Justice Task Force report issued in 2020. Counties and cities are provided representation in the workgroup. The workgroup must emphasize and consider the experiences of marginalized individuals and communities. Recommendations are due prior to the 2022 legislative session.

- \$2.303 million/biennium to continue the tax structure workgroup, initially authorized in the 2017 legislative session. The work group is directed to finalize policy recommendations and develop legislation to implement modifications to the tax structure by December 31, 2022. Though a current legislature is not authorized to commit action from future legislatures, the budget states that it is the legislature's intent to consider these proposals during the 2023 session. If the proposal is not adopted in the 2023 session the work group is directed to host at least three public meetings to collect feedback on the legislation and modify the proposal based on the feedback. The budget again states that it is the intent of the legislature during the 2024 session to consider this modified proposal. The work group is further directed to submit a final report that is a compilation of all prior reports by December 31, 2024, prior to the 2025 session.
- A legislative task force on jail standards is created to review the adequacy of standards used by local jails. The task force is required to compare data on jails including square footage of living space, jail capacity, average daily populations, medical and dental services, mental health services, treatment programming options, accreditation status, use of force incidents, and in-custody deaths. The review will also include revenue sources and funding mechanisms used by other states. The task force must make recommendations on statewide minimum jail standards and report its findings by June 30, 2023. Both cities and counties are included on the task force.

## **2021 Capital Budget**

The biennial capital budget funds brick and mortar construction, excluding transportation. The Legislature allocates \$6.3 billion for the 2021-23 biennial capital budget, in which \$3.9 billion is from general obligation bonds, making it the largest capital budget in recent history. The remaining \$2.4 billion consists of \$589 million in federal stimulus funds, \$275 million in Model Toxics Control Accounts, \$255 million in alternative financing, and \$1.2 billion in other funds. Due to the passage of the federal American Rescue Plan Act, the budget appropriates \$189 million from the Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund for projects that support work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options in response to the pandemic. Additionally, \$400 million is allocated to the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund to make necessary investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.

Expenditures of note include:

- \$175 million through the Housing Trust Fund; \$174.9 million in additional housing and shelter funding.
- \$95.2 million for community-based behavioral health facilities, and \$333 million for state mental health facilities.
- \$411 million for broadband infrastructure.
- \$129 million for the Public Works Assistance Account.
- \$14 million for Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance grants.
- \$25 million for Community Economic Revitalization Board capital construction projects.
- \$40 million for streamflow restoration programs enacted after the Supreme Court's Hirst decision.
- \$80 million for Salmon Recovery Funding Board programs.

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

### 2021 Supplemental Transportation Budget

Transportation revenues were hit hardest throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and have been slow to rebound. Prior to the beginning of the legislative session, the Washington State Supreme Court overturned I-976, which would have limited car tabs to \$30. This meant that the state could budget car tab revenues that it had otherwise not planned to receive. Even with these resources, a revenue shortfall due to the impacts of the pandemic remained, and a need to invest significant funding in replacement state-owned culverts. This shortfall combined with significant statewide demand for transportation investments in preservation and maintenance and new projects prompted a great deal of discussion about a transportation revenue package.

Unfortunately, an agreement was not reached on a revenue package. Instead, the Legislature adopted a 2021-23 Transportation Budget that used federal funds to continue projects that have already been allocated funds and to fund the replacement of state-owned culverts. The total 2021-23 Transportation Budget was \$11.7 billion, with \$1.126 billion allocated to fish barrier correction using a watershed approach.

Notably, the two bills authorizing a low carbon fuel standard and the cap-and-invest systems include language delaying the effective date of enforcing compliance with the program until the Legislature enacts a state a gas tax increase of at least five cents. The Legislature did not reach agreement on a transportation revenue package – several legislators are now stating that they plan to return for a special session later this year to adopt a revenue package.

There were several transportation revenue package proposals released during the 2021 legislative session; however, the two with the most momentum came from the House Transportation Committee Chair, Rep. Jake Fey (D- Tacoma) who released a framework for the *Miles Ahead* proposal, and the Senate Transportation Committee Chair, Sen. Steve Hobbs (D- Lake Stevens), who introduced bills proposing the *Forward Washington* proposal. The notable differences between these two proposals that prevented an agreement on a single proposal included: 1) how high the gas tax should be increased; 2) whether cap-and-trade revenues should be spent only on projects that reduce carbon in the transportation sector, or all transportation projects; 3) the level of investment in preservation and maintenance. The chart below outlines a general comparison of the two proposals:

|                            | <b>House – “Miles Ahead WA”<br/>(Mar. 2021)</b>   | <b>Senate – “Forward WA”<br/>(Mar. 2021)</b>      |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Revenue Raised             | \$22 billion<br>(includes bonding)                | \$17.826 billion<br>(includes bonding)            |
| Revenue Sources            | Cap-and-Invest Revenue, Gas Tax,<br>Other Sources | Cap-and-Invest Revenue, Gas Tax,<br>Other Sources |
| State & Local Projects     | \$6.1 billion                                     | \$2.57 billion                                    |
| Maintenance & Preservation | \$4.6 billion*                                    | \$6.29 billion                                    |
| Culverts                   | \$2.566 billion                                   | \$2.35 billion                                    |
| TIB                        | \$828 million                                     | \$100 million                                     |
| CRAB                       | \$582 million                                     | \$80 million                                      |

A list of transportation projects funded in Snohomish County is included as Appendix B to this report.

## 2021 Legislative Priorities

### Snohomish County Food and Farming Center

Snohomish County requested \$2.5 million in the capital budget to construct the Snohomish County Food and Farming Center. The total project cost is \$6 million; \$2.5 million requested this session would fund two of the project's components, a food processing, aggregation, and distribution center, and preliminary engineering and design of a commercial kitchen. Recognizing the sizable price tag for a single local community project, our work began on this request early in the 2020 interim. The County briefed the delegation on this request several times, receiving strong support and recognition from members well in advance of session. Additionally, prior to legislative session, the Governor indicated he would be proposing a robust capital budget – borrowing future bond capacity – to stimulate the struggling COVID-19 economy. Though the Governor's budget usually does not fund local capital projects, the unusually large budget provided a unique opportunity for this project to receive funding. In November, GTHGA and County staff met with the Office of Financial Management (OFM) capital budget staff and sent a letter in support of the project to OFM Director, David Schumacher. This effort paid off: the Governor included \$2.5 million for the project in his proposed capital budget. Additionally, our efforts to brief the delegation on this project over the interim allowed us to secure a legislative sponsor before session began. Rep. April Berg (D- Mill Creek) was an extremely enthusiastic prime sponsor for the project, working with community groups and local farmers to garner support for the project. GTHGA distributed capital budget forms to County staff to complete in the first weeks of session.

Once session began, GTHGA worked to secure a sponsor in the Senate, targeting either Sen. Steve Hobbs (D- Lake Stevens) or Sen. June Robinson (D- Everett), as the project serves their districts most directly. While Sen. Hobbs supported of the project, he was reluctant to sponsor the request in addition to his duties as Transportation Chair, especially as efforts to pass a transportation revenue package ramped up. GTHGA met with Sen. Robinson to address some concerns around the funding of the project, clarifying project financials and projected use. With these items addressed, Sen. Robinson agreed to sponsor the request. Meanwhile, County staff worked to re-draft capital budget forms to refine the project scope for this phase of funding. The second week of February, we submitted forms in both the House and the Senate, with Rep. April Berg prime sponsoring in the House, Rep. Carolyn Eslick (R- Sultan) co-sponsoring the request in the House, and Sen. June Robinson (D- Everett) sponsoring the request in the Senate.

With bi-partisan, cross-district sponsorship, and full funding in the Governor's proposed budget, we were confident that the Food and Farming Center would receive funding in the proposed House and Senate budgets. This was confirmed when both chambers released their capital budget proposals the week of March 22<sup>nd</sup>. As anticipated, the House and Senate capital budgets included funding for the project, though at different funding levels: the House included \$2.55 million for the project, while the Senate provided \$1.5 million. As budget concurrence began, GTHGA distributed a letter to capital budget writers requesting the inclusion of funding at the House level in the final budget. The final capital budget was released on April 22<sup>nd</sup> and provided \$2.55 million for the Food and Farming Center! The appropriation may be found here: [page 63 of the capital budget](#).

## Workforce Retraining

### *Regional Apprenticeship Pathways Program*

Snohomish County received \$1.5 million in the 2019 – 2021 biennium in the 2019 operating budget to establish the Regional Apprenticeship Pathways (RAP) Program as a pilot. This legislative session, the County requested continuation of the \$1.5 million/biennium awarded for the program to fund ongoing programmatic costs. Anticipating state revenue reductions due to COVID-19, operating budget writers discouraged operating budget requests in the 2021 legislative session, threatening possible cuts to existing programs. Since this program was funded as a pilot program, continuation of the \$1.5 million awarded would be considered a “new” program, as the funding allocation would not be carried over as part of the maintenance operating budget. For these reasons, GTHGA, Councilmember Nehring, and County staff began garnering support for this request early.

Over the interim, we began our outreach with previous sponsors Rep. Mike Sells (D- Everett) and Sen. June Robinson (D- Everett). Rep. Sells agreed to put forward the request in the House. We briefed other members of the delegation at our interim legislative meetings. Anticipating difficulty securing “new” programmatic funding, we also attempted to fund the program in the Governor’s proposed operating budget. GTHGA and County staff met with Governor’s Office staff in November to discuss the program in depth, following up with a detailed letter about the program and funding needs. Governor’s office staff was reticent to provide further funding for the program, believing it needed to be self-sustaining using enrolment funds or funding tied to the state Career Launch program. Consequently, RAP was not included in the Governor’s proposed budget.

Early in session, the House College and Workforce Development Committee held a work session on apprenticeship programs, featuring the RAP program. Councilmember Nehring and Anne Carnell from the Marysville School District participated in the work session, highlighting the program’s progress since being funded in the 2019 legislative session. The presentation focused on equity efforts, program growth and goals met, and next steps for RAP, segueing into the County’s funding request to renew the program. Following the work session, GTHGA, Councilmember Nehring, and Russell Wiita from Councilmember Nehring’s office met with Rep. Vandana Slatter (D- Bellevue), Chair of the College and Workforce Development Committee, discuss RAP in more detail. Rep. Slatter was an integral player in putting together the Workforce Education Investment Account, which funds the RAP program. She was very supportive of the program and agreed to help advocate for continued funding if the opportunity arose. After the meeting, we followed up with materials on the program’s progress and financial details to aid her advocacy.

With a House sponsor confirmed, GTHGA worked to secure Sen. Robinson’s sponsorship in the Senate. She agreed, and GTHGA worked with County and Marysville School District staff to draft a Senate operating budget form. We sent Sen. Robinson’s office the finalized form and a letter providing detail on the program to submit to operating budget writers. Meanwhile, we provided a similar House request form and letter to Rep. Sells to submit in the House. Councilmember Nehring and Mr. Wiita met with Sen. Keith Wagoner (R- Sedro-Woolley) on the proposal, who agreed to cosponsor the request. GTHGA worked with Councilmember Nehring’s office to send the completed operating budget forms to Sen. Wagoner’s office.

As session progressed, it became clear that the Legislature would have unanticipated operating budget capacity. This rumor was confirmed following the March 17<sup>th</sup> revenue forecast, which projected

an additional \$300 million in unanticipated revenues for this biennium compared to the February 2020 pre-pandemic revenue forecast. Both chambers released their operating budget proposals the week of March 22<sup>nd</sup>. Both the House and Senate operating budget proposals included \$1.5 million for the RAP program; however, it was unclear whether the funding was one-time or ongoing. GTHGA reached out to budget staff to confirm, and unfortunately, both the House and Senate proposals included one-time funding for the program. Councilmember Nehring connected with Rep. Sells following budget release, who indicated that over the interim, we will need to work on a strategy to secure ongoing funding for the program.

With both proposed budgets providing funding, it was unsurprising that the final operating budget, released on Saturday, April 24<sup>th</sup>, also included the requested \$1.5 million. The proviso may be found here: [operating budget, page 372](#). For more detail, see the [agency summary on page 376](#), which indicates the funding is one-time for the 2021-23 biennium.

### *Career Crossing Program*

Snohomish County requested \$375,000 in one-time operating budget funding for the Career Crossing Pilot Program. The pilot program would establish a 12-to-24-month workforce re-training program for 25 dislocated workers, providing skill development, training, and wrap around services— including childcare and transportation support— to facilitate transition into high-demand and higher-paying careers. We briefed legislators on this request at the Legislative Breakfast in December. While feedback on the program concept was generally positive, there was confusion among the delegation regarding the County's role in workforce initiatives, how the pilot would be administered, and how the program differs from existing federal workforce retraining programs. Rep. Dave Paul (D- Oak Harbor) expressed interest in the program at the briefing; accordingly, GTHGA scheduled a meeting between ourselves, Rep. Paul, and James Henderson, Chief of Economic and Workforce Development Initiatives in the County Executive's Office to discuss this proposal in detail within the first weeks of session, hoping to secure Rep. Paul's sponsorship.

Once session began, we worked with Mr. Henderson to draft a memo providing responses to legislators' questions posed at the Legislative Breakfast. The memo addressed topics such as participant selection process, differences between this program and federal and state workforce retraining programs, scaling the pilot program, expenditure breakdown, and more. The Governor's proposed operating budget also included approximately \$15 million to bolster an existing workforce retraining program, the Job Skills Program, which provides workforce retraining to workers displaced by technology and other changes. We provided detail on this program to Mr. Henderson, who also outlined possible synergies between the Career Crossing Pilot and the Job Skills Program in the memo to legislators. We planned to distribute this memo and schedule follow up meetings with delegation members Rep. Mike Sells (D- Everett), Sen. June Robinson (D- Everett), and Rep. April Berg (D- Mill Creek).

GTHGA and Mr. Henderson met with Rep. Paul in late January, running through the memo and discussing the program details and financials in greater detail. Rep. Paul indicated his support for the program and asked for additional time to determine follow up steps. Following this meeting, GTHGA prepared a short summary of the program highlights and budget proviso language for the request to submit to operating budget writers.



Unfortunately, Rep. Paul decided not to sponsor the request, determining that the program would be better put forward by a delegation member representing Everett. While many delegation members representing Everett would be great sponsors for this program, these legislators were leading other County initiatives. GTHGA reached out to Sen. Steve Hobbs's (D- Lake Stevens) office to see if he would be willing to sponsor the program, but his transportation duties limited his capacity to advocate for an operating budget request. Ultimately, the County agreed to put this request on hold this session.

With many legislators unfamiliar with County workforce training efforts, Sen. Hobbs suggested that the program would be better served once delegation members have more exposure to the program's purpose, intersection with existing programs, and financial details. His office recommended bringing this proposal forward next year as a bill to provide more opportunities for legislators to engage with the proposal. Should the County wish to pursue this program next legislative session, we will need to engage delegation members throughout this interim.

### Transportation

Snohomish County supports strong state investment in infrastructure, requesting \$3.8 billion for the critical projects included in Snohomish County's 2021 Regional Priority Project List. Legislators entered this session anticipating transportation revenue loss totaling \$523.6 million this biennium and \$234 million next biennium. To address these shortfalls, both Transportation Committee Chairs, Rep. Jake Fey (D- Tacoma) and Sen. Steve Hobbs (D- Lake Stevens), ramped up efforts to garner support of a new revenue package over the interim. Anticipating a dynamic session in the transportation arena, GTHGA convened a Snohomish County Transportation Advocates group to ensure coordination on advocacy efforts. The group met for the first time in January and coordinated throughout legislative session. Partners included lobbyist representation from Economic Alliance Snohomish County, Community Transit, Snohomish County cities, Sound Transit, labor, and the Association of Washington Business. Rep. Fey unveiled a balance sheet and key investments made in his revenue package proposal on January 19. As initially released, the proposal did not specify which projects would receive funding. The following week, Sen. Hobbs released a revised version of his *Forward Washington* package, holding a work session for public comment on the proposal on January 28. As in previous versions, the proposal made significant investments in Snohomish County – particularly in the US 2 Trestle, funded at \$1.8 billion.

On January 11, the Office of Financial Management directed the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) to delay projects scheduled to be advertised for bids until the Governor and Legislature agreed on a plan for the 2021-23 transportation budget. The delay only affected WSDOT highway expansion projects scheduled to be advertised for bids, not projects that are already under contract. Unfortunately, this included three key County projects: SR 9/SR 204 Intersection - Improvements (Stage 2); SR 9/South Lake Stevens Road - Intersection Improvements; and the I-5/NB Marine View Dr to SR 529 project. GTHGA worked with the County and Snohomish County Transportation Advocates group to send a letter to the Governor's Office and transportation budget leadership requesting removal of the hold on projects. Additionally, GTHGA worked with the group to coordinate testimony for the hearing on Sen. Hobbs's revenue package proposal. Kelly Snyder, Public Works Director, testified at the hearing, thanking Sen. Hobbs for the investments made in Snohomish County while requesting resumption of work on paused County projects. Fortunately, the pause was lifted on January 28.

In February, GTHGA and County Public Works staff joined other Snohomish County lobbyists to develop a strategy for advocating for the US 2 Trestle project. The meeting was coordinated by Rep. John Lovick (D- Mill Creek) and Rep. Wicks (D- Everett). Rep. Wicks ultimately led efforts in the House on Snohomish County transportation requests and was a strong partner on our priorities throughout session. It became clear at the meeting that the House and Senate Transportation Chairs prioritized this project differently, and that coalition building among non-delegation members was important to securing full funding for the project in a negotiated revenue package.

Shortly after revenue package proposals were released, the House and Senate Transportation Committees released transportation request forms for local projects. With twenty-four projects included on the Regional Priority list, GTHGA worked with our Snohomish County Transportation Advocates group to divide request submission. Ultimately, County partners submitted eleven projects while the County submitted the remaining thirteen projects. GTHGA and Councilmembers reached out to members of the delegation to secure sponsors for our requests. Meanwhile, County Public Works staff completed House and Senate request forms for the projects. GTHGA drafted cover letters for each project to accompany requests in the House. Once materials were finalized, we sent each sponsor their respective request form(s), cover letter(s), and 2021 Regional Priority Project list to be submitted the week of February 15.

The finalized list of projects and sponsors as submitted is as follows. Projects submitted by the County are bolded.

|          | Project Name   | Lead Agency             | Legislative District                    | Sponsors  |
|----------|--|-------------------------|---|---|
| <b>A</b> | <b>I-5 - (164th St SW Texas T) \$85 M</b>                        | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>38<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup></b> | <b>Sen. Lias<br/>Rep. Wicks</b>   |
| B        | I-5 - (Poplar Wy Bridge) \$39 M<br>(included in Forward WA)      | Lynnwood                | 21 <sup>st</sup>                        | Rep. Ryu<br>Rep. Davis  |
| <b>C</b> | <b>I-5 @ SR 96/128th St SW Interchange \$142 M</b>               | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>21<sup>st</sup></b>                  | <b>Sen. Lias<br/>Rep. Ortiz-Self</b>  |
| <b>D</b> | <b>SR 9 - (176th to SR 96 Widening) \$65 M</b>                   | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>1<sup>st</sup></b>                   | <b>Included in Forward WA – No Senate request form submitted.<br/>Rep. Kloba</b>        |
| <b>E</b> | <b>US 2 - (US 2/SR 9 Interch Interim Improve) \$9 M</b>          | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>44<sup>th</sup></b>                  | <b>Sen. Hobbs<br/>Rep. Berg</b>   |
| F        | US 2 - (Trestle Replacement) \$1.8 B<br>(included in Forward WA) | Lake Stevens            | 38 <sup>th</sup> , 44 <sup>th</sup>     | Included in Forward WA – No Senate request form submitted.<br>Rep. Lovick<br>Rep. Wicks |

|          |  |                         |   |   |
|----------|--|-------------------------|---|---|
|          |  |                         |   | Rep. Sells<br>Rep. Berg   |
| <b>G</b> | <b>US 2 - Corridor Study \$2 M</b>                                     | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>39<sup>th</sup></b>                                      | <b>Sen. Wagoner<br/>Rep. Eslick</b>   |
| <b>H</b> | <b>US 2 Design - Corr Widen,<br/>Monroe to Sultan \$10 M</b>           | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>39<sup>th</sup></b>                                      | <b>Sen. Wagoner<br/>Rep. Eslick</b>   |
| <b>I</b> | <b>US 2 Monroe Bypass \$410 M</b>                                      | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>39<sup>th</sup></b>                                      | <b>Included in<br/>Forward WA –<br/>No Senate form<br/>submitted.<br/>Rep. Eslick</b> |
| J        | SR 522 - (Interch & Widen) \$157 M <u>(included in Forward WA)</u>     | Monroe                  | 39 <sup>th</sup>  | Included in Forward WA – No Senate form submitted. Rep. Eslick                        |
| <b>K</b> | <b>I-405 - (Second Express HOT Lane - SR 527 to I-5)</b>               | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>1<sup>st</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>,<br/>32<sup>nd</sup></b> | <b>Sen. Liias<br/>Rep. Ortiz-Self</b>   |
| <b>L</b> | <b>SR 524 - (Widening) \$100 M</b>                                     | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>21<sup>st</sup></b>                                      | <b>Sen. Robinson<br/>Rep. Ortiz-Self</b>  |
| M        | SR 527 - (Improve Supporting BRT) \$7 M                                | Bothell                 | 1 <sup>st</sup>   | Sen. Stanford<br>Rep. Duerr   |
| N        | SR 99 Revitalization Project - \$184 M                                 | Edmonds                 | 32 <sup>nd</sup>  | Sen. Liias<br>Rep. Ortiz-Self   |
| O        | SR 99 - BAT Lanes (148th St SW - Airport Rd) \$25 M                    | Everett                 | 32 <sup>nd</sup> , 38 <sup>th</sup>                         | Sen. Robinson;<br>Sen. Liias<br>Rep. Wicks  |
| P        | SR 530 - (Island Crossing Improve) \$5.5 M                             | Arlington               | 39 <sup>th</sup>  | Sen. Wagoner<br>Rep. Eslick   |
| Q        | SR 531 Widen: 67th Av NE to SR 9 - Arlington \$50 M                    | Arlington               | 39 <sup>th</sup>  | Sen. Wagoner<br>Rep. Eslick   |
| R        | Grove St. Railroad Overcrossing \$24 M <u>(included in Forward WA)</u> | Marysville              | 38 <sup>th</sup>  | Included in Forward WA – No Senate form submitted. Rep. Wicks                         |
| <b>S</b> | <b>84th St NE Improve: SR 9 to SR 92 \$2 M</b>                         | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>39<sup>th</sup>, 44<sup>th</sup></b>                     | <b>Sen. Wagoner<br/>Rep. Eslick</b>   |
| T        | Paine Field Access (100th St SW) \$6.9 M                               | Everett                 | 38 <sup>th</sup>  | Sen. Robinson<br>Rep. Wicks   |
| <b>U</b> | <b>Alderwood Mall Pwy: SR 525 to 168th St SW \$1 M</b>                 | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>32<sup>nd</sup></b>                                      | <b>Sen. Liias<br/>Rep. Ryu</b>  |
| <b>V</b> | <b>36 Av W/35 Av W: 164 St SW - SR 99 \$6.3 M</b>                      | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>21<sup>st</sup></b>                                      | <b>Sen. Liias<br/>Rep. Ortiz-Self</b>   |

|   |   |                         |   |   |
|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|
| W | Community Transit Swift BRT Network \$235 M           | Community Transit       | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 38 <sup>th</sup> , 44 <sup>th</sup> | Rep. Lovick<br>Rep. Duerr<br>Rep. Wicks |
| X | <b>Snohomish County (Local PW Assist. Fund) \$1 M</b> | <b>Snohomish County</b> | <b>County Wide</b>                                    | <b>Rep. Ryu</b>                         |

As Chair Fey developed a project list for his proposal, GTHGA, Ms. Snyder, and County Engineer Doug McCormick met with Rep. Wicks to provide additional detail on the County’s transportation requests. Committee leadership assigned Rep. Wicks the job of prioritizing requests submitted by the 21<sup>st</sup>, 39<sup>th</sup>, 38<sup>th</sup>, and 44<sup>th</sup> legislative delegations. Projects submitted by members of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 32<sup>nd</sup> legislative delegations were assigned to Rep. Bill Ramos (D- Issaquah). While we did not rank the list of projects for Rep. Wicks, Ms. Snyder and Mr. McCormick were able to provide additional context on the County’s projects to inform her project ranking. GTHGA reached out to Rep. Ramos to schedule a similar meeting for projects submitted by members in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 32<sup>nd</sup> LDs, though Rep. Ramos declined to meet. We thanked delegation members for submitting the County’s projects at our March 12 delegation coordination call including Rep. Ortiz-Self, Rep. Berg, Rep. Lovick, Rep. Eslick, and Rep. Wicks.

Both chambers released their transportation budget proposals the week of March 22. Proposals were “current law,” reflecting no additional revenue. While federal funding was used to backfill revenue loss to balance the budget, both the House and Senate proposals delayed certain projects to offset significant revenue loss. GTHGA and County staff reached out to WSDOT to ensure that schedule changes did not significantly affect County projects, who confirmed that the budgets did not harm existing County projects, including Connecting Washington projects.

In the last month of session, transportation chairs rushed to advance their respective revenue package proposals while moving the current law budget. Rep. Fey released an updated framework and project list for his *Miles Ahead Washington* proposal on March 31. The proposal funded 10 of the County’s priority projects, investing a total of \$1.037 billion in the County. Soon after, Sen. Hobbs released an updated version of his *Forward Washington* proposal, including an updated project list. The revised proposal invested almost \$2.2 billion in Snohomish County, funding 14 of the County priority projects.

Before the House proposal was released, GTHGA and County Public Works staff met with Rep. Wicks, who informed us that the US 2 Trestle would be funded below the Senate proposal: the project is funded at \$800 million in the House compared to the \$1.8 billion in the Senate. Following this meeting, Rep. Wicks convened GTHGA state and federal representatives, the City of Lake Stevens’s lobbyist and staff, Rep. Lovick, Sen. Hobbs, Senate Transportation Committee staff, and staff from Rep. Larsen and Rep. DelBene’s offices to discuss the funding disparity for the Trestle and possible federal funding opportunities. Sen. Hobbs asked the County to push for the \$1.8 billion provided in his package. Rep. Wicks cautioned against this approach, indicating that Rep. Fey would not fund the project above \$1 billion. To satisfy both members, the County testified in support of both proposals at three budget hearings: on the House proposal April 1, and on the Senate proposal on April 6 and April 12. At the House hearing, we focused on thanking Rep. Fey for the investments made in the region while highlighting the need for additional funding for the Trestle. We worked with partners, including the Cities of Lake Stevens and Everett and SCCIT to assemble panels for the Senate hearings. At

these hearings, our testimony focused on the significant investments made in the US 2 Trestle and other county projects. Additionally, we distributed a regional letter emphasizing the need for strong investment in the Trestle, preferably at the \$1.8 billion funded in the Senate proposal.

Ultimately, the Legislature was not successful in passing a revenue package this session, and a negotiated current law transportation budget was adopted. Transportation revenue package discussions will continue through the interim and into the next legislative session. While cross-chamber disparities exist, the County's priority projects fared well in both revenue package proposals. Our work this session has laid the groundwork to ensure Snohomish County is well positioned when a revenue package passes.

#### COVID-19 Relief and Recovery:

##### *Responding to House Bill 1152: Public Health Restructure Proposal*

Rep. Marcus Riccelli (D- Spokane) and Sen. June Robinson (D- Everett) introduced Governor-request legislation limiting local elected officials' control over public health oversight and administration: [House Bill 1152/Senate Bill 5173](#), eliminating Local Health Jurisdictions (LHJs) and forming regionalized Comprehensive Public Health Service Districts under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health; and [House Bill 1110](#), restructuring local boards of health to include majority non-elected official membership representing health care professionals, public health professionals, marginalized populations, and community stakeholders. These proposals were introduced a few weeks into legislative session and advanced rapidly once dropped. Snohomish County was quick to identify this proposal as problematic and our work to address County concerns continued throughout almost the entire legislative session.

As introduced, House Bill 1152 required counties to form Comprehensive Public Health Districts serving a population of at least 250,000 individuals by January 1, 2023. King County was exempt from forming a comprehensive service district. Local boards of health were eliminated. Public health funding would have been completely diverted from local public health, instead channeling through the Department of Health, state Board of Health, Indian health programs, or Comprehensive Public Health Districts. Each Comprehensive District would have a District Health Officer, employed by the Department of Health, and a board (functionally replacing local boards of health) consisting of one member from each county, city representation, tribal representation, and representatives from the medical community in a number equal to elected official membership. Although the funding formula was unclear, cities would be required to contribute to public health funding. Each Comprehensive District would have been required to establish an advisory committee of 15 members representing members of the community.

House Bill 1110 would have expanded local board of health membership to include at four members from the following categories: medical professionals, public health professionals, consumers of public health experiencing health inequities, and community stakeholders. Boards must be comprised of at least half non-elected membership. This bill was amended into House Bill 1152 early in session in the House policy committee and remained in every subsequent version of the bill. Changes to board of health composition quickly became a primary point of contention for counties, especially Snohomish County. This provision was problematic for the County in multiple ways: the bill would require an additional 16 non-elected board of health members, for an unwieldy total membership of 31 members. The bill also threatened the financial contribution to foundational public health provided by Snohomish

County cities that are members of the County's Board of Health. Additionally, the bill granted non-elected board members voting authority over County budgetary decisions, creating local control issues. While other counties shared these concerns, bill sponsors were not open to changing this requirement: in early negotiations with bill sponsors, the Washington State Association of Local Public Health Officials (WSALPHO) agreed to remain neutral on changes to local boards of health if bill sponsors minimized regionalization and state centralization components of the bill. Despite these challenges, we worked to schedule meetings with members of the Snohomish County delegation to express our concerns with the proposal.

Throughout session, we met with several delegation members: Rep. Shelley Kloba (D- Kirkland), Rep. Greg Gilday (R- Camano), Rep. Strom Peterson (D- Edmonds), Rep. Lillian Ortiz-Self (D- Mukilteo), Rep. Cindy Ryu (D- Shoreline), Rep. Emily Wicks (D- Everett), Rep. Mike Sells (D- Everett), Rep. John Lovick (D- Mill Creek), Rep. April Berg (D- Mill Creek), Sen. Derek Stanford (D- Bothell), Sen. Ron Muzzall (R- Oak Harbor), Sen. Marko Lias (D- Lynnwood), Sen. Jesse Salomon (D- Shoreline), and Sen. June Robinson (D- Everett). Additionally, we spoke with Rep. Davina Duerr (D- Bothell), Rep. Dave Paul (D- Oak Harbor), Rep. Carolyn Eslick (R- Sultan), Sen. Keith Wagoner (R- Sedro-Woolley), and Sen. Steve Hobbs (D- Lake Stevens) regarding the County's concerns with the proposal. Councilmembers joined us for many of these meetings, sharing a firsthand perspective on the County's public health successes and concerns with the bill. Throughout session, GTHGA, Councilmembers, and County staff worked with Health District and Emergency Management staff to develop talking points detailing the County's concerns as the bill changed. Additionally, staff joined a County delegation coordination call to discuss the proposal midway through session.

We received mixed reactions from members of the delegation. While many members were understanding of the County's issues with the bill, democrats in both chambers were uncomfortable taking a strong stand on the bill. After multiple problematic versions of the bill advanced, GTHGA drafted a letter explicitly outlining Snohomish County's concerns with the bill. The final version was distributed to legislative leadership, bill sponsors and members of the delegation. This letter received attention from Rep. Riccelli, who provided a detailed, written response to the County's letter. This exchange sparked negotiations between GTHGA and Rep. Riccelli, who ultimately agreed to provide an exemption for Snohomish County to the Board of Health requirements in exchange for support of the proposal. The bill was amended on the House floor to include a population-based exemption for Counties over 800,000. The County remained exempt from changes to local boards of health throughout session.

The exemption was refined in the Senate. Senator Annette Cleveland (D- Vancouver) worked with Rep. Riccelli and Sen. Robinson to craft more nuanced language replacing the blanket population exemption and expanding the exemption to Clark County. The bill was amended in Sen. Cleveland's committee, the Health Care and Wellness Committee, with an exemption for counties with an advisory board established prior to January 1, 2021. The bill also outlined requirements for County Public Health Advisory Boards, which includes Snohomish County's Public Health Advisory Council. The Advisory Council must meet statutory requirements by January 1, 2022.

In addition to this exemption, House Bill 1152 underwent significant changes as it advanced in the Senate. In its final version as amended on the Senate floor, the bill was stripped back to include two components: establishing the Public Health Advisory Board and requiring changes to local boards of

health composition (unless exempt). The Public Health Advisory Board must monitor, develop goals for, and evaluate the public health system. The Advisory Board is housed in the Department of Health and includes WSALPHO representation from medium (400,000 – 600,000) and small counties (under 200,000) from both sides of the state – excluding the largest counties in the state, including Snohomish County. WSAC is provided representation from 2 counties, one on each side of the Cascades. Changes to local board of health composition, as outlined in House Bill 1110, are retained. Elected official and non-elected official membership must be equal. Counties with a pre-existing advisory board remain exempt from changes to local board of health membership, including Snohomish County. As reported above, qualifying advisory boards must meet statutory standards outlined in the bill by January 1, 2022. All other counties must change the composition of their local boards of health by July 1, 2022.

### *Public Health Funding Proposals*

Multiple public health funding proposals were introduced in conjunction with House Bill 1152; however, none of these bills advanced due to significant opposition from business, insurance, and labor interests. In particular, the Governor-request “covered lives assessment,” proposed in [Senate Bill 5149](#) and sponsored by Sen. Robinson, stalled in the Senate to the disappointment of bill sponsors. The bill required the Insurance Commissioner to assess health carriers, Medicaid managed care organizations, and third-party administrators a per member per month assessment of \$3.25 beginning in Fiscal Year 2023, generating \$400 million/biennium by FY 2025. The bill never advanced out of the Senate fiscal committee. In addition to the covered lives assessment, the Legislature briefly considered a fee on exorbitant increases in prescription drug prices and a sweetened beverage tax; however, both bills died at the first legislative cutoff.

Ultimately, the House and Senate funded foundational public health services out of the state General Fund. The House operating budget proposal provided one-time funding totaling \$100 million, while the Senate provided an ongoing \$150 million a year for foundational public health services. With significant changes made to House Bill 1152, it was unclear whether the final budget would include funding for Foundational Public Health Services. In the last weeks of budget negotiations, GTHGA drafted and distributed a letter in support of FPHS funding on behalf of Snohomish County, copying Sen. Robinson. Fortunately, the final operating budget includes historic investment of \$147 million in the 2021-23 biennium and an ongoing \$148 million/year beginning in 2023.

The negotiated operating budget also provides approximately \$2.2 million for the Department of Health to establish and operate regional shared service centers, including regional health officers and regional coordinators. These are entities of the state and do not change the roles, responsibilities, funding allocation, or structure of local health jurisdictions. Responsibilities of the regional shared service centers include coordinating and facilitating shared delivery of services, implementing health equity zones (established in Senate Bill 5052), and developing relationships with other regional health bodies, like Accountable Communities of Health. Regional health officers and regional coordinators are employees of the state Department of Health, though they may be co-located with local health jurisdictions. Regional health officers may work in partnership with LHJs, DOH, and tribes to provide cross-county coordination, may support local health officers and fill this role in case of absence or vacancy, and may provide mentorship and training to new local health officers. Language may be found on [page 254 of the operating budget](#).

### *CARES Act Funding Allocations*

In February, the House and Senate Democrats fast tracked a jointly introduced proposal allocating federal funding for COVID-19 pandemic relief: [House Bill 1368](#), sponsored by Appropriations Chair Rep. Timm Ormsby (D- Spokane). The bill appropriated federal funding provided in the CARES Act for the remainder of the current fiscal year, until June 30, 2021. Distributions were provided for childcare, rent relief, food assistance, developmental disability and senior programs, medical and health care assistance, education, and public health activities, including testing and vaccine distribution. Altogether, the Legislature allocated almost \$2.2 billion. The bill became effective February 19<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

### **Other Items**

#### Floodplains by Design

Snohomish County requested sufficient funding in the capital budget Floodplains by Design program to fund the County's Community Floodplains Solutions project. County staff spoke to this program at a County delegation coordination call in March. Fortunately, both the House and Senate proposed budgets included full funding for the County's Community Floodplain Solutions project. Accordingly, the final capital budget included **\$50.908 million** for the Floodplains by Design program, **fully funding** the County's Community Floodplains Solutions at \$8.829 million. The final project list may be found here: [final project list](#). The County also supported the Stillaguamish Tribe's Watershed Integrated Floodplain Management project, which did not receive funding.

#### Multifamily Property Tax Exemption (MFTE)

[Senate Bill 5287](#), sponsored by Sen. Mona Das (D-Kent), makes changes to state law regarding the multifamily property tax exemption program and sunsets the entire program on December 31, 2026 – at which time, no new exemptions may be issued. For the first time, this bill provides authority to counties with an unincorporated population over 170,000 to utilize this program, including Snohomish County. To use this program, the County must designate a residential targeted area, which must be located within a UGA.

Under current law, jurisdictions may offer the multifamily property tax exemption for either 8-years for market-rate housing, or 12-years for low-income housing. Counties using this program must require owners to commit to selling or renting at least 20 percent of the multifamily housing units for affordable housing to be eligible for either the 8- or 12-year exemptions.

The bill makes changes to existing program requirements, including median family income calculations. To calculate median family income, city and metropolitan statistical area family median income may be used in addition to county family median income. References to high-cost areas are removed from the program. This will change how some jurisdictions calculate what qualifies as low-income in the program.

An owner of a property receiving an exemption must file additional information with the city or county including unit size, annual income and household size. All cities and counties that issue certificates of tax exemption must report annually by April 1st of each year. Reporting requirements expire January 1, 2058.



The Department of Commerce must establish a program to audit or review that the owner or operator of each property receiving a tax exemption under the MFTE program is offering the number of units at rents as committed to in the approved application and that tenants are being properly screened to be qualified for income-restricted units. If a property is found to be out of compliance with program requirements, Commerce must notify the city or county and the city or county must impose a sliding scale penalty not to exceed an amount calculated by subtracting the amount of rents that would have been collected had the owner or operator complied with their commitments from the amount of rents that the owner or operator actually collected. A finding of continued noncompliance in a subsequent audit must result in cancellation of the exemption. Properties owned or operated by a nonprofit and properties receiving an exemption from a city or county that operates an independent audit or review program are not subject to the audit or review program administered by Commerce.

The bill also creates a new 20-year tax exemption is created for properties that sell or rent 25 percent of the units to non-profit organizations or local government partners that assure permanently affordable homeownership. Permanently affordable homeownership units must be sold to households earning no more than 80 percent of the average median income for the city or local jurisdiction in which the unit is located.

In addition, the operating budget provides \$500,000 to the Department of Commerce to study and report to the legislature on city and county implementation of the exemption. The proviso does not provide a due date for the report, but it is presumably targeted at the 2023 legislative session as the resources run out in that fiscal year.

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## Bills of Interest

The Legislature considered several bills of interest to the County, several of which passed.

### **Senate Bill 5476 – Addressing *State v. Blake***

The Legislature adopted [Senate Bill 5476](#) in response to the *Blake* Washington State Supreme Court decision, which found the statute making the possession of controlled substances to be unconstitutional thereby legalizing the possession of controlled substances. Senate Bill 5476 re-criminalizes the possession of controlled substances, making it a misdemeanor rather than a felony until July 1, 2023. For such violations, law enforcement officers can confiscate the controlled substances but must offer a referral to available assessment and services in lieu of jail booking and referral to the prosecutor. If law enforcement records indicate that a person has previously been diverted to referral for assessment and services at least twice, the officer may then arrest. Prosecutors are not precluded from exercising discretion to divert or decline to file charges when referred drug possession cases, and are encouraged to divert such cases for assessment, treatment, or other services. Unlike previous drafts, there are no provisions that contain legalized personal use amounts, nor a reduction from a misdemeanor to a civil infraction at a later date.

Additionally, the Health Care Authority and a Substance Use Recovery Services Advisory Committee to establish a substance use recovery services plan. A preliminary report is due by December 1, 2021, and a final plan by December 1, 2022, and begin implementing the plan by December 1, 2023.

Meanwhile, significant investments are immediately made in treatment and diversion programs:

- \$45 million to implement a statewide recovery navigator program, and an additional \$2.8 million for BHASOs to develop regional recovery navigator program plans and to establish positions focusing on regional planning to improve access to and quality of regional behavioral health services with a focus on integrated care;
- \$8.7 million to implement Clubhouse services in every area of the state;
- \$12.5 million for the homeless outreach stabilization team;
- \$5 million to provide opioid use disorder medication in city, county, regional, and tribal jails;
- \$1 million to expand opioid treatment network programs for people with co-occurring opioid and stimulant use disorder;
- \$150,000 for the Health Care Authority to contract with an organization with expertise in supporting efforts to increase access to and improve quality in recovery housing and recovery residences;
- \$1 million for short-term housing vouchers for individuals with substance use disorders;
- \$500,000 for substance use disorder family navigator services; and
- \$4.5 million to fund the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) for therapeutic courts operated by municipalities and district courts to be allocated pursuant to a formula established by the Office which districts funding equitably between courts located east and west of the Cascade mountains;
- \$45 million for grants to counties to assist with cost of resentencing, through AOC;
- \$23 million for grants to counties to assist with cost of refunding legal financial obligations, through AOC.

### **House Bill 1348 – Extending Medicaid for Incarcerated Individuals**

Snohomish County supported [House Bill 1348](#), sponsored by Rep. Lauren Davis (D-Shoreline), which allows the state to petition the federal government to allow individuals to keep Medicaid coverage active unless the individual has been incarcerated for 30 days or more. Currently, Medicaid coverage is suspended upon incarceration, though most inmates stay in jails less than 30 days. Counties are responsible for any medical expenses during this period, at significant cost to counties. The bill passed the Legislature unanimously and was signed by the Governor on May 3<sup>rd</sup>.

### **House Bill 1386 – Cascade Industrial Center**

Snohomish County supported [House Bill 1386](#), sponsored by Rep. Emily Wicks (D- Everett), extending the property tax incentive for businesses locating in the Cascade Industrial Center. The bill was brought forward by the Cities of Marysville and Arlington and the County worked with both cities and Rep. Wicks to advance this legislation. Early in session, the bill faced challenges advancing in the House due to internal disagreements between the bill sponsor and Rep. Noelle Frame (D- Seattle), the Chair of the House Finance Committee. Ultimately, the bill was scheduled to be heard in the Finance Committee mid-February, less than a week before Fiscal Committee bill cutoff. Councilmember Wright testified in support of the bill at the hearing on a panel with the Mayors of Arlington and Marysville. The bill passed out of the Finance Committee on February 18<sup>th</sup>, prior to cutoff, and advanced through the House unanimously with an amendment extending the incentive to the entire state. After passing the Senate Ways and Means Committee, the bill stalled in the Senate Rules Committee during the final period of legislative floor action. GTHGA and members of Council reached out to Senate delegation members to place the bill on the floor calendar. The bill passed the Senate on April 10<sup>th</sup> with an amendment stripping back the bill to the underlying legislation, limiting the incentive to the Cascade Industrial Center. The House refused to concur on the Senate amendments,

and in the last few weeks of session, GTHGA and lobbyists for Marysville and Arlington worked with House members to push the Senate to concur on the House amendments. Ultimately, the Senate receded from their amendments and the bill passed the Legislature extending the incentive statewide. The bill was signed by the Governor on May 10<sup>th</sup>.

### **House Bill 1329 – Requiring Virtual Meetings under the OPMA**

Snohomish County supported [House Bill 1329](#), sponsored by Rep. Emily Wicks (D- Everett), which would make changes to the Open Public Meetings Act to accommodate virtual meetings. The proposal required “remote meeting” options (virtual or telephonic) for local government public meetings among other changes, including requiring public comment. This bill garnered some concern from local government organizations, including WSAC and the Association of Washington Cities (AWC), due to nebulous definitions of “public comment” and “public meetings.” In particular, Snohomish County was concerned about implications of requiring virtual access in situations where there is a quorum at non-County events. GTHGA and Rep. Wicks met to address this issue and worked with Office of Program Research (OPR) staff on an amendment that would eliminate the County’s concerns. Ultimately, while this proposal advanced in the House, it died in the Senate Rules Committee along with another key OMPA bill: [House Bill 1056](#), sponsored by Rep. Gerry Pollet (D- Seattle), which was WSAC and AWC priority legislation.

### **Growth Management Act Bill Package: House Bill 1099, House Bill 1117, House Bill 1241**

In the 2020 legislative session, Democrats introduced extremely prescriptive proposals integrating climate change considerations into county planning requirements: specifically, incorporating a “net ecological gain” standard, rather than the existing “no net loss” standard, into county land use elements by adding salmon recovery as a goal of the GMA, and adding climate change as a planning responsibility under the GMA. These proposals received significant pushback from local governments in the 2020 legislative session, and as a result, did not advance. Bill sponsors Rep. Debra Lekanoff (D- Bow), Rep. Davina Duerr (D- Bothell), and Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon (D- Seattle) regrouped over the interim and conducted stakeholder outreach, with WSAC closely involved in these negotiations. Both proposals were re-introduced this session: [House Bill 1117](#), sponsored by Rep. Debra Lekanoff (D- Bow), adding salmon recovery as a goal of the GMA, and [House Bill 1099](#), sponsored by Rep. Davina Duerr (D- Bothell), establishing planning responsibilities for climate change resiliency and emissions reductions under the Growth Management Act.

As introduced, House Bill 1117 reflected interim negotiations and included a null and void clause if funding for the bill was not provided, garnering the support of WSAC. As introduced, House Bill 1099 remained problematic and extremely costly to counties, establishing specific emissions reduction targets for local governments. However, the bill was amended early in session to reduce impacts to local governments, limiting counties subject to the new requirement and allowing such counties to choose from a menu of options to work towards meeting climate change targets. A null and void clause was added to the bill. WSAC was neutral with this amendment. Despite interim stakeholder work, both House Bill 1117 and House Bill 1099 were amended multiple times throughout session in both problematic and beneficial ways. Counties remained concerned about the implications of long-term funding responsibilities under House Bill 1117, as a null and void clause covers the costs of *planning* for net ecological gain, but not the costs of implementing projects with the new standard of net ecological gain incorporated. Additionally, the null and void language was weakened in both bills.

Ultimately, WSAC's concerns were resolved as the bill advanced, allowing WSAC to remain supportive of House Bill 1117 and neutral on House Bill 1099.

As part of the agreement to support or remain neutral on the proposals, WSAC and AWC worked closely with bill sponsors to ensure that funding was included in the House proposed operating budget to cover the cost of implementation. As requested, the House provided sufficient funding to cover local government responsibilities of implementing these bills with the assurance that this funding would be maintained in the final budget. This is almost unprecedented, as changes to planning policies are almost always passed down to local governments as unfunded mandates. Despite being funded in the budget, House Bill 1117 and House Bill 1099 lost steam in the Senate and "died" in early April. Sponsors Rep. Duerr and Rep. Fitzgibbon convened an effort to revive House Bill 1099 in the last weeks of session by rolling it in to [House Bill 1241](#), also sponsored by Rep. Duerr, changing the GMA update cycle from 8 to 10 years. Paul Jewell, WSAC lead on the proposals, recommended that WSAC change their position from "neutral" to "support" on House Bill 1099, providing him leverage to help advance the GMA bill package. LSC chose not to take a position on the proposal. Ultimately, all three bills – House Bill 1117, House Bill 1099, and House Bill 1241 – died in the Senate. These bills will automatically be reintroduced next session for consideration.

Several key components of HB 1099 were incorporated into a budget proviso that directs the Department of Commerce, by June 30, 2023, to develop a set of guidelines for actions that counties and cities may take that have a demonstrated ability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, Commerce must work with the Department of Transportation to develop guidelines for actions that counties and cities may take to reduce per capita vehicle miles travelled. Finally, Commerce must also develop a model climate change and resiliency elements for comprehensive plans that may be used by counties and cities. None of these components are mandatory for local governments.

The budget also directs the Office of Financial Management to submit a report to the legislature that assesses how to incorporate a net ecological gain standard into land use, development, and environmental laws and rules. OFM is required to consult with local governments, tribes and state agencies.

In addition, the final operating budget provides resources for the Department of Commerce to convene a task force to make recommendations on needed reforms to the state's growth policy framework, including the GMA, SEPA and other statutes. The group is directed to use the Ruckelshaus Center's 2019 report "Road Map to Washington's Future", the Environmental Justice Task Force's 2020 report, as well as the University of Washington's "Updating Washington's Growth Policy Framework" from earlier this year. The task force is required to report to the legislature prior to the 2022 and 2023 sessions.

GTHGA met with Mr. Jewell and other county lobbyists in the last week of session to regroup on GMA issues. Key democratic legislators have demonstrated that legislation incorporating climate considerations into the GMA is a priority for their caucus, and these topics will clearly be a subject of ongoing discussion. We will continue to engage with WSAC and other county lobbyists over the interim as the task force and related legislative conversations develop, making sure the County's perspective is considered.

### **Senate Bill 5468 – Annexation Reform**

[Senate Bill 5368](#), sponsored by Sen. Shelly Short (R- Addy), allows counties to form an interlocal agreement with a code city to annex an unincorporated area within an Urban Growth Area boundary. Annexation by interlocal agreement authorized in this bill qualifies the participating city for an annexation sale tax credit, should such a credit be re-instated by the Legislature. WSAC and AWC must submit a report to the Legislature detailing how to use an annexation sales tax credit to encourage annexation. The bill also allows the Growth Management Hearings Board to refer a finding of GMA noncompliance to Commerce. Commerce may help rural counties in understanding findings of noncompliance and avoiding future noncompliance with the GMA. Commerce may award grants to MRSC to provide training. The operating budget provides the Department of Commerce with nearly a million dollars per year to implement the legislation. The bill also includes a provision clarifying that counties out of compliance with the GMA are still eligible to receive grants and loans for broadband projects. This is also clarified in House Bill 1336, authorizing retail broadband service for counties and other public entities.

### **Carbon: Cap and Invest (Senate Bill 5126)/Low Carbon Fuel Standard (House Bill 1091)**

The Legislature adopted two bills part of the transportation/carbon “grand bargain” associated with revenue package negotiations: Senate Bill 5126, implementing a cap-and-invest program beginning in 2023; and House Bill 1091, enacting a low carbon fuel standard.

[Senate Bill 5126](#), sponsored by Sen. Reuven Carlyle (D-Seattle), would establish a cap-and-invest program in Washington state which places an economy wide charge on carbon emissions in an effort to reduce carbon over time. Those who are regulated entities either need to reduce carbon emissions or pay a fee. The program is set to begin in 2023 however the bill includes a provision that delays implementation until at least a five-cent gas tax increase is enacted as part of a transportation revenue package. Unlike a Low Carbon Fuel Standard, this policy raises direct revenue for projects in the state’s transportation budget (that must be tied to decarbonization). Examples of projects that could be funded from this pot of money include electric ferries, transit and various multimodal projects. The Department of Ecology will begin rulemaking in anticipation of a revenue package eventually being adopted. The final bill can be found [here](#) and a summary can be found [here](#).

Meanwhile, [House Bill 1091](#), sponsored by Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon (D-Buren), will enact a statewide low carbon fuel standard that aims to decrease the carbon intensity of transportation related fuels by 20% below 2017 levels by 2038. Traditional fuel producers will need to either decrease the carbon intensity of their fuels or purchase clean fuel credits which may increase the cost of gasoline. Clean Fuel producers will generate credits that can be monetized to further support decarbonization efforts such as electric vehicle infrastructure like public and fleet charging. The program is set to begin in 2023 however the bill includes a provision that delays implementation until at least a five-cent gas tax increase is enacted as part of a transportation revenue package. The Department of Ecology will begin rulemaking in anticipation of a revenue package eventually being adopted. The final bill can be found [here](#) and a summary can be found [here](#).

### **House Bill 1410 – Eliminating Property Tax Penalties and Interest**

Rep Mike Volz (R- Spokane), sponsored [House Bill 1410](#), eliminating interest and penalties on delinquent property taxes. Counties have historically strongly opposed the bill due to significant impacts on county revenues. As introduced, the bill eliminated property tax and interest for delinquent

payments on all properties. The bill was amended to reduce impacts to county revenues: the final version of the bill eliminates penalties for all residential and nonresidential properties until January 1, 2023, and after this date, reinstates penalties for all non-residential properties and residential properties with more than four units per parcel (ex. apartment buildings). After January 1, 2023, interest is reduced to 9% for properties with 4 or fewer units per parcel, including manufactured or mobile homes. Despite the amendment, this bill will have a significant impact on county revenues.

### **House Bill 1332 – Providing a Property Tax Deferral to COVID-19 Impacted Businesses**

[House Bill 1332](#), sponsored by Rep. Pat Sullivan (D- Kent), provides a property tax deferral, which must be requested by April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2021, to certain businesses, contingent on a payment plan. To be eligible, a taxpayer must demonstrate a loss of at least 25% of its revenue for calendar year 2020 compared to calendar year 2019. If a taxing jurisdiction is unable to make a scheduled bond payment because of property tax deferrals, the deferrals shall not be granted. The bill became effective upon signature – April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2021 – and expires on January 1, 2022. This bill will have an impact on County revenues.

### **House Bill 1069 – Fiscal Flexibility Bill**

WSAC and AWC worked with Local Government Chair Rep. Gerry Pollet (D- Seattle) and Ranking Minority Member Rep. Keith Goehner (R- Dryden) over the 2020 interim to introduce [House Bill 1069](#), providing temporary flexibility for existing local government revenues. The bill provides authority to cities and counties to repurpose a variety of existing revenue sources until December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2023. Under this bill, local governments are allowed to use criminal justice sales tax revenues towards efforts reducing homelessness or improving behavioral health; allows REET 2 to be used to provide services to residents of affordable housing or shelters; allows up to \$100k or 35% of REET 2 funds to be used for operations and maintenance of existing capital projects; allows supplanting of funds from voter-approved levies adopted in 2019; allows city-owned utilities to assess liens past the statutorily authorized 4-month period, and allows mental health and chemical dependency sales tax revenues collected to spent on minor improvements to protect health and safety. The bill was briefly held up in the Senate but passed the Legislature on April 11<sup>th</sup>. The bill has been delivered to the Governor for signature.

### **House Bill 1056 – OPMA Flexibility for Virtual Meetings**

[House Bill 1056](#) was WSAC and AWC priority legislation sponsored by the two leaders of the bipartisan Local Government Caucus, Rep. Gerry Pollet (D- Seattle) and Rep. Keith Goehner (R- Dryden). The bill allowed local governments to hold virtual meetings during any emergency where it is reasonably unsafe to meet in-person (e.g. current pandemic, or a snow storm), without having to wait for the Governor to make a proclamation and/or for the proclamation to be continuously extended by the Legislature. This bill advanced quickly throughout the beginning of legislative session but halted in the Senate Rules Committee. Despite unanimously passing the House, the bill was never pulled from the Senate Rules Committee to be debated on the floor. The bill will return automatically next session to be reconsidered.

*Law Enforcement Reform:*

**House Bill 1054 – Changing Police Tactics**

[House Bill 1054](#), sponsored by Rep. Jesse Johnson (D- Federal Way) makes changes to the various police tactics that peace officers may utilize. The bill can be found [here](#), and a summary can be found [here](#).

*Neck Restraints and Chokeholds:* A peace officer may not use a chokehold or neck restraint on another person.

*Military Equipment and Military Surplus Program:* A law enforcement agency may not acquire or use any military equipment, including firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, machine guns, armed helicopters, armed or armored drones, armed vessels, armed vehicles, armed aircraft, tanks, long range acoustic hailing devices, rockets, rocket launchers, bayonets, explosive grenades, incendiary grenades, missiles, directed energy systems, and electromagnetic spectrum weapons. Each law enforcement agency must compile an inventory of military equipment possessed by the agency, including the proposed use of the equipment, estimated number of times the equipment has been used in the prior year, and whether such use is necessary for the operating and safety of the agency or some other public safety purpose. The agency must provide the inventory to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs by November 1, 2021. The Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs must summarize the inventory information from each law enforcement agency and provide a report to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2021. Any law enforcement agency in possession of military equipment must return the equipment to the federal agency from which it was acquired, if applicable, or destroy the equipment by December 31, 2022. However, the restrictions on military equipment do not prohibit a law enforcement agency from participating in a federal military equipment surplus program, provided that any equipment acquired through the program does not constitute military equipment.

*Tear gas:* A law enforcement agency may not use or authorize its peace officers or other employees to use tear gas unless necessary to alleviate a present risk of serious harm posed by a riot, barricaded subject, or hostage situation. Prior to deploying tear gas, the officer or employee must: exhaust alternatives to the use of tear gas that are available and appropriate under the circumstances; obtain authorization to use tear gas from a supervising officer; announce the intent to use tear gas; and allow sufficient time and space for the subject or subjects to comply. In addition, if the riot is occurring outside of a correctional, jail, or detention facility, the officer or employee may use tear gas only after receiving authorization from the highest elected official in the jurisdiction.

*Vehicular Pursuits:* A peace officer may not engage in a vehicular pursuit, unless: there is probable cause to believe that a person in the vehicle has committed or is committing a violent offense, sex offense or an escape offense, or there is reasonable suspicion that a person in the vehicle has committed or is committing a driving under the influence offense; the pursuit is necessary for the purpose of identifying or apprehending the person; and the person poses an imminent threat to the safety of others and the safety risks of failing to apprehend or identify the person are considered to be greater than the safety risks associated with the vehicular pursuit under the circumstances. An officer must receive authorization to engage in any vehicular pursuit from a supervising officer.

*Firing upon Vehicles:* A peace officer may not fire a weapon upon a moving vehicle unless necessary to protect against an imminent threat of serious physical harm resulting from the operator's or a passenger's use of a deadly weapon.

*No-Knock Warrants:* An officer may not seek, and a court may not issue, a search or arrest warrant granting an express exception to the "knock and announce" rule.

*Identification:* Law enforcement agencies must adopt policies and procedures to ensure that uniformed peace officers while on duty and in the performance of their official duties are reasonably identifiable.

*Canine Teams:* The CJTC must convene a work group to develop a model policy for the training and use of canine teams. The CJTC must publish the model policy on its website by January 1, 2022.

### **House Bill 1223 – Recording Custodial Interrogations**

[House Bill 1223](#), sponsored by Rep. Strom Peterson (D- Edmonds), requires law enforcement officers to electronically record custodial interrogations in certain situations: when the interrogation involves a juvenile or when it is related to a felony. Video recordings are required if the interrogation takes place in jails, police/sheriff's stations, holding cells, or any other correctional or detention facilities. Audio recordings are permitted for interactions occurring elsewhere. While not explicitly mandated, in practice, this bill will require law enforcement departments to acquire body cameras. The bill outlines certain legal exemptions for recording requirements, including when an officer conducting an interrogation or their supervisor believes recording an interaction or would endanger the officer. \$376,000 is provided to Washington State Patrol to implement the bill, but no funding is provided to local governments to acquire or operate body cameras.

### **House Bill 1267 – Establishing an Office of Independent Investigations**

[House Bill 1267](#), sponsored by Rep. Debra Entenman (D- Kent), would establish the Office of Independent Investigations within the Office of the Governor for conducting fair and competent investigations of police use of force incidents. The Office has jurisdiction to investigate any incident involving a use of deadly force by an involved officer occurring after July 1, 2022, including any incident involving use of deadly force by an involved officer against or upon a person who is in-custody or out-of-custody. The Office may investigate prior incidents if new evidence is brought forth that was not included in the initial investigation. An involved law enforcement agency must notify the Office immediately upon rendering the scene safe and providing aid to those with life-threatening injuries of any incident involving a use of deadly force resulting in death, substantial bodily harm, or great bodily harm. The Office may investigate any incident it selects for investigation and must complete its investigation within 120 days. An 11-member Advisory Board will oversee the Office. \$670,000 is provided in the operating budget to implement this bill.

### **House Bill 1310 – Establishing a Civil Use of Force Standard**

[House Bill 1310](#), sponsored by Rep. Jesse Johnson (D– Federal Way), establishes civil standards for use of force by a peace officer. When using physical force, peace officers must use the least amount of physical force necessary to overcome resistance under the circumstances, and only under certain



circumstances, [outlined in the bill on page 2](#). Additionally, it requires the attorney general to develop model policies on law enforcement's use of force and de-escalation tactics and requires individual law enforcement agencies to adopt policies consistent with the model policies. The final bill can be found [here](#) and a summary can be found [here](#). The budget allocates \$605,000 to develop a use of force model policy as described in the bill.

### **Senate Bill 5051 – Decertification of Officers for Misconduct**

[Senate Bill 5051](#), sponsored by Sen. Jamie Pederson (D-Seattle), would expand background investigations for applicants of law enforcement and creates a new process to decertify peace and corrections officers through the Criminal Justice Training Center (CJTC). Notable provisions include: requiring employing agencies to complete—rather than only conduct—an investigation when there is an indication that an officer was laid off pending a disciplinary investigation or resigned or retired in anticipation of discipline that would likely lead to suspension or discharge; requires the CJTC, in collaboration with interested parties, to develop a set of policies, procedures, and rules by June 30, 2022, to ensure that the goals of the act are fully implemented, and to provide clarity as to how the CJTC will process complaints, investigations, and hearings, and impose sanctions; and modifies background check requirements to include a review of social media accounts and membership in extremist organizations as defined by the CJTC. The final bill can be found [here](#) and a summary can be found [here](#).

### **Senate Bill 5066 – Duty to Intervene**

[Senate Bill 5066](#), sponsored by Sen. Manka Dhingra (D-Redmond), would create a duty for all peace officers to intervene if another officer is engaging in excessive use of force against another person. The Criminal Justice Training Commission is the primary entity responsible for developing model policy on duty to intervene. The bill also contains provisions to prohibit retaliation. The final bill can be found [here](#) and a summary can be found [here](#). \$920,000 in the budget is appropriated to the CJTC to implement the bill.

### **Senate Bill 5259 – Statewide Use of Force Database**

[Senate Bill 5259](#), sponsored by T'wina Nobles (D- Fircrest), directs the Office of Attorney General to establish an advisory group to assist with the design, development, and implementation of a statewide use of force data program. The Advisory Group should submit recommendation by April 1, 2022. In the meantime, law enforcement agencies are required to report on a delineated list of use of force instances. The 2021-23 Operating Budget allocates \$5.8 million to implement the bill. The final bill can be found [here](#) and a summary can be found [here](#).

## Comprehensive Bill List

The following bill list includes all of the bills that GTHGA tracked on behalf of Snohomish County during the session whether the County formally took a position or not. The bills are separated into those that passed and those that did not, ordered by bill number. Bills vetoed or partially vetoed by the Governor are bolded.

### Bills That Passed the Legislature – Lobbying

| Bill #                   | Abbrev. Title                | Short Description  | Sponsor  | Position |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------|----------|
| <a href="#">SHB 1170</a> | Manufacturing                | Building economic strength through manufacturing.  | Boehnke  | Support  |
| <a href="#">SHB 1348</a> | Incarcerated persons/medical | Providing medical assistance to incarcerated persons.  | Davis    | Support  |
| <a href="#">EHB 1386</a> | Industrial/manuf. facilities | Modifying the property tax exemption for the value of new construction of industrial/manufacturing facilities in targeted urban areas. | Wicks    | Support  |
| <a href="#">SB 5032</a>  | Alt public works contracting | Concerning the reauthorization and improvements to alternative public works contracting procedures.                                    | Hasegawa | Support  |

### Bills That Did Not Pass – Lobbying

| Bill #                             | Abbrev. Title  | Short Description          | Sponsor | Position |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------|----------|
| <a href="#">SSB 5182</a><br>(Dead) | Advisory votes | Concerning advisory votes. | Kuderer | Support  |

### Bills That Passed the Legislature – Monitoring

| Bill #                    | Abbrev. Title                | Short Description   | Sponsor | Position |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------|----------|
| <a href="#">ESHB 1054</a> | Peace officer tactics, equip | Establishing requirements for tactics and equipment used by peace officers.   | Johnson |          |
| <a href="#">ESHB 1068</a> | Election security/PRA        | Exempting election security information from public records disclosure.   | Dolan   |          |
| <a href="#">ESHB 1070</a> | Housing/local tax revenue    | Modifying allowed uses of local tax revenue for affordable housing and related services to include the acquisition and construction of affordable housing and facilities. | Ryu     |          |

|                                       |                              |  |            |          |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------|----------|
| <a href="#">SHB 1088</a><br>(SB 5067) | Impeachment disclosures      | Concerning potential impeachment disclosures.  | Lovick     |          |
| <a href="#">E3SHB 1091</a> (SB 5231)  | Transportation fuel/carbon   | Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the carbon intensity of transportation fuel.   | Fitzgibbon |          |
| <a href="#">E2SHB 1152</a> (SB 5173)  | Comp health districts        | Supporting measures to create comprehensive public health districts.   | Riccelli   |          |
| <a href="#">E2SHB 1220</a>            | Emergency shelters & housing | Supporting emergency shelters and housing through local planning and development regulations.  | Peterson   |          |
| <a href="#">SHB 1223</a>              | Custodial interrogations     | Enacting the uniform electronic recordation of custodial interrogations act.   | Peterson   |          |
| <a href="#">ESHB 1267</a>             | Police use of force          | Concerning investigation of potential criminal conduct arising from police use of force, including custodial injuries, and other officer-involved incidents. | Entenman   |          |
| <a href="#">E2SHB 1277</a> (SB 5279)  | Housing/revenue source       | Providing for an additional revenue source for eviction prevention and housing stability services.   | Ormsby     |          |
| <a href="#">E2SHB 1310</a>            | Uses of force by officers    | Concerning permissible uses of force by law enforcement and correctional officers.   | Johnson    |          |
| <a href="#">ESHB 1332</a> (SB 5402)   | Property tax deferral/COVID  | Concerning property tax deferral during the COVID-19 pandemic.   | Sullivan   |          |
| <a href="#">ESHB 1336</a>             | Public telecomm. service     | Creating and expanding unrestricted authority for public entities to provide telecommunications services to end users.                                       | Hansen     |          |
| <a href="#">ESHB 1368</a> (SB 5344)   | Federal funding/COVID-19     | Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic through state actions supported by federal funding.  | Ormsby     |          |
| <a href="#">ESHB 1410</a>             | Home foreclosure/taxes       | Protecting taxpayers from home foreclosure.  | Volz       | Concerns |

|                                      |                              |   |          |  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|----------|--|
| <a href="#">E2SHB 1477</a>           | National 988 system          | Implementing the national 988 system to enhance and expand behavioral health crisis response and suicide prevention services.   | Orwall   |  |
| <a href="#">E2SSB 5051</a> (HB 1082) | Peace & corrections officers | Concerning state oversight and accountability of peace officers and corrections officers.   | Pedersen |  |
| <a href="#">SSB 5055</a>             | Law enforcement grievances   | Concerning law enforcement personnel collective bargaining.   | Nguyen   |  |
| <a href="#">ESSB 5061</a> (HB 1098)  | Unemployment insurance       | Concerning unemployment insurance.  | Keiser   |  |
| <a href="#">SSB 5066</a>             | Officer duty to intervene    | Concerning a peace officer's duty to intervene.   | Dhingra  |  |
| <a href="#">ESSB 5096</a>            | Capital gains tax            | Enacting an excise tax on gains from the sale or exchange of certain capital assets. (REVISED FOR ENGROSSED: Investing in Washington families and creating a more progressive tax system in Washington by enacting an excise tax on the sale or exchange of certain capital assets. )   | Robinson |  |
| <a href="#">E2SSB 5126</a>           | Climate commitment act       | Concerning the Washington climate commitment act.   | Carlyle  |  |
| <a href="#">E2SSB 5160</a>           | Landlord-tenant relations    | Addressing landlord-tenant relations by providing certain tenant protections during the public health emergency, providing for legal representation in eviction cases, establishing an eviction resolution pilot program for nonpayment of rent cases, and authorizing landlord access to certain rental assistance programs. | Kuderer  |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5231</a> (E3SHB 1091) | Transportation fuel/carbon   | Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the carbon intensity of transportation fuel.  | Stanford |  |

|   |                            |  |          |  |
|---|----------------------------|--|----------|--|
| <a href="#">E2SSB 5259</a><br>(2SHB 1092) | Law enforcement data       | Concerning law enforcement data collection.  | Nobles   |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5279</a><br>(E2SHB 1277)   | Housing/revenue source     | Providing for an additional revenue source for eviction prevention and housing stability services. | Robinson |  |
| <a href="#">E2SSB 5287</a>                | Afford. housing incentives | Concerning affordable housing incentives.  | Das      |  |
| <a href="#">E2SSB 5304</a>                | Reentry services           | Providing reentry services to persons releasing from state and local institutions.                 | Wilson   |  |
| <a href="#">2SSB 5368</a>                 | Rural economic development | Encouraging rural economic development.  | Short    |  |
| <a href="#">ESB 5476</a>                  | State v. Blake decision    | Addressing the State v. Blake decision.  | Dhingra  |  |

### Bills That Did Not Pass – Monitoring

| Bill #   | Abbrev. Title                | Short Description   | Sponsor  | Position |
|--|------------------------------|---|----------|----------|
| <a href="#">HB 1025</a><br>(Dead) (SB 5006)      | Local parks funding options  | Concerning local parks funding options.   | Wicks    |          |
| <a href="#">HB 1035</a><br>(Dead)                | Rent relief & housing        | Providing local governments with options to grant rent relief and preserve affordable housing in their communities. | Kloba    |          |
| <a href="#">HB 1082</a><br>(Dead) (E2SSB 5051)   | Peace & corrections officers | Concerning state oversight and accountability of peace officers and corrections officers.                           | Goodman  |          |
| <a href="#">2SHB 1092</a><br>(Dead) (E2SSB 5259) | Law enforcement data         | Concerning law enforcement data collection.   | Lovick   |          |
| <a href="#">HB 1098</a><br>(Dead) (ESSB 5061)    | Unemployment insurance       | Concerning unemployment insurance.  | Sells    |          |
| <a href="#">HB 1110</a><br>(Dead)                | Local boards of health       | Concerning the composition of local boards of health.   | Riccelli |          |
| <a href="#">SHB 1128</a><br>(Dead)               | Housing benefit districts    | Concerning housing benefit districts.   | Ryu      |          |
| <a href="#">2SHB 1157</a><br>(Dead) (SSB 5390)   | Housing supply               | Increasing housing supply through the growth management act and housing   | Bateman  |          |

|  |                              |  |               |  |
|--|------------------------------|--|---------------|--|
|  |                              | density tax incentives for local governments.  |               |  |
| <a href="#">2SHB 1202</a><br>(Dead)          | Police misconduct/civil rem. | 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          |  |
| <a href="#">HB 1243</a><br>(Dead)            | Local infra. project areas   | Addressing local infrastructure project areas.   | Wicks         |  |
| <a href="#">SHB 1298</a><br>(Dead) (SB 5221) | Accessory dwelling units     | Concerning regulation of accessory dwelling units located outside of urban growth areas.   | Vick          |  |
| <a href="#">HB 1308</a><br>(Dead)            | Apprenticeship utilization   | Expanding apprenticeship utilization requirements.   | Riccelli      |  |
| <a href="#">HB 1321</a><br>(Dead) (SB 5114)  | Reopening/public health      | Concerning safely reopening Washington.  | MacEwen       |  |
| <a href="#">HB 1337</a><br>(Dead)            | Accessory dwelling units     | Concerning accessory dwelling units.   | Gregerson     |  |
| <a href="#">SHB 1340</a><br>(Dead)           | Pandemic task force          | Concerning creation of the statewide pandemic preparation and response task force.   | Lovick        |  |
| <a href="#">HB 1362</a><br>(Dead)            | Property tax revenue growth  | Modifying the annual regular property tax revenue growth limit.  | Duerr         |  |
| <a href="#">HB 1407</a><br>(Dead)            | Fees of county officers      | Concerning fees of county officers.  | Volz          |  |
| <a href="#">2SHB 1412</a><br>(Dead)          | Legal financial obligations  | Concerning legal financial obligations.  | Simmons       |  |
| <a href="#">HB 1414</a><br>(Dead)            | Marijuana licensing/zoning   | Aligning marijuana licensing decisions by the liquor and cannabis board with local zoning ordinances.  | Goehner       |  |
| <a href="#">HB 1440</a><br>(Dead)            | Small wireless facilities    | Bringing innovation and investment to Washington's economy by streamlining the requirements for deployment of small wireless facilities.   | Boehnke       |  |
| <a href="#">SHB 1494</a><br>(Dead)           | Antidisplacement/prop. tax   | Providing housing safety, security, and protection for Washington families by creating the antidisplacement property tax exemption.  | Harris-Talley |  |
| <a href="#">HB 1507</a><br>(Dead)            | Indep. prosecutions/police   | Establishing a mechanism for independent prosecutions of criminal conduct arising from police use of force.  | Entenman      |  |

|  |                              |  |             |  |
|--|------------------------------|--|-------------|--|
| <a href="#">HB 1536</a><br>(Dead)              | Regional apprenticeship prgs | Establishing regional apprenticeship programs through educational service districts.   |             |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5006</a><br>(Dead) (HB 1025)    | Local parks funding options  | Concerning local parks funding options.  | Van De Wege |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5042</a><br>(Dead)              | GMA actions effective date   | Concerning the effective date of certain actions taken under the growth management act.  | Salomon     |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5067</a><br>(Dead) (SHB 1088)   | Impeachment disclosures      | Concerning potential impeachment disclosures.  | Dhingra     |  |
| <a href="#">SSB 5089</a><br>(Dead)             | Peace officer hiring & cert. | Concerning peace officer hiring and certification.   | Kuderer     |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5114</a><br>(Dead) (HB 1321)    | Reopening/public health      | Concerning safely reopening Washington.  | Braun       |  |
| <a href="#">SSB 5116</a><br>(Dead)             | Procurement/automated system | Establishing guidelines for government procurement and use of automated decision systems in order to protect consumers, improve transparency, and create more market predictability. | Hasegawa    |  |
| <a href="#">SSB 5149</a><br>(Dead) (HB 1201)   | Found. public health funding | Funding foundational public health services.   | Robinson    |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5171</a><br>(Dead)              | Unemployment insurance       | Providing unemployment insurance relief.   | Wilson      |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5212</a><br>(Dead)              | Sports wagering              | Authorizing sports wagering at cardrooms and racetracks.   | King        |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5221</a><br>(Dead) (SHB 1298)   | Accessory dwelling units     | Concerning regulation of accessory dwelling units located outside of urban growth areas.   | Gildon      |  |
| <a href="#">ESB 5232</a><br>(Dead)             | Toll revenue bonding         | Limiting bonding toll revenues on certain state highway facilities.  | King        |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5261</a><br>(Dead)              | Police data collection       | Collecting information regarding police use of deadly force, personnel complaints, pursuit incidences, and patrol car crashes.   | Padden      |  |
| <a href="#">SSB 5390</a><br>(Dead) (2SHB 1157) | Housing supply               | Increasing housing supply through the growth management act and housing density tax incentives for local governments.  | Liias       |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5402</a><br>(Dead)              | Property tax deferral/COVID  | Concerning property tax deferral during the COVID-19 pandemic.   | Mullet      |  |

|   |                              |   |        |  |
|---|------------------------------|---|--------|--|
| (ESHB 1332)                                 |                              |   |        |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5440</a><br>(Dead)           | Manufacturing taxes          | Concerning manufacturing tax reform to preserve aerospace and other manufacturing jobs in Washington. | Wilson |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5463</a><br>(Dead) (HB 1579) | Residential prop valuation   | Exempting a portion of the valuation of residential property from property taxation.                  | Wilson |  |
| <a href="#">SB 5471</a><br>(Dead)           | Controlled subst. possession | Concerning knowing possession of a controlled substance.  | Padden |  |



## Appendix A Snohomish County Capital Projects (Dollars in Thousands)

|  | <b>New<br/>Appropriations</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <b>Total Snohomish County</b>  | <b>158,798</b>                |
| <b>Commerce</b>  |                               |
| <b>2021-23 Behavioral Health Community Capacity Grants #</b>         |                               |
| 92000963 Compass Health Broadway (Everett)                           | 14,000                        |
| <b>2021-23 Building Communities Fund Grant Program #</b>             |                               |
| 40000158 Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe                                  | 175                           |
| <b>2021-23 Building for the Arts Grant Program #</b>                 |                               |
| 40000186 Imagine Children's Museum                                   | 31                            |
| 40000179 Pilchuck Glass School                                       | 135                           |
| <b>2021-23 Early Learning Facilities #</b>                           |                               |
| 91001711 Monroe ECEAP Facility (Monroe)                              | 361                           |
| <b>2021-23 Library Capital Improvement Program (LCIP) Grants #</b>   |                               |
| 91001780 Lake Stevens Early Learning Library (Lake Stevens)          | 2,000                         |
| 91001654 Sno-Isle Regional Inter-County Libraries (Darrington)       | 250                           |
| 91001657 Sno-Isle Regional Inter-County Libraries (Lake Stevens)     | 1,100                         |
| <b>2021-23 Youth Recreational Facilities Grant Program #</b>         |                               |
| 40000201 Northwest's Child   | 16                            |
| <b>2022 Local &amp; Community Projects #</b>                         |                               |
| 91001788 Arlington Innovation Center (Arlington)                     | 372                           |
| 92001074 Ballinger Park - Hall Creek Restoration (Mountlake Terrace) | 824                           |
| 91001866 Civic Park Mika's Playground (Edmonds)                      | 258                           |
| 92001069 Dawson Place Facilities (Everett)                           | 258                           |
| 92001075 Edmonds Marsh Restoration (Edmonds)                         | 258                           |
| 91001875 Edmonds Waterfront Center (Edmonds)                         | 250                           |
| 91001883 Japanese Gulch Daylighting (Mukilteo)                       | 206                           |
| 92001039 Lake Stevens Civic Center Phase 3 (Lake Stevens)            | 2,100                         |
| 92001076 Lynnwood Neighborhood Center (Lynnwood)                     | 500                           |
| 92001078 Main Street Phase 2 (Mountlake Terrace)                     | 1,200                         |
| 92001051 Mariner Community Campus (Everett)                          | 1,670                         |
| 91001933 Marysville Trail Connector (Marysville)                     | 515                           |

|  |  |        |
|--|--|--------|
| 91001898   | North Creek Trail (Bothell)                              | 618    |
| 92001040   | Phase 1 Master Plan - COVID Mitigation (Lake Stevens)    | 103    |
| 92001052   | Planning & Upgrades Edmonds Boys & Girls Club (Edmonds)  | 200    |
| 91001903   | Port Susan Trail (Stanwood)                              | 742    |
| 91001912   | Silver Crest Park (Mill Creek)                           | 90     |
| 91001843   | Sky Valley Teen Center (Sultan)                          | 773    |
| 91001844   | Snohomish County Food and Farming Center (Everett)       | 2,550  |
| 91001850   | Sultan Basin Park Design (Sultan)                        | 26     |
| <b>Infrastructure Projects #</b>                     |  |        |
| 91001747   | Index Phased Water Line Replacement (Index)              | 1,351  |
| <b>Work, Education, Health Monitoring Projects #</b> |  |        |
| 91001766   | Sherwood COVID Mitigation (Lake Stevens)                 | 100    |
| <b>Community/Technical College System</b>            |  |        |
| 40000114   | Edmonds: Triton Learning Commons                         | 3,656  |
| 30000136   | Everett Community College: Learning Resource Center      | 48,084 |
| 40000308   | Minor Repairs - Facility #                               | 1,860  |
| 40000361   | Minor Repairs - Roof #                                   | 2,008  |
| 40000321   | Minor Works - Preservation # %                           | 1,804  |
| 40000409   | Minor Works - Site #                                     | 151    |
| <b>Corrections</b>                                   |  |        |
| 40000246   | MCC: SOU and TRU - Domestic Water and HVAC Piping System | 2,729  |
| 30000738   | MCC: TRU Roof Programs and Recreation Building           | 5,996  |
| 40000379   | MCC: TRU Support Building HVAC Replacement               | 4,646  |
| 40000180   | MCC: WSR Clinic Roof Replacement                         | 8,508  |
| 30000117   | MCC: WSR Perimeter Wall Renovation                       | 1,000  |
| <b>Ecology</b>                                       |  |        |
| 40000303   | 2021-23 ASARCO Everett Smelter Plume Cleanup             | 10,814 |
| <b>2021-23 Floodplains by Design #</b>               |  |        |
| 40000450   | Community Floodplain Solutions                           | 8,829  |
| <b>2021-23 Remedial Action Grant Program #</b>       |  |        |
| 40000312   | East Waterway - Oversight                                | 250    |
| 92000192   | Kimberly Clark Worldwide                                 | 250    |
| <b>Fish and Wildlife</b>                             |  |        |
| 40000092   | Minor Works Program 21-23 # %                            | 753    |
| 30000660   | Wallace River Hatchery - Replace Intakes and Ponds       | 1,500  |

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**Military Department**

|          |                                      |       |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 40000185 | Minor Works Program 21-23 Biennium # | 337   |
| 30000930 | Snohomish Readiness Center           | 4,750 |

**Natural Resources**

|          |  |     |
|----------|--|-----|
| 40000093 | 2021-23 Natural Areas Facilities Preservation and Access # % | 556 |
|----------|--|-----|

**2021-23 Road Maintenance and Abandonment Planning #**

|          |           |     |
|----------|-----------|-----|
| 91000233 | SH1300-06 | 100 |
|----------|-----------|-----|

**Public Schools**

|          |                                      |     |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 40000040 | 2021-23 Skills Centers Minor Works # | 129 |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-----|

**2021-23 Small District and Tribal Compact Schools Modernization #**

|          |               |    |
|----------|---------------|----|
| 91000458 | PG Darrington | 50 |
|----------|---------------|----|

**Recreation and Conservation Office****2021-23 - Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account #**

|          |   |     |
|----------|---|-----|
| 91001395 | Ballinger Park Viewing Platform and Nature Trails | 500 |
|----------|---|-----|

|          |   |     |
|----------|---|-----|
| 91001389 | Kayak Point Waterfront Improvements Phase 1 | 500 |
|----------|---|-----|

|          |                                   |     |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 91001385 | Willow Creek at Marina Beach Park | 500 |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----|

**2021-23 - Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board #**

|          |   |     |
|----------|---|-----|
| 91001375 | Trib to Little Pilchuck Cr (2 barriers) | 265 |
|----------|---|-----|

**2021-23 - Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration #**

|          |   |       |
|----------|---|-------|
| 91001435 | Florence Island Tidal Wetland Acquisition | 1,579 |
|----------|---|-------|

**2021-23 - Puget Sound Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program #**

|          |  |     |
|----------|--|-----|
| 91001411 | North Leque Dike Removal and Channel Re-connection | 300 |
|----------|--|-----|

|          |  |     |
|----------|--|-----|
| 91001414 | Planning Armor Removal by Predicting Shoreform Changes | 161 |
|----------|--|-----|

|          |   |       |
|----------|---|-------|
| 91001654 | Port Susan Bay Restoration for Resiliency | 1,028 |
|----------|---|-------|

|          |  |     |
|----------|--|-----|
| 91001430 | Snohomish Estuary Restoration Planning for Hydrological Benefits | 215 |
|----------|--|-----|

**2021-23 - Washington Wildlife Recreation Grants #**

|          |                                    |     |
|----------|------------------------------------|-----|
| 91001532 | LP Marina Beach Park Redevelopment | 500 |
|----------|------------------------------------|-----|

|          |                                |       |
|----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| 91001538 | LP Monroe North Hill Park Site | 1,000 |
|----------|--------------------------------|-------|

|          |  |     |
|----------|--|-----|
| 91001526 | LP State Route 530 (Oso) Slide Memorial Park | 500 |
|----------|--|-----|

|          |  |     |
|----------|--|-----|
| 91001560 | SLDR Boulder Lake Trail and Campsite Renovations | 291 |
|----------|--|-----|

|          |  |     |
|----------|--|-----|
| 91001565 | SLDR Gothic Basin Trail and Camping Area Development | 214 |
|----------|--|-----|

|          |                                   |       |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 91001594 | TR Whitehorse Trail Redevelopment | 1,050 |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------|

|          |                                       |     |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 91001605 | UW Ebey Island Wildlife Area Addition | 950 |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----|

|          |  |     |
|----------|--|-----|
| 91001606 | WA Kayak Point Waterfront Improvements Phase 1 | 500 |
|----------|--|-----|

**2021-23 - Youth Athletic Facilities #**

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|  |  |       |
|--|--|-------|
| 91001487                                 | LG Edgewater Park Sports Court                               | 188   |
| 91001469                                 | LG Evergreen Playfield Infield Turf and Lights               | 350   |
| 91001466                                 | LG Evergreen Tennis Courts Restoration                       | 350   |
| 91001483                                 | LG Fairfield Park Irrigation & Drainage                      | 65    |
| <b><i>Social and Health Services</i></b> |  |       |
| 30003577                                 | Special Commitment Center-Community Facilities: New Capacity | 6,000 |

## Appendix B Snohomish County Transportation Projects

### 2021-23 Transportation Project List (Dollars in Thousands)

| Project   | Prior         | 2021-23       | 2023-25       | 2025-27    | 2027-29  | 2029-31  | Future   | Total          |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| <b>8th Legislative District</b>   | <b>98,643</b> | <b>21,535</b> | <b>23,513</b> | <b>737</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>144,428</b> |
| <b>Projects only in 8th Legislative District</b>                                    | <b>82,959</b> | <b>4,220</b>  | <b>513</b>    | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>87,692</b>  |
| Route   | 37,967        | 33            | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 38,000         |
| 000 Duportail Bridge - L2000132   | 37,967        | 33            | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 38,000         |
| Route SR 240, Richland Vicinity - Corridor Improvements                             | 43,182        | 3,789         | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 46,971         |
| 240 SR 240/Richland Y to Columbia Center I/C - Add Lanes - 524002G                  | 41,021        | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 41,021         |
| 240 SR 240/Kingsgate Way - Signalize Intersection - 524003S                         | 950           | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 950            |
| 240 SR 240/Richland Corridor Improvements - L2000202                                | 1,211         | 3,789         | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 5,000          |
| Route Safety - Interchange, Intersection & Spot Improvements                        | 0             | 398           | 513           | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 911            |
| 395 US 395/W 27th Ave - Intersection Improvements - 539506Q                         | 0             | 398           | 513           | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 911            |
| Route Freight Rail - Grant Program  | 1,560         | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1,560          |
| 000 Port of Benton - Yakima & Berry Bridges & Jadwin Ave Xing (2019 FRAP) - 721410B | 1,560         | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1,560          |
| Route Freight Rail - Loan Program   | 250           | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 250            |
| 000 Port of Benton - Yakima & Berry Bridges & Jadwin Ave Xing (2019 FRIB) - 721410A | 250           | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 250            |
| <b>Note: Funding for the following project(s) covers multiple locations.</b>        | <b>15,684</b> | <b>17,315</b> | <b>23,000</b> | <b>737</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>56,736</b>  |
| Route I-82, Yakima To Oregon  | 3,456         | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 3,456          |

|   |  |                |                |               |            |          |          |          |                |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| 082   | I-82/Red Mountain Vicinity<br>- Pre-Design Analysis -<br>508208M                   | 3,456          | 0              | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 3,456          |
| Route   | Regional Mobility Grants<br>Reappropriated and Four<br>Year                        | 3,209          | 5,495          | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 8,704          |
| 000   | Ben Franklin Transit: West<br>Pasco Multimodal Hub -<br>20190003                   | 300            | 3,413          | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 3,713          |
| 000   | Ben Franklin Transit:<br>Duportail Multimodal Hub -<br>20190007                    | 1,357          | 1,782          | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 3,139          |
| 000   | Ben Franklin Transit:<br>Downtown Pasco<br>Multimodal Hub - 20190008               | 1,552          | 300            | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1,852          |
| Route   | Safety - Interchange<br>Improvements (New &<br>Rebuilt)                            | 9,019          | 10,320         | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 19,339         |
| 395   | US 395/Ridgeline<br>Intersection - L2000127  | 9,019          | 10,320         | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 19,339         |
| Route   | Traffic Ops - Traveler<br>Information  | 0              | 0              | 0             | 737        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 737            |
| 395   | US 395/Kennewick Vicinity<br>- Variable Speed Zone -<br>539505Q                    | 0              | 0              | 0             | 737        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 737            |
| Route   | Other  | 0              | 1,500          | 23,000        | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 24,500         |
| 224   | SR 224/ Red Mountain<br>Improvements - L1000291                                    | 0              | 1,500          | 23,000        | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 24,500         |
| <b>16th Legislative District</b>                      |  | <b>190,322</b> | <b>130,928</b> | <b>44,778</b> | <b>785</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>366,813</b> |
| <b>Projects only in 16th<br/>Legislative District</b> |  | <b>159,638</b> | <b>113,023</b> | <b>21,778</b> | <b>48</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>294,487</b> |
| Route   |  | 8,987          | 17,013         | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 26,000         |
| 000   | Lewis Street Bridge -<br>L2000066  | 8,987          | 17,013         | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 26,000         |
| Route   | US 12, Tri-Cities to Walla<br>Walla - Corridor<br>Improvements                     | 147,165        | 92,938         | 21,397        | 48         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 261,548        |
| 012   | US 12/Frenchtown Vicinity<br>to Walla Walla - Add Lanes<br>- 501203X               | 51,652         | 0              | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 51,652         |
| 012   | US 12/Nine Mile Hill to<br>Woodward Canyon Vic -<br>Build New Highway -<br>501210T | 5,361          | 10             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 5,371          |
| 012   | US 12/SR 124 Intersection<br>- Build Interchange -<br>501212I                      | 21,317         | 0              | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 21,317         |

|  |   |               |               |               |            |          |          |          |               |
|--|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|
| 012  | US-12/Walla Walla Corridor Improvements - T20900R                           | 68,835        | 92,928        | 21,397        | 48         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 183,208       |
| Route  | SR 395, Ritzville to Pasco - Corridor Improvements                          | 0             | 0             | 381           | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 381           |
| 395  | US 395/Kartchner St I/C - NB Ramp Terminal Improvements - 539508Q           | 0             | 0             | 381           | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 381           |
| Route  | Safety - Interchange, Intersection & Spot Improvements                      | 2,811         | 2,914         | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 5,725         |
| 125  | SR 125/9th Street Plaza - Intersection Improvements - L2000170              | 2,811         | 2,914         | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 5,725         |
| Route  | Traffic Ops - Traveler Information  | 363           | 158           | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 521           |
| 182  | I-182/Argent Rd Vicinity EB - Install VMS - 518203Q                         | 363           | 158           | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 521           |
| Route  | Freight Rail - Grant Program  | 312           | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 312           |
| 000  | Columbia Walla Walla Railroad - Aggregate Hopper Cars (2019 FRAP) - 720201A | 312           | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 312           |
| <b>Note: Funding for the following project(s) covers multiple locations.</b> |   | <b>30,684</b> | <b>17,905</b> | <b>23,000</b> | <b>737</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>72,326</b> |
| Route  | I-82, Yakima To Oregon  | 3,456         | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 3,456         |
| 082  | I-82/Red Mountain Vicinity - Pre-Design Analysis - 508208M                  | 3,456         | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 3,456         |
| Route  | SR 395, Ritzville to Pasco - Corridor Improvements                          | 15,000        | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 15,000        |
| 395  | US 395/Safety Corridor Improvements - L2000128                              | 15,000        | 0             | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 15,000        |
| Route  | Regional Mobility Grants Reappropriated and Four Year                       | 3,209         | 5,495         | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 8,704         |
| 000  | Ben Franklin Transit: West Pasco Multimodal Hub - 20190003                  | 300           | 3,413         | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 3,713         |
| 000  | Ben Franklin Transit: Duportail Multimodal Hub - 20190007                   | 1,357         | 1,782         | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 3,139         |
| 000  | Ben Franklin Transit: Downtown Pasco Multimodal Hub - 20190008              | 1,552         | 300           | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1,852         |
| Route  | Safety - Interchange Improvements (New & Rebuilt)                           | 9,019         | 10,320        | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 19,339        |
| 395  | US 395/Ridgeline Intersection - L2000127                                    | 9,019         | 10,320        | 0             | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 19,339        |

|       |  |   |       |        |     |   |   |   |        |
|-------|--|---|-------|--------|-----|---|---|---|--------|
| Route | Traffic Ops - Traveler Information   | 0 | 0     | 0      | 737 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 737    |
| 395   | US 395/Kennewick Vicinity - Variable Speed Zone - 539505Q                          | 0 | 0     | 0      | 737 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 737    |
| Route | Freight Rail - Grant Program   | 0 | 590   | 0      | 0   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 590    |
| 000   | Central Washington Railroad Co - 2nd Subdivision Track Rehab (2021 FRAP) - 757111B | 0 | 590   | 0      | 0   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 590    |
| Route | Other  | 0 | 1,500 | 23,000 | 0   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,500 |
| 224   | SR 224/ Red Mountain Improvements - L1000291                                       | 0 | 1,500 | 23,000 | 0   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,500 |