Funding Option	Benefits	Drawbacks	Potential Stakeholders	Questions/Comments	
Existing Funding Options					
OPTION 1 Assessments / Rates Charges	 Local Somewhat stable Already authorized. Increases ability to work throughout the district. Flexible 	 May be perceived as a Tax, it establishes a rate that sets a fee for services provided to a geographic region. Based upon the political will of the county citizens. 	County commissionersCitiesLandownersBusinessNGO's		
FEASIBILITY – DEPENDS PROBABILITY – DEPENDS REVENUE - DEPENDS	 Leveraging Allows districts to think beyond the current year. 	 Not an option in some districts Won't generate enough revenue in some areas. Ongoing marketing effort to defend and renew. Could be challenged still. Assumption if you get rates and charges – you won't need any other funding. Municipalities' feelings of ownership of funding earned. Rates and charges take a lot of work. Makes different kinds of CDs – not all equal 	District partners		

Funding Option	Benefits	Drawbacks	Potential Stakeholders	Questions/Comments
Provide local control of Rates and Charges. FEASIBILITY – MEDIUM, HIGH PROBABILITY – MEDIUM, HIGH REVENUE - DEPENDS Resolution 2023-28: change Chapter 89.08 RCW, to allow local jurisdictions to set their own rate as appropriate for their local areas.	 Provides more local control for conservation districts. More funding Makes an assessment more worthwhile in smaller districts. Ownership by local leaders of what funding would be. Already being considered by bipartisan legislators. Would provide the opportunity to add a maximum of a 1% administrative cap for the collection of rates and charges 	 May be perceived as a Tax Requires opening RCW 89.08. Increases the inequities among districts Based upon the political will of the county citizens. Not an option in some districts Won't generate enough revenue in some areas. Ongoing marketing effort to defend and renew. Could be challenged still. Assumption if you get rates and charges – you won't need any other funding. Municipalities' feelings of ownership of funding earned. Rates and charges take a lot of work. 	 Counties Commissioners Cities Landowners Business NGO's District partners 	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ns That Increase Taxes		
Tax on the Sale of Real Property distributed to county natural resource agencies (weed control, local parks, county natural resources agencies, etc.) FEASIBILITY – MEDIUM PROBABILITY – LOW – MEDIUM REVENUE - DEPENDS	 Local Broad-based sort of groups Efficiencies Value Bonds local natural resources agencies Plays on intrinsic environmental values. Could be applied at both a local and state level. Leg might be interested in consolidating smaller groups. Potential for SCC to distribute 	 Tax None of the agencies raise revenue. Under what authority does it happen? Minnesota model at the local level Nebraska model - hundreds of boards into 23 Natural Resource Districts. 	 Counties Landowners Realtors Land trusts WRIAs Legislators 	 Smaller districts (with parcels over 5 acres in size) would not generate a significant amount of revenue. Example: 0.02% tax on the sale of property.

funds.

Funding Option	Benefits	Drawbacks	Potential Stakeholders	Questions/Comments
Statewide per parcel conservation assessment set by the legislature, on all parcels. In addition to local rates and charges. FEASIBILITY – MEDIUM PROBABILITY – MEDIUM REVENUE – It Depends	 Applied by the legislature. Generate large amounts of revenue. Stable Attract a group of stakeholders we wouldn't necessarily have. Leverage local funds. Conservation work a priority Potential for SCC to distribute funds. 	 Tax Capacity building exercise for all districts that aren't currently providing those services. Jeopardize local funding. Double assessing Only impact property owners – not everyone Price extracted by partners carefully crafted. Not locally controlled Service commercial forest service parceled into 20 acres. Minor changes to 89.08 Would require a ton of education of counties and cities 	 Landowners Districts Commercial ag Commercial forestry Counties Cities Legislators 	 Cost per benefit is an issue. Schools are not able to get bonds.
A model like Missouri – dedicated sales tax FEASIBILITY – HIGH PROBABILITY – MEDIUM – LOW REVENUE - HIGH In 1976, through an initiative petition, Missourians amended their state constitution by creating a dedicated one-eighth-cent sales tax for conservation.	 Stable funding Already a model that exists. Increase the funding for everyone. Statewide Cloaks the taxing issue – buried within the sales tax. More exposure for the districts Partners – power cluster Flexibility Redistributes the income from some more populous areas into others. Partnerships with other entities to continue to rebuild relationships. Potential for SCC to distribute funds. 	 Tax Identified what everyone would get. Need to find a more equitable balance to address populous areas vs non-populous areas. No new taxes – will take quite a campaign and effort. Possible competition with watershed improvement districts – make part of the power cluster. Needs to be inoculated against Tim Eyman Court challenge Sunset clauses Partner up with other entities Expensive 	 State legislature Governor Partnerships 	How would funding be distributed?

Funding Option	Benefits	Drawbacks	Potential Stakeholders	Questions/Comments
CD authority to impose rates and charges - but needs to address elections. FEASIBILITY – MEDIUM –LOW PROBABILITY – LOW REVENUE – HIGH (Variable based on number of parcels/acres)	 Stable funding Use the right group of people to make the decisions. increasing the authority of the supervisors – increase the participation in the elections, ties budget with resource needs 	 Junior taxing districts are not popular. 89.08 would be opened for scrutiny. Relationship between SCC and districts Potential to jeopardize SCC Funding Different election system may create a different makeup of the board. Increased scrutiny of districts Increase the workload for the districts and create an entity to bring funding in 	• Landowners	
		nat Do Not Increase Taxes		
Local Mitigation Fees – Counties and Municipalities charge developers impact fees (stormwater, utilities, ILA's, etc.) and require them to conduct mitigation. FEASIBILITY - HIGH PROBABILITY – HIGH – depending on the district. REVENUE - MEDIUM Example: Eastern Washington CDs are	 Made all counties aware that districts are there for services – partners pave the road for the districts. Part of the basic philosophy of locally led. Stormwater rule is statemandated. Relevant to local folks Identify new supporters (it all gets bigger) Already do it – don't need an RCW/rule change. County/city cannot provide individual assistance and 	 Not currently allowed to charge a fee for servicecan charge for <u>product (project)</u> Competition for funds, using assessments to do other work. Local entities believe it is their money. Court cases – might get thrown in. Requires county legislative authority (maybe) Underlying / uncertainty in funding 	 County legislative authority County staff Cities Cooperators – locally led. Tribes Local land trust – NGO Associations for cities and counties 	Potential WACD Resolution to Engage the Association of Washington Cities, Washington Association of Counties, and Washington Association of County Officials

financial assistance to private

property

City, for shrub-steppe loss mitigation.

developers, as required by the County or

collecting mitigation fees from

Funding Option	Benefits	Drawbacks	Potential Stakeholders	Questions/Comments
Dedicated fee for referrals from the 319 account. Gets reserved for use by districts to address those referrals (1500 per referral). FEASIBILITY LOW PROBABILITY – LOW REVENUE – LOW	 Additional \$ would help leverage. Look forward to a referral to positively work with a landowner. Requires communication, which would drive more communication. Funding available to landowners to choose where they want to go for services. Fines back into the system to support. 	 Conflict with ECY who is currently receiving \$ No certainty – waiting for money for bad actions. EPA requirements Producer hears the district gets cash for them being turned in. Could discourage referrals. Can't deliver change in water quality could have a negative impact. 319 set bucket – may take away from districts already receiving funding through grants. 	 Cooperators – for & against Dairy fed, cattle, farm bureau Ecology, AGR- lose funding. EPA Competing land uses 	 Includes Enforcement but would require interagency agreement with ECY for Enforcement. We would need to see the analysis of the last 10 years of referrals to determine the dollar value available.
Direct the Non-Regulatory Portion of 319 Account Funds to the SCC. FEASIBILITY – LOW PROBABILITY – LOW REVENUE - LOW	 more efficient. more funding for districts. more ability to meet EPA needs. less strings attached. less confusion for the landowners. 	 EPA reporting would increase. Ecology is currently the designee for EPA Programs in WA Funds would be conditioned. The Level of funding is unknown. Limited to water quality, not air, farmland, etc. There would be interest from other entities currently eligible for funds from 319 Grants (counties, cities, nonprofits, etc.) Table 1: Eligible Applicants by Funding Source Applicant Type CWSRF/ SFAP Centennial Section 319 OSG Conservation districts X X X X Counties, cities/towns X X X X Institutions of higher education⁸ X X X X Irrigation districts X X X X Local health jurisdictions X X X X X Port districts X X X X X Quasi-municipal corporations X X X X Sewer districts X X X X 	 Ecology EPA State Governor Legislature Nonprofits Landowners NACD – congressional activity 	 We need answers about the level of funding this would create and the rules behind it, etc. Clarified Roles and Responsibilities