



Evaluating Enrollment in the ESHB 1886 Voluntary Stewardship Program

An Analysis of Critical Factors, Costs, and Benefits · December 16, 2011

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Introduction

Skagit County’s Dispute over Critical Areas & Agriculture

Washington counties are required by state law to designate and protect critical areas—wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently-flooded areas, and geologically hazardous areas. Preventing stream pollution is critical for downstream recreation and shellfish farming. Fish and wildlife habitat areas and wetlands are especially important to healthy salmon and endangered Orca whale populations.

While some other counties have chosen to protect these critical areas using mandatory buffers—strips of land bordering the critical area where farming is not allowed—Skagit County does not require such buffers on ongoing-agricultural lands. Instead, Skagit County requires agriculture to “not harm or degrade” critical areas, and to comply with specific Watercourse Protection Measures to avoid harm to streams.

Although Skagit County has spent years and millions of dollars defending its ordinance (the “Ag-CAO”), in 2007 the state Supreme Court ruled the County’s approach was not compliant with state law.¹ Although the Court held that Skagit County need only “protect” and not “enhance” critical areas, it also confirmed that the County’s ordinance lacked important details to ensure it could effectively protect critical areas.

¹ See [Swinomish Indian Tribal Cmty v. W. Wash. Growth Mgmt. Hearings Bd.](#), 161 Wn.2d 415 (2007).

The Voluntary Stewardship Program

For the last four years, agricultural, environmental, and tribal representatives have worked with the state to develop a new approach to critical areas protection on agricultural lands.

In recognition of the statewide importance of this issue, and on the recommendations of the Ruckelshaus Center,² the Legislature recently passed ESHB 1886 creating a “Voluntary Stewardship Program” that a county may enroll in as an alternative to the prior requirement to protect critical areas in areas of agricultural activity through development regulations.³ Under the new law, a county that enrolls in the VSP need not update its regulations for compliance with prior state law. If the voluntary program ends up not sufficiently protecting critical areas, however, the County may have to leave the program and establish new regulations to ensure protection.

Consequences of Enrollment

In a nutshell, enrollment in the VSP means that Skagit County will be obligated to develop and implement a work plan for protection of critical areas in areas of agricultural activity through voluntary measures and programs. The County’s existing Ag-CAO would remain in force, but the County would receive state funding, or federal funding, or both, to encourage landowner participation in these voluntary programs. The County would have to develop and meet targets for both participation and ecosystem protection. Farmers would still have to comply with the Ag-CAO’s Watercourse Protection Measures, including those that restrict livestock access to streams and require farmers to manage pastureland to keep enough vegetative cover to avoid contributing sediment.

The Ruckelshaus Center, which led the statewide negotiations that led to the new legislation, describes the Voluntary Stewardship Program as follows:⁴

*The stewardship program **builds on existing programs** for preserving agriculture and protecting critical areas, including salmon recovery, watershed planning, and agricultural land conservation. It provides focus and direction for stewardship actions related to agriculture, and relies on local watershed groups to set the direction for making effective use of existing programs and resources. Local people know their watersheds best and are the ones who must commit to doing the work.*

***Watershed workplans** will be developed to set goals and benchmarks for protection and enhancement of critical areas and will undergo a technical review and approval process.*

***Conservation districts** or other qualified technical assistance organizations will provide technical assistance to agricultural landowners and operators in developing individual farm stewardship plans.*

² See William D. Ruckelshaus Center, [Agriculture & Critical Areas Project Website](#).

³ The VSP was established by [ESHB 1886](#) (2011), now codified at [RCW 36.70A.700-760](#).

⁴ UW/WSU Ruckelshaus Center, “Agriculture & Critical Areas, A Framework for Stewardship” (May 2011). Available at <http://tinyurl.com/3vh4u6k>.

Voluntary incentives for landowners are emphasized for all program phases. The stewardship program maximizes flexibility for individuals and watersheds to achieve their goals.

Checkpoints are built into the program to ensure that protection of critical areas is achieved. Stewardship programs will be evaluated at 3, 5 and 10 years, and counties will be required to proceed with additional actions if benchmarks to protect critical areas are not achieved in local watersheds through voluntary efforts. Potential consequences and actions for counties in this situation include review and possible amendments to critical areas ordinances, or the county may choose to adopt an alternative plan for protecting critical areas subject to state agency approval.

State roles and responsibilities: The Washington State Conservation Commission will provide administrative oversight for the voluntary stewardship program, with a state-wide advisory committee to be comprised of the four original caucuses (counties, tribes, agricultural and environmental organizations). It is also recommended that state agencies collaborate to develop a consistent set of guidelines to assist local watersheds in the development and implementation of voluntary measures to protect and enhance critical areas. Enforcement of state and federal water quality regulations by the Department of Ecology is considered to be an integral part of the program.

Funding: The goals of the voluntary stewardship program assume that there will be funding for technical assistance, operation of local watershed groups, incentive funds for implementing voluntary stewardship measures, and enforcement of existing regulations. Participants in the Agriculture and Critical Areas process consider an unfunded program agreement to be tantamount to a non-agreement. Given the economic climate, the quest for funding to make the program successful will be a significant challenge for all parties and implementing agencies.

The County's Ag Advisory Board and the County Planning Commission voted earlier this year to support enrollment. The County received letters of support from environmental and agricultural organizations, including the State Department of Ecology, Futurewise, and Western Washington Agricultural Association.

Analysis of Costs, Benefits, and Required Factors

The Skagit County Board of Commissioners, through [Resolution R20110239](#) to Consider Enrollment in the ESHB 1886 Voluntary Stewardship Program, requested this "report analyzing the costs (including staff time and available funding sources) of enrollment and the benefits of enrollment and including consideration of the factors identified in ESHB 1886 § 4(3) and (4)". The Board of Commissioners received a draft of this analysis at their December 6, 2011, meeting to deliberate on enrollment and adoption of miscellaneous changes to the Ag-CAO.

Required Considerations for Enrollment

The legislation that created the Voluntary Stewardship Program requires a County to consider the following factors in identifying watersheds to participate in the Voluntary Stewardship Program:⁵

- The role of farming within the watershed, including the number and acreage of farms, the economic value of crops and livestock, and the risk of the conversion of farmland;
- The overall likelihood of completing a successful program in the watershed; and
- Existing watershed programs, including those of other jurisdictions in which the watershed has territory.

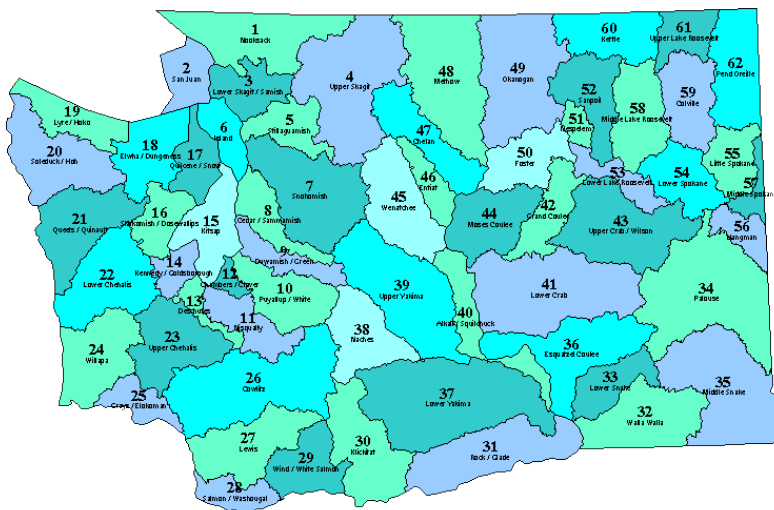
Division of the County into Watersheds

The VSP statute defines a watershed as “a water resource inventory area, salmon recovery planning area, or a subbasin as determined by a county.” That definition provides wide latitude for the division of the County’s watersheds as most appropriate for success of the program.

The dictionary definition of “watershed” is “an area or region drained by a river, river system, or other body of water.” The State and County already divide Skagit County into watersheds in a variety of ways for a variety of purposes. This report reviews several of those methods, then proposes a preferred alternative.

WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREAS

The Department of Ecology created water resource inventory areas (WRIAs) in 1970 in consultation with the Department of Natural Resources and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and adopted the 62 areas depicted on the map below via WAC 173-500-040, last updated in 2000.



Washington State Department of Ecology WRIA Map

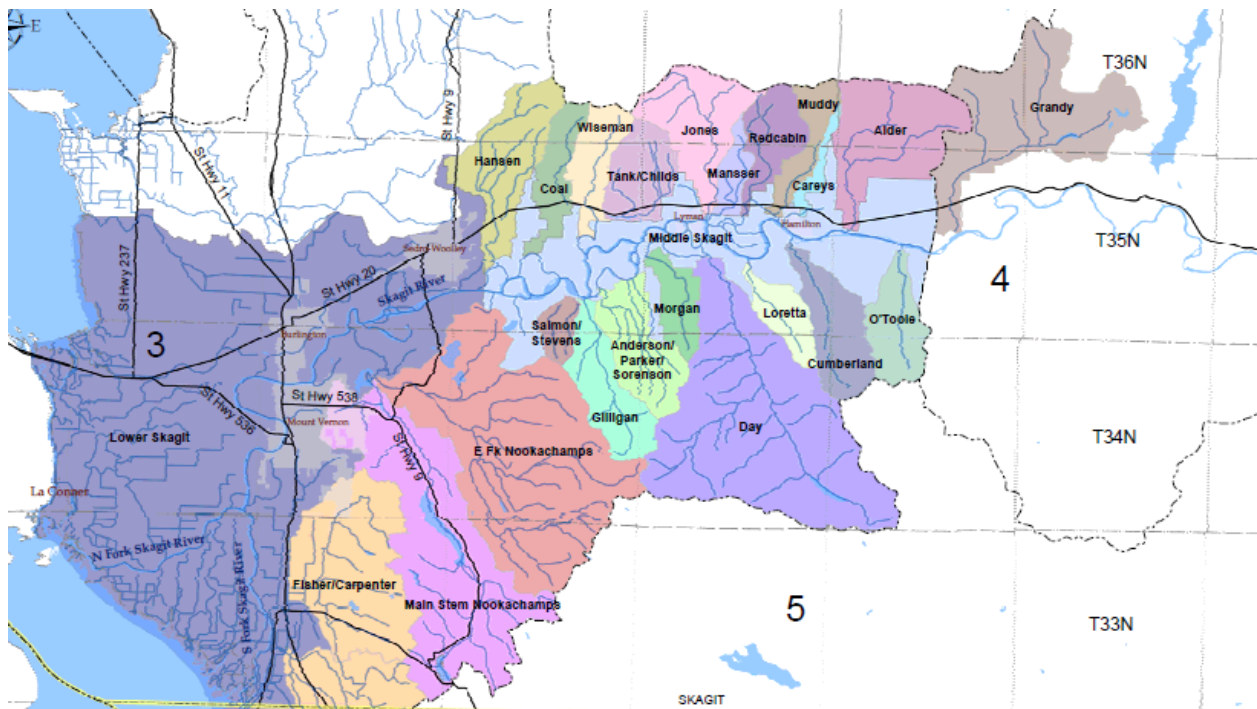
⁵ ESHB 1886 (2011) § 4(3).

Although most of the County is in WRIA 3 and 4, Skagit County contains parts of five other WRIs. Each WRIA also encompasses parts of other counties, which makes it difficult to use WRIA designations for the purposes of the Voluntary Stewardship Program.

INSTREAM FLOW MAPS

For water basin reservations related to the Skagit Instream Flow Rule, the Washington State Department of Ecology further divide the County’s Water Resource Inventory Areas into sub-basins that coincide with surface water drainage basins. These sub-basins are determined using a digital elevation model where there is sufficient topographic relief and other methods where there is not.

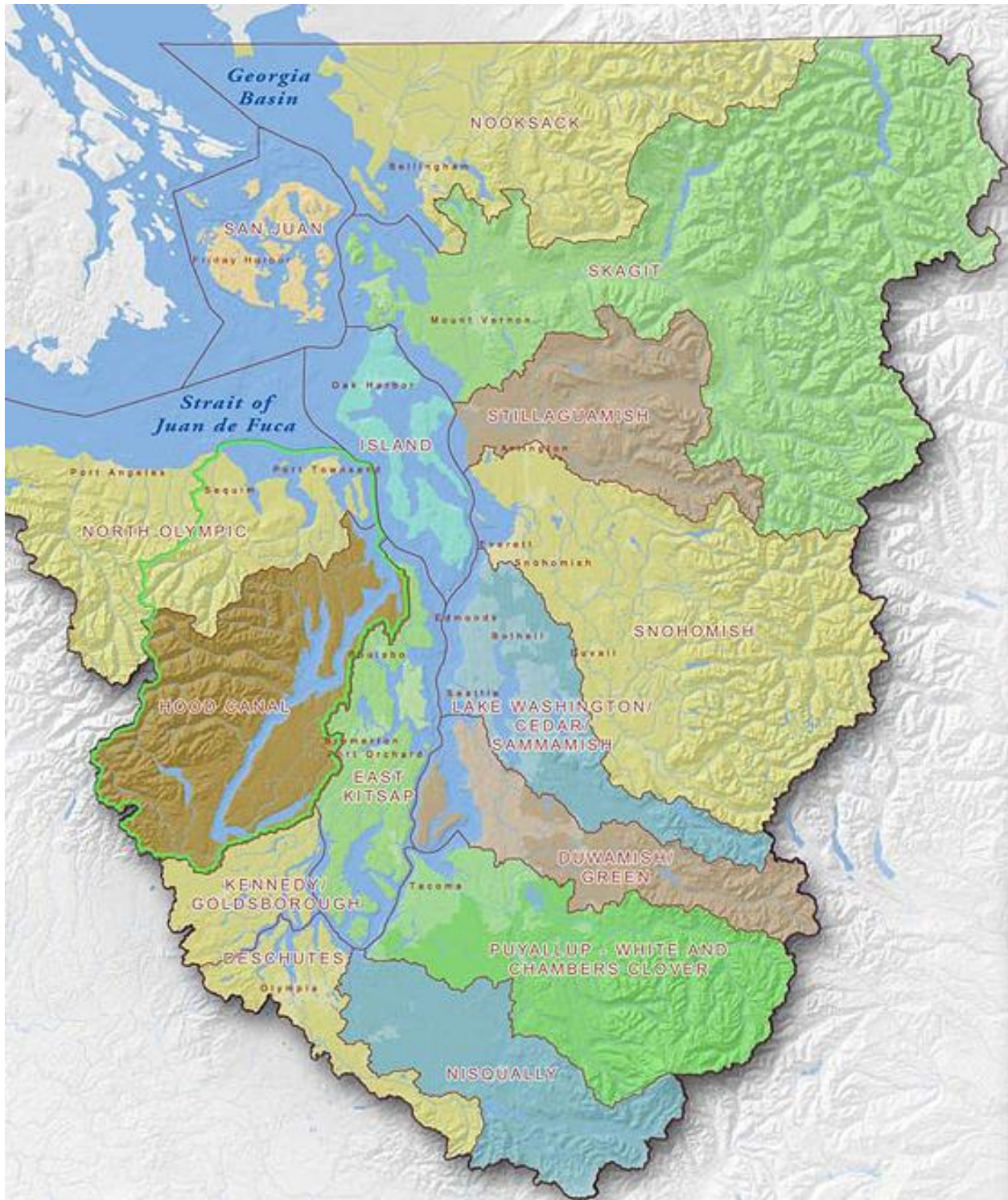
As an example, WRIA 3 is divided into sub-basins as depicted on the map below. This method produces a large number of discrete areas and not all WRIs are mapped in this way.



Ecology WRIA 3 Lower Skagit Sub-Basin Map

SALMON RECOVERY PLANNING AREAS

Shared Strategy for Puget Sound divided the Puget Sound into salmon recovery planning areas, show on the map below, that also do not map to Skagit County's borders.

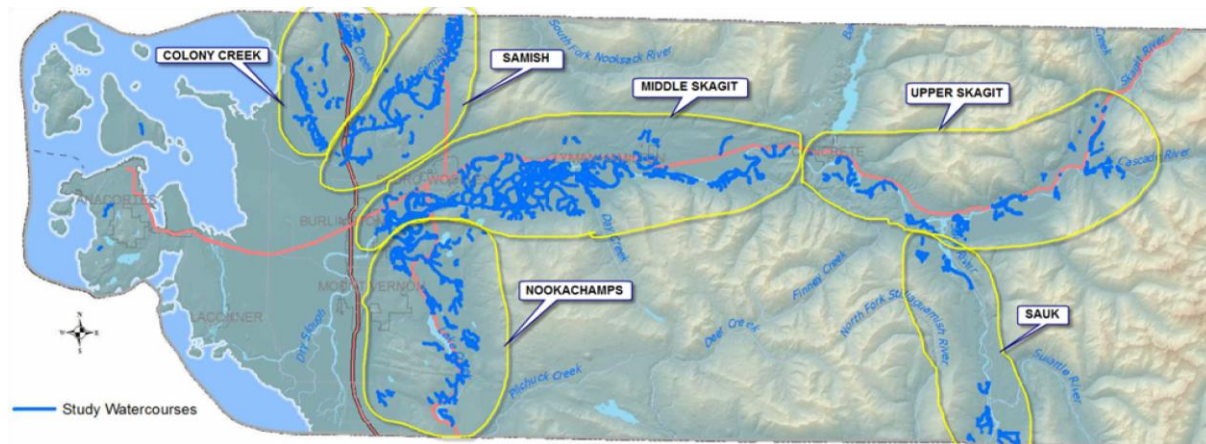


Shared Strategy for Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Planning Area Map, 2003

SKAGIT COUNTY GIS RIPARIAN MAPPING ANALYSIS METHOD

In 2008, Skagit County tasked its Geographic Information Systems Department with performing an analysis of existing riparian buffer on lands zoned for agriculture and rural resource.⁶

To assess the variability of land use results in the Riparian Mapping Analysis, Skagit County GIS created six regions based on natural breaks in topography and zoning. This divided the study area into six discrete, watershed-oriented areas. GIS then analyzed the land uses within each of the regions to determine whether patterns were consistent across the entire study area or whether they were regional patterns.



Skagit County GIS Riparian Mapping Analysis Sub Basin Areas

This method of dividing the County into sub-basin areas included only lands within the study area, which excluded the Skagit River Delta and any lands not zoned Ag-NRL or RRc-NRL.

⁶ Skagit GIS, [Mapping Riparian Land Use within Agricultural Zones](#) (May 6, 2010).

PREFERRED APPROACH TO WATERSHED DIVISION

Planning and Development Services and legal counsel recommend enrollment of the entire County in the Voluntary Stewardship Program, to simplify the changes to the Ag-Critical Areas Ordinance and establish a consistent standard throughout the county's lands zoned agriculture, among other reasons.

Our preferred method of dividing the county would result in four watersheds as depicted on the map below: the Skagit watershed (green, lower and upper), with a western boundary at the Swinomish Channel; the Samish watershed (yellow), the Sauk (pink), and the Nooksack and Stillaguamish watersheds (green with blue boundaries). These logical boundaries encompass the major tributaries in each system.



Proposed Skagit County VSP Watershed Divisions, Skagit GIS

The Role of Farming within the Watersheds

ESHB 1886 requires the County to evaluate “the role of farming within the watershed, including the number and acreage of farms, the economic value of crops and livestock, and the risk of the conversion of farmland,” assumedly to ensure that Counties enroll in the Voluntary Stewardship Program with a clear understanding of the importance of the agricultural industry in their region.

Farming is a critical component of Skagit County's heritage and economy. As Skagit County's 2009 Farmland Legacy Program Report notes:

With more than 67,000 acres of prime farmland and over 80 different crops, Skagit County is rich in agricultural diversity. Skagit County is a major global producer of cabbage, table beet, and spinach seed; of the seven vegetable seed companies in the county, a majority markets their products worldwide. ... After expanding throughout the past 15 years, the potato industry has also developed into an important crop producing 15-20 tons annually. Skagit County also produces more tulip, daffodil, and iris bulbs than any other county in the United States and is the fourth largest dairy producer in Washington State. Other crops, including cole crops, vegetable seed crops, cucumbers, and small fruits contribute less in gross dollars, but are a critical component of Skagit's agricultural vitality.

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS

ECONorthwest, a consulting firm that specializes in the economic and financial analysis of public policy, performed an analysis of the County's agricultural industry for Skagit County's Envision Skagit 2060 program in November 2010. Their [final report](#) found that:⁷



In 2007, Skagit County's 1,215 farms (defined as operations where \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold during a year) covered about 109,000 acres of land. They consumed goods and services worth \$198 million to produce crops and livestock products with a value of \$290 million, for net earnings of \$92 million, in 2010 dollars. The gross revenue of crops sold, per acre, was about \$2,900 and the net earnings about \$850.

The agricultural sector accounted for about 3 percent of total earnings, and about 4 percent of total employment in Skagit County in 2007. The percentages are declining, as farm earnings, after adjustment for inflation, show little long-term growth over the past four decades.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

The same ECONorthwest report included several facts relevant to the required ESHB 1886 analysis:

...[farmers'] aggregate net income, adjusted for inflation, has increased from about \$20 million in 1969 to about \$80 to 100 million today.⁸

...

About two-thirds of the county's farms are smaller than 50 acres; about one-half have sales of crops and livestock of less than \$2,500. Farms with annual sales less than \$250,000 (considered small farms by the U.S. Department of Agriculture) constitute 88 percent of all farms and occupy 42 percent of the total acreage dedicated to farming in the county. Farms larger than 1,000 acres account for less than 2 percent of all farms.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture categorizes 41 percent of the county's farms, and 17 percent of total farm acreage, as "residential or lifestyle" farms, which means that they are owned by people whose primary occupation is something other than farming. People who are retired from farming own another 20 percent of farms, and 9 percent of farm acreage. The sum, 61 percent of the farms, and 26 percent of farm acreage, have owners who are oriented toward a rural lifestyle rather than commercial agricultural production.

Most of the value associated with sales of agricultural products comes from about 13 percent of the farms, covering 62 percent of the land in farms in Skagit County.

⁷ ECONorthwest, [Economic Indicators of Agriculture's Future in Skagit County](#), November 2010, at page ii.

⁸ Ibid, at ii.

Although many of the farms in Skagit County produce small amounts of agricultural products, they serve an important role in maintaining the agricultural character of the County and produce quality-of-life amenities that are important to the County's economy in their own right.⁹

RISK OF CONVERSION OF FARMLAND

It is generally accepted that Skagit farmland is at considerable risk of conversion to other uses, despite significant obstacles in the County's land use regulations to doing so. In 1996, the Board of County Commissioners established the County's [Farmland Legacy Program](#), which is funded by a special Conservation Futures assessment to purchase development rights from farmland.

One of ECONorthwest's tasks in developing the report for Envision Skagit 2060 was to quantify the pressures on conversion of farmland to other uses. Their analysis found that conversion pressure was present, but lower than Whatcom and Snohomish counties. Despite that comparative analysis, the risk remains high.¹⁰

Under Washington's tax rules, agricultural land can be valued at a level equivalent to its current use, rather than its fair market value. In 2008, Skagit County enrolled 2,618 agricultural, timber, and open space lands covering 105,475 acres so that their value, for tax purposes, would be determined by their current agricultural use in 2008. The differential for current use value to the true and fair market value for all land, including agriculture, timber, and open space, in Skagit County was 3.8 in 2008. In other words, the fair market value for these land classifications was almost four times higher than the value the Washington Department of Revenue assigns to the current use of the property.

Skagit County's differential is similar to that for the state as a whole, which was 3.9 in 2008, but lower than for surrounding counties. In 2008, Whatcom County's differential was 6.4 and Snohomish County's was 5.8, which suggests that the demand to convert land from agricultural use to residential and commercial development is even greater to the south and north of Skagit County.

These data suggest that the market for residential and commercial land in Skagit County is exerting upward pressure on the value of agricultural land, in some cases beyond where it may make financial sense, from the owner's perspective, to maintain it as an input to agricultural production.

OVERALL LIKELIHOOD OF SUCCESS

The overall likelihood of successful implementation of the Voluntary Stewardship Program should be as high in Skagit County as any other county throughout the state. Skagit County has an economy focused on our natural resource industries of fishing, farming, and forestry, and we all have a stake in their

⁹ Ibid, at iii.

¹⁰ Ibid, at 51.

continued success and enhancement. The only real obstacles to preservation of our farmland and restoration of salmon habitat are old conflicts that have given rise to mistrust and hardened positions that ignore our common fundamental interests.

EXISTING WATERSHED PROGRAMS

Skagit County has a number of conservation, agricultural, and watershed-focused programs that may be able to contribute to the success of the VSP, including:

- [Skagit County Farmland Legacy Program](#)
- [Skagit County Clean Samish Initiative](#)
- [Skagit County Natural Resource Stewardship Program](#)

Nomination of Priority Watersheds

In nominating watersheds for designation as statewide priorities, ESHB 1886 requires the County to consider the following:¹¹

- The role of farming within the watershed, including the number and acreage of farms, the economic value of crops and livestock, and the risk of the conversion of farmland [also required for enrollment of a watershed];
- The importance of salmonid resources in the watershed;
- An evaluation of the biological diversity of wildlife species and their habitats in the geographic region including their significance and vulnerability;
- The presence of leadership within the watershed that is representative and inclusive of the interests in the watershed;
- Integration of regional watershed strategies, including the availability of a data and scientific review structure related to all types of critical areas;
- The presence of a local watershed group that is willing and capable of overseeing a successful program, and that has the operational structures to administer the program effectively, including professional technical assistance staff, and monitoring and adaptive management structures; and
- The overall likelihood of completing a successful program in the watershed [also required for enrollment of a watershed].

IMPORTANCE OF SALMONID RESOURCES

Skagit County is often called the “last, best hope” for salmon recovery in Puget Sound. The Skagit River watershed is the third largest watershed on the west coast of the contiguous United States and the

¹¹ ESHB 186 (2011) § 4(4).

largest and “one of the most unspoiled strongholds of fish and wildlife habitat in the Puget Sound.”¹² As the largest source of Puget Sound’s fresh water and home to a third of its threatened wild Chinook salmon, the Wild and Scenic Skagit River is a natural resource important to both the state and the nation.

The Skagit River hosts all five species of Pacific salmon. It has six independent populations of threatened Chinook salmon, six populations of threatened steelhead, at least 26 local populations of threatened bull trout, three populations of chum salmon, two populations of Coho, and one each of pink and sockeye.

The Samish River and its tributaries are home to Coho, Chum, Sockeye, Chinook, Pink Salmon, Cutthroat, Kokanee, and Steelhead. Samish Bay is one of the leading producers of shellfish in the State of Washington.

WILDLIFE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The State, Skagit Watershed Council, Skagit River Systems Cooperative, and others have developed several evaluations of the biological factors and other limiting factors related to salmon. Skagit County includes thirty one species of fishes found on the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) list,¹³ many of which are candidate (state) species, threatened, or species of concern (federal). There are three amphibian species from the PHS List found in Skagit County. The Oregon Spotted Frog is listed as endangered (state). There are thirty species of birds from the PHS List found in Skagit County. The Marbled Murrelet is a threatened species, several are shown as sensitive (state) and species of concern (federal). Eleven others are candidate species (state). Eighteen mammal species from the PHS List are found in Skagit County. The grizzly bear, gray wolf, fisher, and Orca are endangered (state) or threatened (federal) species.

There are twelve different types of habitats found in Skagit County that are found on the PHS List. The Local Habitat Assessment portrays the majority of Skagit County as having high wildlife value.



WDFW, [Skagit County Local Habitat Assessment](#)
(green is high wildlife value • purple is low wildlife value • orange is PHS area)

¹² Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan 2005, at 2.

¹³ See Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, [Priority Habitats and Species on the Web](#).

WATERSHED LEADERSHIP

Skagit County has a number of conservation, agricultural, and watershed groups that are currently leading the way toward natural resource protection in Skagit County and could be asked to contribute in various ways—some large, some small—to implementation of the Voluntary Stewardship Program. Those organizations and programs (none of which have yet been asked to pledge any support) include:

- [Skagit County Farmland Legacy Program](#)
- [Skagit County Clean Samish Initiative](#)
- [Skagit County Natural Resource Stewardship Program](#)
- [Skagitonians to Preserve Farmland](#)
- [Skagit Watershed Council](#)
- [The Nature Conservancy](#)
- [Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group](#)
- [Skagit Land Trust](#)
- [Skagit River System Cooperative](#)
- Skagit County Farm Bureau
- [Samish](#), [Sauk-Suiattle](#), [Swinomish](#), Upper Skagit tribes
- [Skagit PUD](#)

REGIONAL WATERSHED STRATEGIES

The most important regional watershed strategy is the [Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan](#), adopted by NOAA Fisheries, especially the local Skagit Chinook Recovery Plan chapter. Skagit County also has an adopted [Salmon Strategy](#) and [Salmon Policy Resolution](#), and the Skagit Watershed Council has adopted a [Strategic Approach](#) document and an older [Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy](#). The legislation also asks for an identification of a “data and scientific review structure related to all types of critical areas” that may exist in Skagit County in some form.

LOCAL WATERSHED GROUP

Salmon recovery in the Skagit watershed is coordinated by the [Skagit Watershed Council](#), a non-profit community partnership for salmon recovery and the designated lead entity for Water Resource Inventory Areas 3 and 4, but the Watershed Council is not well-positioned to be the watershed group for the County’s implementation of the VSP and Council staff have indicated they would not want to take on that function.

Skagit County itself currently leads the Clean Samish Initiative, a multi-agency program designed to coordinate the restoration and cleanup of Samish Bay. CSI been repeatedly compared to the VSP (albeit on a smaller scale). The County is reorganizing departments to better coordinate efforts in this area, including recently creating a Natural Resources Division of the Public Works Department. The County is

also working with partners on setting up a [Local Integrating Organization](#) for the Puget Sound Partnership's restoration efforts.

Costs of Implementation

Personnel Costs

There are essentially two phases of implementation for this project: preparation and implementation. The preparation phase involves designation of the watershed group, coordination of that group, and staff support for development of the work plan. This analysis assumes that the County Public Works Natural Resources Division coordinates the watershed group and implements the eventual work plan.

At least a portion of the preparation phase of the project can likely be coordinated by existing staff with minor additional funding—perhaps for facilitation of watershed group meetings.

Although it is obviously difficult to estimate costs for implementation of the work plan without knowing what the work plan might look like, if the work plan looks something like the [Clean Samish Initiative](#) or [Natural Resource Stewardship Program](#) writ large, Skagit County expects to require the following in additional or re-allocated personnel costs:

Role	Full FTE Cost	FTE	Annual Cost
Outreach	\$90,000	1 FTE	\$90,000
Habitat	\$45,000	½ FTE	\$22,500
WQ Monitoring	\$50,000	½ FTE	\$25,000
Coordinator	\$50,000	½ FTE	\$25,000
Total			\$162,500

For comparison, the existing grant-funded NRSP program is budgeted for 2011 at about \$125,000.

Available Funding Sources

STATE VSP FUNDING

The Washington State Conservation Commission has indicated that counties that enroll in the Voluntary Stewardship Program, will be eligible to receive funding on the following schedule once the program is funded at the state level.

Year	Amount
1	\$150,000
2	\$100,000
3	\$100,000
4	\$120,000
5	\$120,000
6	\$120,000

The legislation envisions the State making additional funds available for priority watersheds, although we do not know how much additional funding will become available, or when.

Moreover, the State Conservation Commission has projected that up to \$1 million in federal funds per county may become available, likely through reallocation of existing federal program dollars to new programs, or existing programs with eligibility adjustments, to assist with VSP implementation.

AVOIDED COSTS

Public Works likely can reorganize the existing Water Quality Monitoring Program and the Salmon Habitat Monitoring Program, required for the existing Ag-CAO, to better integrate with the CSI and other monitoring efforts on a countywide basis. In the 2012 budget, Public Works has planned for approximately \$150,000 for water quality monitoring and approximately \$52,000 for salmon habitat monitoring. Expanded habitat monitoring occurs every five years; the last year cost approximately \$68,000 for an annualized additional cost of approximately \$3200. Reorganizing the Water Quality Monitoring Program may not yield dollar savings, but may increase efficiency; eliminating the Salmon Habitat Monitoring Program may save an annualized \$55,200 although the County would likely need to spend some dollars replacing it with another monitoring tool.

Other existing County programs, such as the [Clean Samish Initiative](#) and the [Natural Resource Stewardship Program](#), and other grant funding that the County acquires for other discrete projects can likely also be rolled into enhancing the VSP.

CLEAN WATER FUND

Public Works could likely reallocate some existing Clean Water Program staff or funding to help accomplish compatible aspects of the VSP. The 2011 and 2012 Clean Water Fund budget appears below.

Programs	Adopted 2011 Budget			Projected 2012 Budget		
	Budgeted Expenses and Revenue			Budgeted Expenses and Revenue		
	Expenses	Revenues		Expenses	Revenues	
	Expenditures	Grants	Assessment Distribution	Expenditures	Grants	Assessment Distribution
Clean Samish Initiative						
Skagit Conservation District	\$167,200	\$87,200	\$46,800	\$167,200	\$87,200	\$80,000
Samish Nation	\$11,000	\$11,000		\$11,500	\$8,625	\$2,875
Skagit Conservation Education Alliance	\$11,163	\$7,163	\$4,000	\$12,280	\$9,210	\$3,070
Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	\$17,830	\$6,830	\$11,000	\$6,830	\$5,123	\$1,708
Western Wash Agricultural Assoc	\$11,123	\$7,500	\$3,623	\$7,500	\$5,625	\$1,875
WSU-Cooperative Extension	\$8,678	\$8,678		\$8,700	\$6,525	\$2,175
Skagit County Planning Department	\$90,268	\$60,179	\$30,089	\$45,134	\$33,851	\$11,284
Skagit County Health Department	\$146,828	\$97,885	\$48,943	\$82,343	\$61,757	\$20,586
Skagit County Public Works	\$42,273	\$34,224	\$8,049	\$93,083	\$69,812	\$23,271
Other Expenses				\$58,400	\$43,800	\$14,600
Critical Areas Ordinance						
Adaptive Management	\$29,537		\$29,537	\$15,953	\$15,953	
Fish Habitat Monitoring	\$69,639		\$69,639	\$47,637	\$47,637	
Surface Water Quality Monitoring	\$177,387		\$177,387	\$148,887		\$148,887

Programs	Adopted 2011 Budget			Projected 2012 Budget		
	Budgeted Expenses and Revenue			Budgeted Expenses and Revenue		
	Expenses	Revenues		Expenses	Revenues	
	Expenditures	Grants	Assessment Distribution	Expenditures	Grants	Assessment Distribution
Fish Habitat and Restoration						
Habitat and Restoration	\$127,185	\$73,112	\$21,948	\$199,932	\$132,875	\$80,782
Natural Res Stewardship Program	\$128,500	\$96,375	\$32,125	\$153,500	\$115,125	\$38,375
Marine Resources						
Marine Resources Cmte & Action Items	\$209,464	\$168,246	\$41,218	\$116,939	\$55,000	\$61,939
Lake Management						
District and Non District Lakes	\$34,648		\$34,648	\$54,659		\$54,659
Partner Agencies/Organizations						
Skagit Conservation District	\$163,000		\$163,000	\$163,000		\$163,000
Skagit Conservation Education Alliance	\$12,000		\$12,000	\$8,930		\$8,930
Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group	\$30,000		\$30,000	\$1,708		\$1,708
Skagit Watershed Council	\$30,000		\$30,000	\$30,000		\$30,000
Western Washington Agricultural Association	\$20,000		\$20,000	\$18,125		\$18,125
Skagit County Health Department	\$175,000		\$175,000	\$158,313	\$20,000	\$138,313
Groundwater Management						
Sea Water Intrusion	\$1,500		\$1,500	\$1,000		\$1,000
Administration						
General Administration	\$173,436		\$173,436	\$335,256		\$335,256
Central Services	\$125,303		\$125,303	\$5,000		\$5,000
Information Services	incl. above		incl. above	\$34,300		\$34,300
Geographic Information Services	incl. above		incl. above	\$18,000		\$18,000
Training	\$30,299		\$30,299	\$37,499		\$37,499
Total	\$2,043,261	\$658,392	\$1,319,544	\$2,041,608	\$718,118	\$1,337,216

Grant Funding Sources

Clean Samish Initiative: Pollution Identification and Correction
 Centennial Clean Water Fund
 Salmon Recovery Funding Board
 Northwest Straits Commission