

AGENDA
GIG HARBOR CITY COUNCIL STUDY SESSION
Thursday, April 11, 2024 - 3:00 PM
Community Rooms

This meeting may also be accessed through Zoom at <https://zoom.us/j/93216056382> or by calling (253) 215-8782 and entering Meeting ID 932 1605 6382.

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

DISCUSSION ITEMS

- 1. Introduction of Parks Commission and Arts Commission Appointees**
Parks Commissioners Stace Gordon, Guy Magnus, Kim Anderson, and Hanley Bonyne.
Arts Commissioners Sonja Johnson, Carolyn Vranjes, and Joanne Brandani.
- 2. 2024 Legislative Session Recap**
City Administrator Katrina Knutson
- 3. Gig Harbor Canoe & Kayak Racing Team Use of Skansie Park**
Parks Manager Jennifer Haro
- 4. Short-term Rental Program Update**
Senior Planner Jeremy Hammar

ADJOURN

PUBLIC COMMENT & DECORUM

Public comment will be not be accepted at this study session.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES (ADA) ACCOMMODATIONS

ADA accommodations can be provided upon request. Those requiring special accommodations should contact the city clerk at cityclerk@gjgharborwa.gov or (253) 853-7613 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.



CITY OF GIG HARBOR

2024 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Josh Weiss & Annika
Vaughn



PURPOSE

Overview of
the 2024
Legislative
Session

Outcome of
Gig Harbor
Priorities

Additional
Legislative
Issues

Next Steps

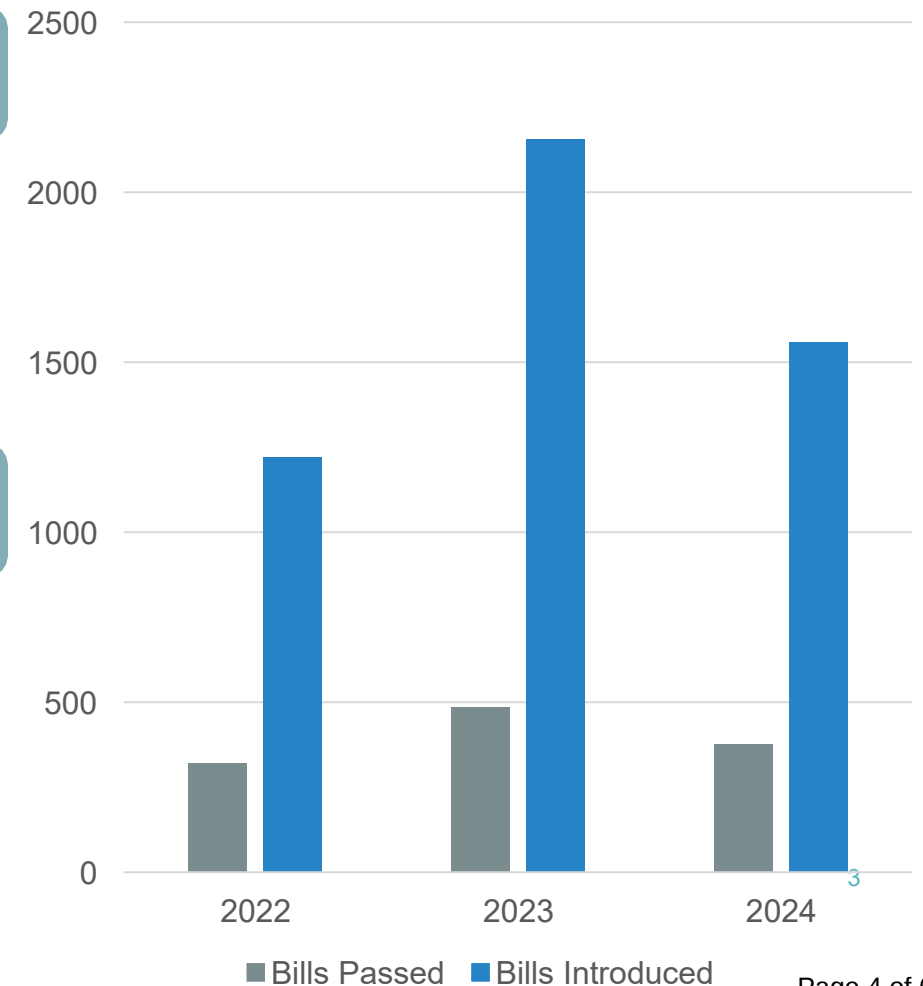
OVERVIEW OF 2024 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

General Context

- Second year of the biennium; 60-day session
- Adopted supplemental operating, capital, and transportation budgets
- 1,560 bills introduced, 376 passed into law

Political Context

- Democrats held strong majorities in House (58-40) and Senate (29-20)
- 6 Initiatives to the Legislature



OVERVIEW OF 2024 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGETS

Operating

- Funds all state agency operations
- February revenue forecasts \$1.2 billion increase from when budgets were enacted
- \$2.1 billion in additional spending for a \$71.9 billion biennial budget, \$2.8 billion in reserves
- \$249M from CCA auctions
- Local Investments: Eliminates local 25% cost share for BLEA, \$34M for grants to local governments for homeless housing programs and services

Capital

- Funds public and nonprofit construction projects
- \$1.3B of additional investments for a \$10.3B biennial budget
 - Combination of bond capacity, CCA, federal funds, MTCA, etc.
- \$688 from CCA auctions
- \$72.5M allocated for local community projects (\$62M in 2022)
 - Average local community project award: \$372,000
- Key investments in housing & homelessness, behavioral health, education

Transportation

- Funds the state's transportation system including highways, ferries, transit and transportation related agencies
- \$1B of new spending, \$14.6B biennial budget
 - Federal funds, CCA, increased MAW revenues
- \$324 from CCA auctions
- Traditional revenues (gas tax, license fees, permits, etc.) are down by \$56M, an 8% decrease
- \$1B in highway preservation funding over the biennium

2024 LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

Wollochet

- \$1.7M in '23 Transportation Budget
- Drafting error placed the \$ in the wrong program
- Our request was simply to move the money to the correct program
- Success

Sports Complex

- \$2M request to finish project
- Early enthusiasm; evaporated with Capital Budget outlook
- Entire 26th LD only received \$1M for this category
- Four projects; no more than \$250,000
- Not funded

City Hall HVAC

- \$2M request to replace the natural gas heating and cooling system with electric
- CCA funding
 - No precedent
 - Impact of Initiative 2117
- Not funded
- \$45 million for Commerce grants

Public Safety

- Tension b/w police accountability and public safety
- Initiative 2113 – vehicular pursuits
- Fentanyl
- Public Defense
- Jails

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATIVE ISSUES



Housing

- \$127.5M for Housing Trust Fund and \$232M for housing and homelessness services
- No rent cap, no REET increase, no Dept. of Housing, no short term rental tax



Land Use

- Residential parking mandate (SB 6015), Co-Living Housing (HB 1998), Wildland Urban Interface Code "Fix" (SB 6120)



Finances

- 1% property tax cap remains
- State shared revenues continued
- Main Street Program (HB 2306) allows access to more program funding



Transportation

- Traffic safety cameras (HB 2384)
- Commercial Aviation Workgroup report on need for additional services

NEXT STEPS



Thank our legislative



Begin to prepare for legislative session

- ✓ Detailed process recommendations forthcoming, but prepare for a much more aggressive timeline
 - ✓ Funding requests ready to go public by September 30
 - ✓ Bill requests ready by December 2



Election – New



Legislative session starts January

QUESTIONS?

Josh Weiss

State Lobbyist & Partner
jweiss@gth-gov.com

Annika Vaughn

State Lobbyist
avaughn@gth-gov.com





City of Gig Harbor

End-of-Session Report

April 1, 2024

Overview of the 2024 Legislative Session

The Washington State Legislature convened the 2024 Legislative Session for 60 days, starting January 8th and concluding March 7th. Democrats held strong majorities in both the House of Representatives, 58 to 40, and the State Senate, 29 to 20. Leading up to beginning of the session, Democrats in the [House of Representatives](#) and [Senate](#) outlined their priorities for the 2024 session – investing in behavioral health, responding to climate change, increasing gun control, continuing housing efforts from 2023, and improving special education. As the session progressed, the realities of session lasting a mere 60 days and being immediately followed by a challenging November 2024 election cycle quelled ambitions.

Democrats have had control over the Governor's Office and both chambers of the Legislature for several years and have adopted many policies that Republicans have objected to. In response, in 2023, conservative Republicans mobilized to collect the necessary signatures to file a historic number of initiatives to the Legislature - six. Each of the six initiatives push back on policies advanced by the Democrats in recent years including repealing the Climate Commitment Act, repealing the capital gains tax, allowing taxpayers to opt-in to the payroll tax that funds the Long Term Care Act, increasing parental rights and access to K-12 curriculum and student records, prohibiting the state or local governments from enacting an income tax, and allowing police officers to engage in vehicular pursuits on more occasions. For each initiative, the Legislature could choose whether to 1) adopt the initiative; 2) adopt an alternative to appear on the November ballot alongside the initiative; or 3) take no action and allow the initiative to advance to the November ballot for voter consideration. Initiatives adopted by the Legislature can be amended by future legislatures with a simple majority vote. Initiatives approved by voters at the ballot can only be amended with a 2/3 vote of the Legislature for two years after approval.

The Legislature chose to adopt three of the initiatives as part of an overarching strategy to increase the odds that voters will reject the remaining three initiatives. The Legislature adopted the following three initiatives:

- [I-2111](#) (prohibiting income tax)
- [I-2081](#) (parental rights)
- [I-2113](#) (vehicular pursuits)

The Legislature did not take action on the following three initiatives, and they will appear on the November ballot:

- [I-2117](#) (repealing the Climate Commitment Act)
- [I-2109](#) (repealing the capital gains tax)
- [I-2124](#) (opt out of Washington's long-term care retirement program)

As the second year of the two-year legislative biennium, 1,105 bills introduced during the 2023 session that were not passed into law were carried over for consideration during the 2024 session. In addition to those bills that carried over, an additional 1,560 bills were introduced. Of these, the Legislature passed 376 bills into law. A session can sometimes be defined by what did not pass; this year, several significant policies did not get across the finish line including capping rent rates, lowering the blood-alcohol-content for drunk driving, increasing the real estate excise tax to fund housing, increasing the 1% cap on property tax levies to 3%, and more.

In addition to considering the Initiatives to the Legislature and proposed legislation, the Legislature adopted supplemental budgets, making changes to the 2023-25 biennial budgets adopted during the 2023 Legislative Session. See the budget summary section for more information on the adopted budgets.

One of the major challenges facing the Legislature was the Climate Commitment Act, or Washington State cap-and-trade system for carbon emissions. The Legislature approved the Act in 2022, and the first auctions under the program started in 2023 generating significantly more revenue than was forecasted. This excess in revenue was countered with Initiative-2117, proposing to repeal the Act. Legislators balanced this by allocating Climate Commitment Act funds to several projects and programs but making those appropriations contingent on voters rejecting Initiative-2117.

Following the conclusion of the 2024 Legislative Session, legislators will transition to focusing on the November 2024 elections. All members of the House of Representatives and roughly half the members of the State Senate will face re-election. The end of the 2024 session brought about several announcements of legislators that do not plan to seek re-election:

- Senator Sam Hunt (D-Olympia) has served in the Legislature since 2000; Rep. Jessica Bateman has announced that she will run for the Senate seat, creating an open House seat.
- Senator Andy Billig (D-Spokane) has served in the Legislature since 2010; Rep. Marcus Riccelli has announced that he will run for the Senate seat, creating an open House seat.
- Senator Karen Keiser (D-SeaTac) has served in the Legislature since 1995.
- Senator Lynda Wilson (R-Vancouver) has served in the Legislature since 2015; Rep. Paul Harris has announced that he will run for the Senate seat, creating an open House seat.
- Representative JT Wilcox (R-Yelm) has served in the Legislature since 2011.
- Representative Joel Kretz (R-Wauconda) has served in the Legislature since 2005.
- Representative Spencer Hutchins (R-Gig Harbor) has served in the Legislature since 2023.
- Representative and former Speaker of the House Frank Chopp (D-Seattle) has served in the Legislature since 1994.

There are also several legislators who have announced they plan to run for higher office, and as a result will not be seeking re-election to their positions:

- Senator Mark Mullet (D-Issaquah) is running for Governor. Rep. Bill Ramos plans to run for the position, leaving an open House seat.
- Senator Kevin Van De Wege (D-Sequim) is running for Commissioner for Public Lands. Rep. Mike Chapman (D-Port Angeles) plans to run for the position, leaving an open House seat.
- Representative Jacquelin Maycumber (R-Republic) is running for the 5th Congressional Seat.
- Representative Kelly Chambers (R-Puyallup) is running for Pierce County Executive.

Still yet, there are legislators who are running for a statewide position but if they are unsuccessful in winning those races will be able to return to the Senate to continue out the remainder of their term (two more years). If they are successful, an appointment process will occur after the November 2024 elections to fill their seats prior to the January 2025 Legislative Session.

- Senator Manka Dhingra (D-Redmond) is running for Attorney General.
- Senator Patty Kuderer (D-Bellevue) is running for the Office of Insurance Commissioner.
- Senator Emily Randall (D-Bremerton) is running for the 6th Congressional Seat.
- Senator Drew MacEwen (R-Shelton) is running for the 6th Congressional Seat.
- Senator Rebecca Saldana (D-Seattle) is running for Commissioner for Public Lands.

Look toward filing week, May 6-10 for more news about who is choosing to file for state legislative offices. Filing week will be followed by the August 6th primary election, and the November 5th general election.

Between legislative retirements and re-election efforts, the Legislature will see yet another rearranging of the deck chairs prior to the 2025 session. Following the November 5th general election, the Legislature will make new chair and committee assignments for the 2025-27 biennium.

Budget Highlights

Summary of 2024 Supplemental Budgets

The Legislature adopted 2024 supplemental budgets, which make mid-biennial budget adjustments to the 2023-35 budgets that were adopted in April 2023.

Operating Budget: The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget (click [here](#), labeled “As Passed Legislature”) spends \$1.1 billion to maintain existing programs, and an additional \$1 billion to fund new policy expenditures. The existing programs with the largest increase in cost include Medicaid medical assistance, the Food Assistance Program, K-12 enrollment, and compliance with the *Trueblood* case judgment. The largest new policy expenditures occurred in education and behavioral health.

Capital Budget: The 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget (click [here](#), labeled “As Passed Legislature”) allocates \$1.3 billion in total funds, with \$130.6 million from debt limit bonds and \$1.2 billion from other resources including \$688.4 million in Climate Commitment Act accounts

and \$307.5 million from the Common School Construction Fund. Several of the appropriations are contingent on voters rejecting I-2117. The budget also does not appropriate revenue generated from the capital gains tax beyond November 2024.

Transportation Budget: The 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget (click [here](#), labeled “As Passed Legislature”) spends a total of \$14.6 billion, including \$340 million from Climate Commitment Accounts, which are contingent on voters rejecting I-2117. Funds were predominantly spent on projects already scheduled to receive funding during the 2023-25 biennium. This spending reflects a 0.8 percent decrease in traditional transportation revenues from what was originally forecasted for 2023-25.

Workgroups/Studies Newly Established in the 2024 Budgets

Legal Financial Obligations Study: \$165,000 is allocated in the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget (page 18) for the Washington State Center for Court Research of the Administrative Office of the Courts to continue the study on legal financial obligations charge by superior courts and courts of limited jurisdiction. Preliminary report is due November 30, 2024; final report is due by June 30, 2025.

Riparian Habitat: The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates an additional \$824,000 (page 27) to a 2023 task force on riparian habitat to convene a group of interested members of the Legislature to provide the task force with background information regarding recommendations submitted to the 2024 Legislature, and to support the development of implementation proposals. The report is due November 15, 2024.

Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces: \$50,000 is appropriated (page 94) to coordinate three roundtables to review policies, regulations, and fiscal investments regarding multijurisdictional drug task forces. Report due June 30, 2025.

Manufactured and Mobile Home Park: \$250,000 is allocated to conduct a study on funding structures to preserve manufactured and mobile home communities and nonprofit or cooperatively run affordable housing projects. Report due June 30, 2025. (page 102 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Vehicular Pursuit Data Collection: \$400,000 is allocated to the Office of Financial Management to contract with a consultant to collect, review, and analyze data related to vehicular pursuits and to compile a report. The report must include recommendations to the Legislature on what data should be collected by law enforcement agencies throughout the state so that the Legislature and other policymakers have consistent and uniform information necessary to evaluate policies on pursuits. The report is due June 30, 2025. (page 178 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Earthquake and Tsunami Resilience: \$361,000 is allocated to conduct a study regarding statewide building code and construction standards pertaining to earthquake and tsunami resilience and recommendations for functional recovery of buildings and critical infrastructure directly following an earthquake. A preliminary report is due June 1, 2025, and a final report is due May 1, 2026. (page 208 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Active Transportation: \$50,000 is provided to WSDOT to examine the feasibility of creating a new budget program for the active transportation division. The feasibility must include estimated cost, staffing needs, time frame to establish the program, budget structure, and identification of

staff and projects that would need to be transferred from other existing programs. The report is due December 1, 2024 (page 108 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Transportation Planning Workforce Study: \$1 million is provided to the University of Washington's Washington State Transportation Center for several workforce training investments. Notably, \$81,000 is provided for the Center to conduct a statewide survey and analysis assessing workforce shortages for civil engineers, land surveyors, and related disciplines. An action plan and recommendations, developed with the House and Senate Transportation Committees, are due to the Legislature December 1, 2024. (page 4 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Project Delivery Streamlining Group: \$350,000 is provided for the Joint Transportation Committee and the Municipal Research and Services Center (MRSC) to convene a project delivery streamlining workgroup. The final report is due to the Legislature on June 30, 2025 (page 22-23 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Road Usage Charge Next Steps: The Washington Transportation Commission completed a statewide road usage charge (RUC) pilot program, "Forward Drive," in 2023. \$250,00 is provided to the Commission to carry out engagement with Washington stakeholders on the results of the completed pilot program to inform next steps towards implementing a road usage charge. Recommendations must be submitted to the Legislature by December 1, 2024. (page 28 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Speed Safety Camera Pilot Program: \$1 million is provided for WSDOT to develop an automated highway speed safety camera pilot program to test two to three traffic safety cameras on state highways. The goals of the pilot program are to test the technology, determine the impact on speeding behavior in testing areas and compile public responses to the use of traffic safety cameras on highways. WSDOT must work with WA State Patrol and the Traffic Safety Commission to develop the program including selection of the technology, placement of cameras, public notification and signage prior to entering the speed area, public outreach about the program and data collection. The pilot program may inform registered vehicle owners of the vehicle speed exceeding the limit and what the fine would have been, however no authority is given to issue citations. A progress report is due by September 30, 2024. (page 76 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Wrong Way Driving: \$2 million is provided to the WA Traffic Safety Commission to identify locations in both urban and rural highway settings to install wrong-way driving prevention strategies. A report with any crash data or wrong-way violations that occur at the selected locations is due June 30, 2025. (page 76 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Fish Barrier Injunction: No additional funding is provided for this purpose but to address programmatic cost increases associated with the federal fish barrier injunction, WSDOT is directed to analyze contracting methods, alternative bundling concepts and other options to manage costs. The department shall provide a report outlining recommendations by December 15, 2024. (page 61 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Legislative Agenda Items

State Route 16 Congestion Relief— Transportation Budget Language

One of the City's recent wins was the \$1.68 million received in the 2023 – 2025 Transportation Budget for the Wollochet Drive Safety Improvement project in the 2023 session. Unfortunately, due to a drafting error, the funding was directed to the WSDOT Safety Improvements Program rather than Local Programs and the agency was uncomfortable administratively passing the funding to the City to implement. We asked the Legislature to move the funding to the appropriate program in the Supplemental Transportation Budget. With the help of the 26th District Legislators, this request was successful and the resources will be available to the City this year.

Gig Harbor Sports Complex— Capital Budget request

Once again, the proposal to complete the much-anticipated sports complex did not receive funding from the state. We were hopeful that renewed funding commitments from the City and YMCA would make a \$2 million contribution from the Legislature possible this year, and the 26th District legislators shared the City's enthusiasm. However, session began with a glum forecast for capital budget resources. Our legislators let us know that funding for this project was all but impossible in this financial reality. The final Capital Budget provides less than \$1 million for local community projects in the entire 26th Legislative District, with a total of four projects each receiving \$250,000 or less.

HVAC Upgrades at City Hall – Capital Budget request

The 2024 Legislative Session was the first opportunity for budget writers to make significant appropriations from revenues raised by the carbon allowances required by the Climate Commitment Act. As a result, there was no precedent to use as guidance for the kinds of projects legislators might favor. With this in mind, the City requested \$2 million in CCA funding to replace the heating and cooling system in the Civic Center which would both decarbonize the facility and meet the state Clean Building Standards.

While the Legislature spent over \$680 million CCA dollars in the capital budget, it did not include the City's request, and most of those expenditures are contingent on the failure of Initiative 2177. Within that funding is included \$45 million to the Department of Commerce for grants to entities with tier 1 buildings that have a Clean Building Standards compliance obligation. It appears that this is the Legislature's current preference for addressing these types of projects.

Public Safety

The Legislature continues to grapple with how best to balance police accountability with public safety. Within the Democrat caucus, some legislators want to advance more police accountability and reform measures while others would prefer to modify previously enacted reforms and invest in hiring more law enforcement personnel. This divide was pronounced during the 2023 session but became more entrenched during the 2024 session with the emergence of a bi-partisan, bi-cameral public safety caucus led by moderate Democrats. With the tension between these factions, only modest public safety proposals passed into law this session.

Initiative 2113 (Vehicular Pursuits): Initiatives to the Legislature are proposed changes to state law sponsored by the people of Washington. [House Bill 1054](#) from the 2021 session established a statewide standard for when police officers can engage in

vehicular pursuits which included what factors must be considered when determining to engage in a pursuit and banning firing a weapon upon a moving vehicle unless necessary to prevent imminent threat. [Senate Bill 5352](#) from the 2023 session made further changes to the statute, expanding the list of eligible reasons to engage in a pursuit under the reasonable suspicion evidentiary threshold, direction as to when to end the pursuit and a requirement that the pursuing officer must have completed emergency vehicle operators' course. [Initiative-2113](#) allows an officer to engage in a vehicular pursuit if they have reasonable suspicion to believe the driver has violated the law. The initiative makes no other changes to the vehicular pursuits law.

As noted above, the Legislature also allocated \$400,000 to the Office of Financial Management to contract with a consultant to collect, review, and analyze data related to vehicular pursuits and to compile a report.

With passage of the initiative, the Legislature did not move forward [House Bill 2390](#), sponsored by Representative Clyde Shavers (D-10th LD), which would have created a new crime for attempting to elude a police vehicle.

Law Enforcement Recruitment & Retention: Law enforcement advocates, including the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, advocating for increased funding to hire law enforcement officers. [House Bill 2231](#) proposed providing cities and counties with a credit against the state sales tax to fund officers, while [House Bill 2211/Senate Bill 6076](#) would have authorized cities and counties to councilmanically increase the sales tax to fund public safety. While introduced, none of these proposals advanced significantly through the legislative process. Even more modest proposals, such as [Senate Bill 6242](#), permanently eliminating the 25% city/county cost share for sending officers to the Basic Law Enforcement Academy did not advance. However, this change was temporarily funded in the budget and is in effect July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025. During the 2023 session, the Legislature established regional academies to augment the Burien Criminal Justice Training Commission. In 2024, the Legislature provided further direction to expedite the siting and development of facilities by changing the location of a regional facility from Skagit County to Snohomish County.

Kitsap Peninsula Regional Basic Law Enforcement Academy: \$50,000 is allocated to study a regional basic law enforcement academy or regional corrections officer academy, or both, on the Kitsap Peninsula. Report is due June 30, 2025 (page 434 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Basic Law Enforcement Academy Donations: [Senate Bill 6301](#), sponsored by Senator John Lovick (D-44th LD), allows the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC) to accept donated money or properties for the purpose of carrying out CJTC's statutory purposes.

Flexibility for Hiring Law Enforcement Officers: [Senate Bill 6157](#), sponsored by Senator John Lovick (D-44th LD), allows Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) residents to apply for civil service and law enforcement positions. Agencies who hire DACA recipients are protected from liability for breach of contract if there is a change in federal law related to DACA recipients. [House Bill 1530](#), sponsored by Representative Julio Cortes (D-38th LD), allows law enforcement agencies to hire lawful permanent residents. [Senate Bill 5424](#), sponsored by Senator John Lovick (D-44th LD), allows law enforcement officers to work part-time hours. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget

allocates \$99,000 to the Department of Retirement Systems for the implementation of Senate Bill 5424 (page 185 of the Supplemental Operating Budget).

Police Accountability Efforts: Police accountability advocates continued to push for measures to hold police accountable for their actions. Several bills from the 2023 session carried over for consideration in the 2024 session but did not pass into law, including [House Bill 1579](#), establishing independent prosecutions to align with the new Office of Independent Investigations that was established in 2021. Also, [House Bill 1445](#), authorizing the Attorney General's Office to bring actions against local law enforcement agencies for violations of the law and [House Bill 1025](#), establishing a civil cause of action for officer misconduct. The Legislature did approve two noteworthy accountability bills:

Did Not Advance: In addition, several Legislators continued to push policies to decriminalize certain actions, including jay walking ([Senate Bill 5383](#)), and dismissal of misdemeanors following completion of court ordered conditions ([House Bill 1994](#)). While the Legislature considered these proposals, neither advanced out of their chamber of origin.

Emphasis Efforts for Specific Crimes: The Legislature considered specific bills to address noteworthy areas of emphasis, including [Senate Bill 5160](#), regarding retail theft. Legislation related to catalytic converters, graffiti, and others made it across the finish line:

Catalytic Converters: [House Bill 2153](#), sponsored by Representative Cindy Ryu (D-32nd LD), deters the theft of catalytic converters by establishing new felony and gross misdemeanor crimes for trafficking, processing, selling, or offering to sell stolen catalytic converters. To determine if selling a catalytic converter is stolen or not, VIN numbers can be written on catalytic converters before a legal sale if the buyer requests it. Only licensed scrap processors are allowed to disassemble or de-can a catalytic converter. The Washington State Patrol is required to conduct periodic inspections of licensed purchases of catalytic converters that have been removed from vehicles. The 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget allocates \$46,000 (page 37) to the Washington State Patrol for the implementation of the bill.

Speed Safety Camera Systems: [SB 6115](#), sponsored by Senator Curtis King (R-14th LD), is Department of Transportation (WSDOT) request legislation. The bill modifies the administration, penalty structure, and enforcement of speed safety camera system violations in state highway work zones. It requires the WSDOT to make a website to educate the public about the speed safety camera system. The WSDOT is also required to conduct a public awareness campaign to inform the public of the use of speed safety camera systems during the 30-day period after the first speed safety camera system is put in place and requires speed safety camera systems to be processed in the same manner as parking infractions generally. The 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget allocates \$38,000 to implement this bill (page 49).

Organized Retail Crime: The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$1,000,000 for a pilot program to respond to organized retail crime. A report due June 15, 2025. (page 103 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

DNA Testing: \$500,000 is allocated for local jurisdictions to conduct DNA testing for unidentified remains and for those remains that failed to yield a CODIS match. The purpose of this funding is to provide sufficient funding to eliminate the backlog of

unidentified remains awaiting testing. (page 654 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Opioid/Fentanyl: Both political parties acknowledged the growing fentanyl crisis in Washington State and passed legislation particularly targeted at young populations. Republicans proposed making use of fentanyl in public illegal, essentially reversing last session's work in response to the *Blake* supreme court decisions; however, the proposal, [House Bill 2002](#), was never scheduled for a public hearing.

Opioid Overdose Reversal Medication in Schools: [Senate Bill 5804](#), sponsored by Senator Patty Kuderer (D-48th LD), requires all schools to carry one set of opioid overdose reversal medication and adopt related policies. Reversal medication must be added to each school's first aid kit, and it instructs schools to include at least one location of the medication on the school's emergency map. Schools are also required to adopt an opioid-overdose policy. The 2024 Supplemental operating Budget allocates \$745,000 to the Department of Health for the purchase of naloxone and fentanyl test strips, for distribution to high schools and public institutions of higher education. The Department is encouraged to expand existing bulk purchasing and distribution arrangements with educational service districts. (page 489 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Opioid Prevention Education: [House Bill 2112](#), sponsored by Representative Greg Nance (D-23rd LD), requires public and private institutes of higher education to provide opioid and fentanyl prevention education and awareness information to students. Higher education institutions must also provide naloxone and fentanyl strips, along with training for staff and residence halls on usage. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$412,000 (page 771), \$232,000 (page 793), \$232,000 (page 804), \$95,000 (page 807), \$22,000 (page 811), \$97,000 (page 822), and \$122,000 (page 828) for the implementation of this bill.

Opioid Education Campaign: [Senate Bill 5906](#), sponsored by Senator Lynda Wilson (R-17th LD), requires the Department of Health (DOH) to develop an ongoing drug overdose campaign, and to conduct a feasibility study for an opioid overdose prevention hotline. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$2.6 million (page 495-496) to implement this bill and [House Bill 1956](#).

Fentanyl Education: [House Bill 1956](#), sponsored by Representative Mari Leavitt (D-28th LD), directs the Secretary of Health to develop, implement, and maintain a statewide drug overdose prevention awareness campaign. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) is required to develop, update, and distribute substance use prevention and awareness materials to schools. The OSPI must also update educational learning standards to include knowledge related to opioids and other life-threatening drug use. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$2.6 million to this bill and [Senate Bill 5906](#) (page 495-496), \$334,000 (page 675), \$125,000 (page 712), and \$75,000 (page 743) for the implementation of this bill.

Child Opioid Exposure: [Senate Bill 6109](#), sponsored by Senator Claire Wilson (D-30th LD), establishes that a determination of imminent risk of physical harm to a child may include endangerment with high-potency synthetic opioids from a parent or guardian. Courts are required to give great weight to the lethality of and public health guidance regarding high-potency synthetic opioids during certain stages of child welfare

proceedings where the court is determining whether a child should be removed from a parent. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$479,000 (page 20), \$1,108,000 (page 23), \$156,000 (page 25), \$384,000 (page 496), \$3,490,000 (page 540), \$3,179,000 (page 562), and \$1,600,000 (page 562) for the implementation of this bill.

Drug Task Forces: \$2.7 million is allocated to continue to provide grant funding to local multijurisdictional task forces that previously received funding through the federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program. (page 94 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget). An additional \$50,000 is appropriated to coordinate three roundtables to review policies, regulations, and fiscal investments regarding multijurisdictional drug task forces. A report is due June 30, 2025.

Community Treatment: \$4.25 million is allocated for grants to community providers to increase opioid treatment program services, and new or additional funding is allocated for a large number of community treatment facilities that will provide opioid treatment (pages 23-26 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Naloxone Vending Machines: \$900,000 is allocated to purchase dispensing machines for distribution of naloxone, fentanyl test strips, and other public health supplies. (page 417 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Community-Based Teams: \$1.5 million is allocated to establish high-intensity community-based teams serving people with opioid use disorder. The Health Care Authority is directed to prioritize funding to augment existing field-based teams funded with federal state opioid response grants. (page 415 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Naloxone for First Responders: \$1.25 million is allocated to the Department of Health to purchase a dedicated supply of naloxone for first responders across the state. (page 462 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget). An additional \$400,000 is allocated to provide increased support for EMS and fire departments in their opioid prevention efforts, including naloxone, leave-behind programs, overdose response communication, and staffing costs for community-based paramedics serving as navigators for education, resource, and follow-up supports. (page 487 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Health Department Awareness Campaigns: \$2 million is allocated to the Department of Health to administer grants to local health jurisdictions for opioid and fentanyl awareness, prevention, and education campaigns. An additional \$750,000 is allocated to Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department to develop a comprehensive model toolkit that includes prevention, education, awareness, and policy strategies to address local opioid and fentanyl crisis response needs. (page 489 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Naloxone for Public Libraries: \$133,000 is allocated to the Department of Health to maintain a supply of naloxone for public libraries. (page 490 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Courts/Public Defenders/Prosecutors: Leading up to session, counties – especially those in Eastern Washington – indicated a challenge in recruiting public defenders and prosecutors. In

response, legislators introduced a variety of ideas including incrementally increasing the state's contribution to public defense costs over time ([Senate Bill 5773](#)) and creating a state program to assist local governments with public defense costs ([House Bill 2202](#)). These are just two of the many proposals that did not advance, below are those that did pass the Legislature.

Public Defense: [Senate Bill 5780](#), sponsored by Senator Nikki Torres (R-15th LD), expands training opportunities for public defense. The bill directs the Office of Public Defense to administer a law student rural public defense program, expand capacity for its defense training academy program, and directs the Criminal Justice Training Commission to provide a similar program for prosecutors and the administration of a law student rural public prosecution program. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$611,000 (page 23) and \$694,000 (page 433) to implement this bill.

The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$442,000 (page 22) for the Office of Public Defense to administer a public defense recruitment program. The program should engage with students at colleges and law schools; provide technical assistance and training to public defense and offer recruitment strategies.

Office of Public Defense: [House Bill 1911](#), sponsored by Representative Jamila Taylor (D-30th LD), amends the statute prohibiting the Office of Public Defense (OPD) from providing direct representation of clients by allowing managing and supervising attorneys within the OPD to provide limited, short-term coverage of initial client consultations if contracted counsel is not available to provide the consultation services. The bill also allows OPD to coordinate with law schools to place law clerks, externs, and interns with OPD contracted counsel, and allows OPD to provide pro bono legal services.

Court Reorganizations: [House Bill 2034](#), sponsored by Representative Cheney (R-18th LD), requires counties and cities to provide the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) with notice of court reorganizations and amends portions of the [RCW 3.50](#) relating to municipal courts. Newly established municipal courts must wait six months after the notice of intent to create a new court is sent to the Office before having jurisdiction over any matter. A notice of intent to terminate a court must be sent to the office six months in advance of the termination date.

Jails: In the 2021-23 Operating Budget, a Joint Legislative Task Force on Jail Standards was established to make recommendations on statewide minimum jail standards, over right, and other policy changes to ensure jail conditions meet state and federal constitutional and statutory standards and restore a statewide authority to set minimum jail standards and inspect jails. [Senate Bill 6189](#) was introduced as a result of recommendations from the Task Force. The bill would have created a Jail Oversight Board within the Office of the Governor to monitor jails, investigate and receive complaints, and maintain a statewide jail reporting system. The bill did not advance forward, and generally speaking, very little legislation impacting jails passed into law.

Tribal Warrants: [Senate Bill 6146](#), sponsored by Senator Manka Dhingra (D-45th LD), establishes a process for state law enforcement officers to enforce tribal arrest warrants and a process for detention facilities to notify tribal authorities when the release of the person under a tribal arrest warrant is imminent. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$15,000 (page 499), \$90,000 (page 509), and \$3,000 (page 511) to the implementation of this bill.

Local Government Cost Recovery for Court Community Supervision Orders: \$270,000 is allocated to contract with a third-party expert to examine jail rates needed by local governments to recover the cost of housing individuals under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections who have violated the conditions of their court community supervision order. Report is due October 1, 2024 (page 509 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Fire: The following are fire-related bills enacted during the 2024 Legislative Session:

Firefighter Safety Funding: [Senate Bill 5886](#), sponsored by Senator John Braun (R-20th LD), is Department of Labor and Industries agency-request legislation. The bill allows the Department of Labor and Industries to grant funds to employers of firefighters participating in the Firefighter Injury and Illness Reduction Grant Program to participate in assessments or training related to safety culture or other safety intervention activities.

Electric Vehicle Fires: [Senate Bill 5812](#), sponsored by Senator Jeff Wilson (R-19th LD), directs the Washington State Patrol to work with the Department of Ecology to conduct a study on electric vehicle fires. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$76,000 (page 594), and \$89,000 (page 655) for the implementation of this bill.

First Responder Wellness: [HB 2311](#), sponsored by Representative Lauren Davis (D-32nd LD), requires the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC) to create a task force on first responder wellness and develop a 40-hour training program and peer support network. The CJTC will establish and administer a grant program for funding the implementation of peer support counseling programs within the state. The bill also amends statutory provisions to allow testimonial privilege during peer support group meetings. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$1.38 million to implement this bill (page 434).

Study on Occupational Disease Presumptions on Volunteer Firefighters: \$50,000 is allocated to conduct a study on the extension of duty-related occupational disease presumptions to participate in the voluntary firefighter's relief and pension system. Report due June 30, 2025. (page 210 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Study of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder: \$200,000 is allocated to the Department of Labor and Industries and to contract with a third-party vendor to produce a study that assesses post-traumatic stress disorder related workers compensation policies and claims in Washington and other states. The intent of the study is to inform the department on policy and best practices that improve worker outcomes for law enforcement officers, firefighters, and nurses. Report is due June 30, 2025. (page 448 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Wildfire Treatment: \$10 million is allocated to forest treatments in areas where they have the greatest potential to prevent wildfires and protect air quality. This funding is contingent on voters rejecting I-2117. (page 635 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Emergency Management:

Emergency Management Plans: [Senate Bill 6164](#), sponsored by Senator Keith Wagoner (R-39th LD), requires local organizations that produce a local comprehensive emergency management

plan to include a communication plan and expeditious notifications to residents at risk during hazardous materials spills. The bill limits communication and public meetings to only Type 1 and Type 2 hazardous spills. The Department of Ecology is also required to provide the public meetings, rather than the local emergency management organization.

Additional Topics

Housing

The 2023 Legislature made historic investments in housing and homelessness programs. The 2024 Legislature built on those investments:

Homeless Housing Programs: \$34 million is allocated to local governments for homeless housing programs and services. (page 99 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Housing Assistance: \$23,688,000 is allocated for housing assistance, including long-term rental subsidies, permanent supportive housing, and low and no barrier housing beds for unhoused individuals. Priority must be given to individuals with a mental health disorder, substance use disorder, or other complex conditions; individuals with a criminal history; and individuals transitioning from behavioral health treatment facilities or local jails (page 62 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Emergency Housing Assistance: \$2 million is allocated for grants to cities, counties, or nonprofit organizations to support individuals in need of emergency housing assistance. Funds distributed in coordination with the Governor's Office. (page 94 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Calculating Average Median Household Income: \$250,000 is allocated to the Department of Commerce to evaluate alternative methods for calculating average median household income. The report is due June 30, 2025. (page 108 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Housing Trust Fund: \$11 million is provided in the Supplemental Capital Budget for affordable housing projects through the Housing Trust Fund. This is in addition to the \$170 million provided in the biennial budget. (page 12 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget). \$8.5 million is provided for affordable housing projects that serve intellectual or developmental disabilities, in addition to the \$25 million provided last session (page 13 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Mobile Home Park Cooperative Grants: \$10 million is provided for grants to the Northwest Cooperative Development Center to provide grants for the acquisition and preservation of mobile or manufactured home cooperative communities. This is in addition to the \$4 million provided last session. In addition, \$3.5 million additional funding is provided to the Center for cooperatives to complete capital improvement processes. This section of the Capital Budget also includes over \$31 million additional dollars for community-specific projects. (page 15 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Emergency Shelters: \$20 million is appropriated to acquire, renovate, and prepare property for rapid conversion into enhanced emergency shelters, permanent supportive

housing, transitional housing, permanent housing, youth housing, tiny homes or other shelter. \$40 million was provided last session. (page 16 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Affordable Housing Repair Grants: \$5 million additional funding is provided for urgent repair grants for affordable housing projects. This is in addition to \$25 million provided in the biennial budget. (page 17 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

While the Legislature considered several bold policies, such as [House Bill 2114](#), capping rent increases, and [House Bill 2276](#), generating increased revenue through changes to the state real estate excise tax, legislators chose to proceed forward with a more subdued approach. Even more modest proposals including [House Bill 2270](#), proposing to create a Department of Housing separate from the current Department of Commerce; [Senate Bill 5334](#), authorizing cities to impose a 10% tax on short term rentals; [House Bill 2353](#), allowing all counties and cities to utilize the multifamily tax exemption program; and [Senate Bill 6030](#) extending an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) property tax exemption currently available in King County to all counties, did not advance.

Below are those proposals that did pass into law:

Extreme Weather Events: [House Bill 1012](#), sponsored by Representative Mari Leavitt (D-28th LD), provides resources for local governments to provide services during extreme weather events. The Military Department can also purchase temporary shelters to loan out to political subdivisions when assisting with extreme weather events. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$1.5 million for the implementation of this bill (page 207).

Multiunit Residential Buildings Definition: [Senate Bill 5792](#), sponsored by Senator Mike Padden (R-4th LD), excludes buildings with 12 or fewer units that are no more than three stories from the definition of multiunit residential building if one story is utilized for above or below ground parking, or retail space. The bill is intended to address the condominium construction deficit.

Manufactured/Mobile Homes: [Senate Bill 6059](#), sponsored by Senator Noel Frame (D-36th LD), updates notification requirements for notices of opportunity to compete to purchase a mobile home park or a manufactured community. It removes restrictions for tenants who receive assistance from an outside source that exceeds the maximum amount of assistance to which a person is entitled under the Relocation Coordination Programs. The Department of Commerce will also be notified of park closures or conversions.

Housing Affordability Tax Incentives: [Senate Bill 6175](#), sponsored by Senator Yasmin Trudeau (D-27th LD), establishes a local option sales and use tax deferral for projects that convert commercial buildings to residential purposes and dedicate 10% of the units to households making 80% of the area median income or less. The bill also clarifies that commercial/non-residential buildings being converted to residential under the Multifamily Property Tax Exemption program. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$54,000 for fiscal year 2025 to implement this bill (page 103).

Affordable Homeownership Unit Development: [Senate Bill 6173](#), sponsored by Senator T'wina Nobles (D-28th LD), allows local jurisdictions to use revenue from the affordable

and supportive housing sales and use tax for housing and services for people whose income is at or below 80% of the median income of the local jurisdiction that imposes the tax. This is applicable only if the affordable housing development is for owner occupied properties.

Housing Authorities: [House Bill 1890](#), sponsored by Representative Emily Alvarado (D-34th LD), allows legislative authorities that have created housing authorities prior to June 5, 2024, to form joint housing authorities composed of two or more city governments without county authorization.

Workforce Housing Accelerator: [House Bill 1892](#), sponsored by Representative Mari Leavitt (D-28th LD), creates the Workforce Housing Accelerator Revolving Loan Fund Program within the Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce will administer loans to eligible organizations to assist with the development of housing for low-income households.

Property Tax Exemptions for Nonprofits: [House Bill 2012](#), sponsored by Representative Chipalo Street (D-37th LD), allows voter-approved levy lid lifts, and certain city and county funds as qualifying funding sources for a project to receive the nonprofit housing property tax exemption.

Behavioral Health

Leading up to the 2024 Legislative Session, a federal court fined Washington State \$100 million for its failure to comply with a settlement agreement associated with the *Trueblood* court decision. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget reflects paying that fine and continuing to invest in behavioral health by a total of \$660 million. The Legislature also considered ways to increase the behavioral health care workforce by expanding services and training for co-responders as outlined in [House Bill 2245](#). Although this bill did not advance, the Legislature passed the following bills pertaining to the behavioral health care system.

Crisis Relief Center Model: [Senate Bill 5853](#), sponsored by Senator Manka Dhingra (D-45th LD), allows 23-hour Crisis Relief Centers (CRCs) to serve children. This model of care was approved for adults in the 2023 session with the passage of [Senate Bill 5120](#). The bill requires 23-hour CRCs that treat child and adult clients to have separate entrances, internal entrances, spaces, and treatment areas with no contact between the children and adult clients. The Department of Health is directed to create licensure and certification rules for CRCs that provide services to children. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$134,000 for the implementation of Senate Bill 5853 (page 493).

Substance Use Disorder Treatment: [Senate Bill 6228](#), sponsored by Senator Manka Dhingra (D-45th LD), requires health plans to authorize at least 14 days of inpatient or residential substance use disorder treatment on the first utilization review, and at least seven days on subsequent reviews. In an effort to increase behavioral health care providers, the bill caps certification fees for substance use disorder professionals (SUDPs) and SUDP trainees at \$100 until July 1, 2029. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$195,00 (page 195), \$611,00 for fiscal year 2025 and \$462,000 solely for implementing this bill (page 424), \$175,000 (page 495), and \$214,000 for fiscal year 2025 (page 793).

Coordination Between BH-ASOs: [Senate Bill 6251](#), sponsored by Senator Manka Dhingra (D-45th LD), allows behavioral health administrative service organizations (BH-ASOs) to serve as the primary system coordinators within each of the ten regional service areas and convene regional partners and stakeholders to develop protocols for coordination of the behavioral health crisis response and suicide prevention system. It requires 988 contact hubs to enter data-sharing agreements with regional crisis lines that include real-time information sharing. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$282,000 for fiscal year 2025 and \$253,000 solely for this bill's implementation (page 424), and \$2.2 million (page 495).

Extending Liability Protections: [House Bill 2088](#), sponsored by Representative Tina Orwall (D-33rd LD), is request legislation by the Health Care Authority. This bill extends liability protections for responders dispatched from mobile rapid response crisis teams and community-based crisis teams and applies to responders transporting patients to behavioral health services. Individuals will have immunity when acting in good faith within the scope of the individual's employment responsibilities.

Siting of Behavioral Health Facilities: Funding is allocated to retain a behavioral health facility siting administrator to coordinate the development of effective behavioral health housing options and provide technical assistance in siting facilities. (page 115 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Olympic Heritage Behavioral Health Campus: The Capital Budget provides \$30 million for the purchase of the Olympic Heritage Behavioral Health Facility, and \$25 million is provided for modernization. (page 87 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget). In the Operating Budget, \$134 million is allocated to operate 72 beds and three wards in the facility. \$1.25 million is allocated to conduct a study on the future long-term uses of the Olympic heritage behavioral health campus. (page 175 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

State Behavioral Health Facilities: \$20 million is allocated to operate an additional 30 beds at Western State Hospital. \$9.3 million is allocated to operate an additional 8 beds at Eastern State Hospital. (page 244 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget). An additional \$800,000 in capital funding is provided for rapid bed capacity at the Maple Lane facility. (page 88 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Adolescent Facility: \$15 million is allocated to the Department of Social and Human Services to operate a staff secure, voluntary, and transitional treatment facility specializing in services for adolescents over the age of 13 who have complex developmental, intellectual disabilities, for autism spectrum disorder and may also have a mental health or substance use diagnosis. Youth shall enter the facility by their own consent or the consent of their guardian. A preliminary report is due November 1, 2024 and a final report is due June 30, 2025. (page 259 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Trueblood Fines: \$100 million is allocated to pay the court order filed July 7, 2023 issued in the case of Trueblood which requires the department to pay all fines. (page 244 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Community Based Behavioral Health Beds: \$48 million additional is provided for specific facilities in communities across the state. (page 23 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Trueblood Phase 3 Facility: \$10 million is provided for a crisis stabilization facility to comply with Trueblood Phase 3 implementation. (page 45 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Study on Housing and Health Care: \$250,000 is allocated to complete a gap analysis of the existing housing and health care system and provide a report. Report is due December 1, 2024 (page 305 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Mobile Methadone Services: Funding is allocated from the opioid abatement settlement account to provide service support subsidies to all mobile methadone units. A report is due December 1, 2024, identifying options and related costs to continue operating mobile medication units. (page 394 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Recovery Navigator Services: \$2.5 million is allocated to expand recovery navigator program services. (page 400 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Land Use

The 2023 Legislature approved a slew of bills preempting local governments on land use. The 2024 Legislature introduced many bills to continue that trend, but many of them failed to get across the finish line, including [House Bill 2160](#) regarding transit-oriented development, [House Bill 1245](#) requiring lot splitting, [House Bill 2252](#) allowing businesses in residential areas, and [House Bill 2474/House Bill 2113](#) requiring Commerce approval of local housing development regulations. The Legislature approved several more modest proposals that still contained preemption of local land use:

Siting of Permanent Supportive Housing and Emergency Shelter: The Legislature considered but did not advance [House Bill 2474/House Bill 2113](#) requiring Commerce approval of local housing development regulations. Instead, \$600,000 is allocated for the Department of Commerce to provide technical assistance in planning for and siting permanent supportive housing and emergency housing facilities, including providing dispute resolution services. The Department is tasked with providing a report by March 1, 2025, on which local governments received funding and resolution status for disputes resolved. (page 117 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Residential Parking: [Senate Bill 6015](#), sponsored by Senator Sharon Shewmake (D-42nd LD), requires cities and counties to allow certain parking configurations to satisfy parking requirements for residential development. For example, the bill states that a city cannot require parking to be enclosed or require a garage or carport, and that parking spaces that count towards minimum parking requirements can be enclosed or unenclosed. Tandem parking must be allowed to count toward parking minimums, and a city may not require parking spaces to be greater than 8 feet by 20 feet, except for parking for individuals with disabilities. It also specifies that the existence of non-conforming gravel surfacing in existing designated parking areas may be used to meet local parking standards for buildings with six parking spaces or less. Additionally, cities may not require off-street parking as a condition of permitting a residential project if compliance with tree retention would otherwise make a proposed residential development or redevelopment infeasible. All requirements related to parking do not apply within a one-

mile radius of the SeaTac airport. To implement this bill, the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$57,000 for fiscal year 2025 (page 119).

Co-Living Housing Bill: [House Bill 1998](#), sponsored by Representative Mia Gregerson (D-33rd LD), requires cities and counties to adopt regulations or controls to allow co-living housing. The bill requires cities and counties to allow co-living housing on any lot within an Urban Growth Area that allows at least six multifamily residential units. Additionally, a city or county may not treat a sleeping unit in co-living housing as more than one-half of a dwelling unit for purposes of calculating fees for sewer connections unless the city or county makes a finding, based on facts, that the connection fees should exceed the one-half threshold.

Middle Housing: [House Bill 2321](#), sponsored by Representative Jessica Bateman (D-22nd LD), modifies certain provisions of the 2023 middle housing policies. The bill requires that cities with a population of at least 25,000 must allow six of the nine types of middle housing. Cities with less than 25,000 people can choose the number of middle housing types that meet minimum density requirements. The bill also allows middle housing to be built on lots where a portion of the lot is a critical area. Finally, middle housing densities only apply around bus rapid transit stops once construction of those stops has begun. Areas designated as sole-source aquifers by the United States Environmental Protection Agency on islands in the Puget Sound from the density requirements. To implement this bill the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$213,000 for fiscal year 2025 (page 118).

Residential Housing Regulations: [House Bill 2071](#), sponsored by Representative Davina Duerr (D-1st LD), concerns residential housing regulations. The bill directs the State Building Code Council to convene two technical advisory groups: one to recommend changes to apply the Washington State Residential Code to multiplex housing, and another to recommend changes needed to the International Building Code (IBC) to allow dwelling units with less than 190 square feet. Additionally, the Office of Regulatory and Innovation Assistance is directed to develop an optional standard energy code plan set that meets or exceeds all energy code regulations for residential housing, subject to the international residential code. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$225,000 (page 31) and \$180,00 (page 215) for the implementation of this bill.

In addition to those preemptory bills, there are several land use related bills that the Legislature approved to assist local governments:

Urban Growth Area Swaps: [Senate Bill 5834](#), sponsored by Senator Shelly Short (R-7th LD) relates to urban growth areas (UGAs). The bill allows counties to conduct a “UGA swap” during the annual review of a comprehensive plan if the county determines that patterns of development have created pressure in areas that exceed the available and developable lands within the UGA. Specific language is included addressing tribal consultation, critical areas, and requiring a two-year waiting period if the swap includes areas designated as agricultural, forest, or mineral resource lands of long-term commercial significance. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$16,000 for fiscal year 2024 and \$46,000 for fiscal year 2025 for implementation of this bill (page 119).

Wildland Urban Interface Fix: [Senate Bill 6120](#), sponsored by Senator Kevin Van De Wege (D-24th LD), is a “fix” to address concerns with past legislation. The bill changes

the Wildland Urban Interface Code to make necessary fire safety updates in the state building code standards. The bill requires a revised map of areas at greatest risk of wildland fire, instead of the wildland urban interface which applies much more broadly. Further, it also allows counties, cities, and towns to complete their own map of areas at greatest risk of wildfire when applying these fire safety codes, so long as substantially similar criteria is applied. Counties, cities, and towns issuing commercial and residential building permits in areas identified as high risk or very high risk on the map must only apply the fire safety code considerations in these areas. The State Building Code Council may not adopt more restrictive fire safety requirements than what is included in statute. Finally, the Department of Natural Resources is required to develop a method by which local governments may update the wildfire hazard map and the wildfire risk map. The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect immediately. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$307,000 for fiscal year 2025 to implement this bill (page 636).

Environmental and Land Use Appeals: [House Bill 2039](#), sponsored by Representative Joe Fitzgibbon (D-34th LD), modifies the process for direct review by the court of appeals for decisions issued by environmental boards that relate to clean energy projects. The bill extends, without expiration, the current process for direct review by the court of appeals for decisions issued by the environmental boards that do not relate to clean energy projects. Finally, it authorizes the consolidation of appeals arising out of the same projects when certain criteria are met, and it modifies the jurisdiction of the pollution control hearings board to hear appeals arising from specified environmental laws.

State Building Code Council: [Senate Bill 6291](#), sponsored by Senator Lynda Wilson (R-17th LD), is bi-partisan legislation establishing criteria and altering the process for adopting statewide amendments to the state building code. The bill requires that the State Building Code Council (Council) adopt amendments on a 3-year cycle, in line with their existing 3-year model code adoption cycle. Substantive amendments may only be made once during the update cycle and must meet one of the following criteria: necessary to preserve public health, safety, or welfare; clarifies the intent or application of the state building code; necessary for consistency with federal laws or regulations; directed by the Legislature; corrects errors or omissions; eliminates an obsolete or conflicting regulation. The Council may not adopt amendments that differ substantially from the version of an amendment that is publicly heard. An interim code cycle may only be initiated to consider amendments that correct errors and omissions or eliminate obsolete, conflicting, or redundant regulations. Emergency amendments may be made when necessary to preserve public health, safety, or welfare, or for consistency with state or federal laws or regulations. The Council cannot act on emergency amendments at the meeting in which it is introduced. Additionally, the bill makes several changes to Council membership and organization, including clarifying that ex officio members do not count towards quorum, for purposes of calling special meetings, or voting thresholds. The bill also allows the Council to appoint technical advisory groups to review petitions for statewide amendments.

Integration of Special Purpose Districts into the Growth Management Act: \$250,000 is allocated to convene a task force to make recommendations to integrate water, sewer, school, and port districts into the Growth Management Act (GMA). Preliminary report due June 30, 2025; final report due December 1, 2025. (page 117 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Permitting Workforce: \$25,000 is allocated to the state board for community and technical colleges to collaborate with a nonprofit, professional association of state, county, city, and town officials engaged in development, enforcement, and administration of building construction codes and ordinances to design and implement training programs to accelerate the hiring of city and county permit technicians. (page 770 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Economic Development

Main Street Program: [House Bill 2306](#), sponsored by Representative Mike Steele (R-12th LD), allows Main Street programs to access \$90,000 of unallocated statewide contribution credits in excess of the program cap of \$160,000 in the fourth business quarter of the year.

Tax Increment Financing: [House Bill 2354](#), sponsored by Representative Chipalo Street (D-37th LD), requires local governments to conduct a project analysis prior to establishing a tax increment area to assess impacts on local emergency medical services, public hospital services, and other junior taxing districts. It also requires mitigation agreements between local governments and public hospital districts. The mitigation assessment is limited to fire, hospital, and emergency services.

Promoting Sporting Events: \$1 million is allocated to sports commissions to promote sports tourism, sporting events, tournaments, and fostering economic and community development (page 132 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Environment & Natural Resources

The Legislature continued its interest in issues relating to environmental protection and natural resource management. They did not pass [House Bill 2049](#) which would have placed new requirements on packaging producers to participate and fund the collection and management of products through producer responsibility organizations, or [Senate Bill 6143](#), that would have required cities and counties to update critical area ordinances and ensure their consistency with new salmon conservation and restoration guidelines developed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Notable items that did pass include:

Organic Material Management Systems: [House Bill 2301](#), sponsored by Representative Beth Doglio (D-22nd LD), makes various changes related to organic material management. The bill creates and modifies existing grant programs for projects and programs that reduce food waste, policy implementation, and compost products. Organic material collection requirements in certain jurisdictions and certain businesses are modified. Bin colors for solid waste collection services must be standardized across local governments. The bill also makes technical changes and changes to product labeling. To implement this bill the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$106,000 (page 58), \$1.645 million (page 592), \$1.335 million (page 592), and \$3.176 million (page 644). These investments are contingent upon voters rejecting I-2117.

Nutrient Trading: \$410,00 is allocated to implement the recommendations from the Department of Ecology's June 2023 report on Puget Sound nutrient credit trading, including conducting a market feasibility analysis and developing a stakeholder outreach plan, a tribal engagement plan, and trading resource materials (page 589 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Fish Barrier Removal: \$22 million for culvert replacement projects is provided in the supplemental Capital Budget which is in addition to the \$48 million appropriated in the biennial budget (page 103). These resources are provided from the Climate Commitment Act (CCA) and are null and void if the CCA is repealed.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Projects: An additional \$25 million is provided through the supplemental Capital Budget, but is null and void if the CCA is repealed (page 99).
Community Forest Projects: Two additional community forest projects receive \$5.77 million in the supplemental Capital Budget (page 101). The funding is null and void if the CCA is repealed.

PFAS Cleanup: \$5 million is provided for three separate projects to remediate the impact of PFAS on drinking water supplies. (pages 57, 89, and 97 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Health Equity Zones: \$304,000 is allocated to support health equity zones, as defined in RCW 43.70.595, in identification and implementation of targeted interventions to have a significant impact on health outcomes and health disparities. This funding is contingent on voters rejecting I-2117.

Water Right Mapping: \$206,000 is allocated to develop a statewide web map tool to integrate the Department's water resources management database. The web map must provide the public with an interactive online mapping system focused on water resource data that enables users to access, visualize, and use improved water data. (page 591 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget)

Groundwater Modeling: \$400,000 is allocated to develop a groundwater modeling publication to provide consistency in the Department's evaluation of groundwater models submitted for water right permitting actions and ensure continued transparency to water right applicants. (page 593 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Municipal Water Conservation Statute: \$298,000 is allocated to the Ruckelshaus Center to evaluate and recommend actions to increase the effectiveness of the state's municipal water conservation statute. Recommendations may be informed by best practices in other states. Report is due June 30, 2025. (page 803 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget)

Carbon & Energy

Much of the climate and energy policy discussion this session was overshadowed by the looming possibility of the Climate Commitment Act (CCA) being repealed if [Initiative 2117](#) is approved by voters in November. Revenues generated by the CCA in the first half of the biennium are invested in a variety of programs and projects that reduce carbon emissions. Most notably, \$150 million is allocated to provide public and private electric utilities with funding to provide bill credits for low-income and moderate-income residential electricity customers to help with the clean energy transition in the amount of \$200 per household by September 15, 2024 (page 148 of the Supplemental Operating Budget). The budget also includes investments that are made with projected CCA revenue that are contingent on Initiative-2117 failing.

A number of notable bills relating to climate policy and renewable energy were debated but did not survive to final passage, including: [House Bill 2051](#) reducing emissions from small engines and [House Bill 1433](#) concerning energy labeling on residential buildings.

A number of significant measures did pass:

Linking Washington's Carbon Market: [Senate Bill 6058](#), sponsored by Senator Joe Nguyen (D-34th LD), directs the Department of Ecology to facilitate linkage of Washington's carbon market with the California and Quebec carbon market. The intent of linkage is to create a bigger market and theoretically bring down the carbon emission auction prices, leading to lower fuel costs. The earliest the linkage could be facilitated is 2025. The bill takes effect on January 1, 2025, only if Initiative 2117 (I-2117) is not approved by a vote of the people in the 2024 general election. If I-2117 is approved by a vote of the people in the 2024 general election, this act is null and void. To implement the bill, the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$73,000 (page 58), and \$1.8 million—contingent upon voters rejecting I-2117 (page 592).

Clean Buildings: [House Bill 1976](#), sponsored by Representative Mary Fosse (D-38th LD), relates to changing the incentive structure for tier 1 and tier 2 buildings. The Department of Commerce may provide incentives greater than the base incentive payment for upgrading tier 1 and tier 2 buildings under the Early Adoption Incentive Program to owners of buildings that comply with the State Energy Performance Standard.

Heat Pumps: [Senate Bill 5973](#), sponsored by Senator Marko Liias (D-21st LD), prohibits Homeowner Associations (HOAs) from adopting restrictions or prohibiting the installation of heat pumps. An HOA must pay a civil penalty up to \$1,000 if they violate this prohibition.

Facility Decarbonization Grants: \$14.5 million is allocated to provide grants to local governments, public higher education institutions, school districts, tribal governments, and state agencies to ease energy and operational costs.

Implementation of Green House Gas Emission Subelements of Comprehensive Plans: \$10 million is allocated for programs, services, or capital facilities included in greenhouse gas emission reduction subelements required by HB 1181, approved during the 2023 Legislative Session. (page 114 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Securing Grant Opportunities: \$3.5 million is allocated to the Department of Commerce to develop a web portal for grant opportunities related to energy, climate, and clean technology. An additional \$5 million is allocated to assist entities in access federal tax incentives and grants. \$4.5 million is provided to assist entities in authoring grant applications, and to provide support for federal grant reporting for entities that receive federal grants. An additional \$2 million is allocated to the Office of Financial Management to build a grant writing, tracking, and management database for the state acquisition of federal funds, and to support development of state strategies for successfully bringing specific types of federal funding to Washington. This funding is contingent on voters rejecting I-2117. (pages 144-146 and page 179 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Compliance with Tier 1 and Tier 2 Buildings: \$4 million is provided to the Association of Washington Cities and \$4 million to the Washington State Association of Counties to

assess current energy performance for tier 1 and tier 2 covered buildings and provide cost estimates for upgrades. (page 4 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Clean Building Grants: \$45 million is provided for grants for tier 1 covered buildings and public buildings. The appropriation is null and void if the CCA is repealed. (page 68 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Green Jobs and Infrastructure Catalytic Funds: \$24 million is provided for grants to entities, including local governments, to help communities meet their energy and climate change regulatory requirements, bring additional investment to the State, and help develop advanced workforce. This funding lapses if the CCA is repealed. (page 47 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Clean Energy Community Decarbonization: \$50 million is appropriated for grants to entities, including local governments, for planning, design, and implementation of capital projects and clean energy technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in vulnerable, overburdened, and tribal communities. This funding lapses if the CCA is repealed. (page 49 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Solar Deployment and Battery Storage: \$38 million is provided for grants to increase solar development and installation of battery storage in community buildings (including local government buildings) to enhance grid resilience and provide backup power or to provide incentives to support electric utility demand response programs that include customer-sited solar and battery storage systems. This funding is null and void if the CCA is repealed. (page 49 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Community Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure: \$105 million is appropriated for the development of community electric vehicle charging infrastructure, including local governments. This funding is void if the CCA is repealed. (page 59 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Transportation

Following another year of record-breaking traffic fatalities, the Legislature continued to prioritize traffic safety policies and investments. One of the major policies in this arena, lowering the allowable blood alcohol concentration from .08 to .05 ([Senate Bill 5002](#)) did not receive further consideration in the second year of the biennium. There were several bills related to the use of automated traffic safety cameras and while one did pass, described below, many did not ([House Bill 1807](#), [House Bill 2485](#)). Aside from traffic safety, the major focus for transportation was balancing the biennial budget given the significant cost increases to mega projects throughout the state.

Below are highlights from the supplemental budget and transportation related bills that passed the legislature:

Automated Traffic Safety Cameras: [House Bill 2384](#), sponsored by Representative Brandy Donaghy (D-44th LD), allows cities and counties expanded authority to use automated traffic safety cameras (school zone cameras, red-light cameras, speed cameras, and bus lane enforcement cameras). Additionally, cameras are authorized to be used on state routes within the city that are classified as city streets, and in work zones on city streets and county roads. All revenue generated by each authorized camera remains with the local government. In cities with a population of 10,000 or more, all revenues generated from the cameras must be used for traffic safety purposes, and a proportionate share of the revenue must be spent in census tracts with household incomes in the lowest quartile and in areas that experience above average rates of injury

crashes. In cities with a population less than 10,000, such revenue must be informed by the Department of Health's environmental health disparities map. Cities currently utilizing revenue from red-light cameras and school-zone cameras are exempt from these requirements and may continue to spend revenue consistent with purposes outlined in an existing ordinance. Only trained and authorized civilian employees are to review and issue infractions to automated school bus safety camera violations. Additionally, to review traffic camera violations an employee must be a civilian employee who works for the law enforcement agency, public works, or transportation department, and must be sufficiently trained and certified by peace officers or traffic engineers. Individuals on public assistance are also able to receive a 50% reduction in a fine resulting from an infraction captured by a camera. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$560,000 to implement the bill (page 19).

Fish Barrier Adoption: [House Bill 2045](#), sponsored by Representative Kevin Waters (R-17th LD), authorizes local governments and the Washington State Department of Transportation to enact Adopt-A-Fish Passage programs for the purpose of fish barrier removal. To the extent feasible, local governments must coordinate donations with any grant applications for state funding of fish barrier removal with the goal of expediting the removal of fish passage barriers.

Alternative Uses for Rights-of-Way: \$500,000 is provided for WSDOT to explore alternative uses of the state's rights-of-way to address climate change, equitable communications, renewable energy generation, electrical transmission and distribution projects, broadband projects, and more. (page 60 of the 2024 State Transportation Budget).

Commercial Aviation Workgroup: The 2023 Legislature disbanded the previous Commercial Aviation Coordination Committee and created the Commercial Aviation Workgroup. The workgroup was directed to submit an annual progress report to the Governor and Transportation Committees on the increased need for commercial aviation services. The initial report must list the areas that will not have further review as they conflict with operations of a military installation. The report must also identify unsuitable geographies due to either environmental impacts or impacts to overburdened communities. Finally, the supplemental budget pushes out the initial report date to December 1, 2024; future reports will be due each July 1. (page 161 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Federal Fund Exchange Pilot Program: \$7.5 million is provided for a federal funds exchange pilot to allow local governments to exchange their federal funds with state funds at a rate of 95 cents to 1 dollar. The legislature intends to evaluate the effectiveness of this program in the 2025 session. (pages 124-125 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Highway Encampments: An additional \$2 million is provided for WSDOT to address the risks to safety and public health associated with homeless encampments on state owned rights-of-way and encampment cleanup. (page 68 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Multiagency Permit Program: \$150,000 is provided for WSDOT to hire a liaison position within the local program multiagency permit program to enhance the programs capabilities, with an emphasis on multiagency agreements that streamline, prioritize and

expedite project level and programmatic permits and approvals. WSDOT is directed to review the current multiagency permit program practices and provide a report with recommendations to the legislature by December 1, 2024. (page 109 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Speed Safety Camera Pilot Program: \$1 million is provided for WSDOT to develop an automated highway speed safety camera pilot program to test two to three traffic safety cameras on state highways. The goals of the pilot program are to test the technology, determine the impact on speeding behavior in testing areas and compile public response to the use of traffic safety cameras on highways. WSDOT must work with WA State Patrol and the Traffic Safety Commission to develop the program including selection of the technology, placement of cameras, public notification and signage prior to entering the speed area, public outreach about the program and data collection. The pilot program may inform registered vehicle owners of the vehicle speed exceeding the limit and what the fine would have been, however no authority is given to issue citations. A progress report is due by September 30, 2024. (page 76 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Traffic Safety Investments: The Legislature makes several investments to understand and mitigate driving behaviors and conditions that result in traffic safety incidents. Highlights include \$200,000 to the Traffic Safety Commission to develop a law enforcement light metering pilot program to measure lighting in locations where serious injury or fatalities have occurred; \$300,000 for the Traffic Safety Commission to purchase telematics data on vehicle speeds and driver behaviors, such as hard braking, on a statewide basis and in select geographical areas prone to crashes, with an annual report summarizing the data from June 30, 2025 to June 30, 2027. \$1 million is provided to the Traffic Safety Commission to supplement existing funding for impaired driving and other enforcement, with a focus on high visibility enforcement and indigenous knowledge-informed tribal traffic safety support. A report on these outcomes is due back to the Legislature by December 1, 2025. (pages 13-14 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Truck Parking: Parking for semi-trucks near ports and warehouse facilities is a growing challenge. \$14.1 million is provided for WSDOT to develop and implement a technology based truck parking availability system along the I-5 corridor. The final report for this work is due to the legislature by December 1, 2024. Further, the legislature allocated \$1 million for the design of the I-5 Fort Lewis Weigh Station and SR 906 Phase 3 truck parking improvements. The budget also indicates legislative intent to provide \$4.95 million in the 25-27 biennium for additional truck parking improvements based on WSDOT and the freight mobility strategic investment board's recommendations. (page 127 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Infrastructure

Infrastructure issues that weren't related to housing or transportation didn't receive much attention from the Legislature in 2024. Sewage treatment plants were the target of [House Bill 2290](#) which would have imposed a fee for any wastewater discharges into Puget Sound, but this did not move forward.

Other items that did pass included:

Prompt Payment: [Senate Bill 6040](#), sponsored by Senator Javier Valdez (D-46th LD), requires the Capital Projects Advisory Review Board (CPARB) to review the extent to

which prompt pay statutes meet the needs of small businesses, particularly women and minority-owned businesses. The review must also consider a requirement that within ten days of payment, the prime contractor and each higher tier subcontractor must make payment to its subcontractor until the small business or women, or minority-owned business has received payment. CPARB must present findings and recommendations to the Legislature on or before November 1, 2024. The bill takes effect on July 1, 2024. *Study of Public Works Contracts*: \$175,000 is allocated to the municipal research and services center (MRSC) to conduct a public works study. The study shall evaluate the application of public works requirements, including prevailing wage and apprentice utilization, on publicly funded construction, including those supported in part or in whole with state funds, the granting or loaning of public dollars, and tax deferrals or reimbursements. A report is due June 30 2025. (page 449 the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Study of Registered Apprenticeship Programs: \$75,000 is allocated to the Department of Labor and Industries to survey registered apprenticeship programs and assimilate data that documents the fee structure and contractual elements of partnerships between the various registered apprenticeship programs and community and technical college system. A report is due November 15, 2024. (page 449 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Grants: The 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget provides over \$95 million in additional funding as match for federal funding through the BEAD program in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. (page 4).

Wastewater Treatment Plant Capacity: \$250,000 is allocated to the Washington State Association of Local Public Health Officials (WSALPHO) to conduct an analysis of current wastewater treatment capacity to treat and dispose of septage in Washington; and future wastewater treatment infrastructure needs to accommodate development growth using on-site septage systems. Report is due June 30, 2025. (page 591 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Water Utility Study: \$300,000 is allocated to assess the need for and feasibility of a statewide low-income assistance program for water utility customers. The study must include, but is not limited to, a summary of existing low-income assistance, a review of low-income populations water utility service cost burden, and recommendations for the design of a statewide drinking water and wastewater utility assistance program. The report is due June 30, 2025. (page 488 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

General Government

The Legislature considered several proposals that would have broadly changed how local governments do business. Many of those proposals, including: [House Bill 1932](#), allowing local agencies to transition to even-year elections; [House Bill 1990](#), would have established a statewide aerial imagery service available to local governments; [Senate Bill 6232](#), and [House Bill 2307](#), attempting to assist agencies in managing public records; and [Senate Bill 5924](#) mandating access to personnel records, and more were considered but did not get across the finish line.

However, several proposals did get across the finish line:

Technical Changes to Allowable Exemptions for Tourism Promotion Area Assessments: [House Bill 2137](#), sponsored by April Berg (D-44th LD), allows local governments to exempt lodging businesses, units, or guests from lodging charges imposed within a

tourism promotion area. The bill is largely technical and stems from recent Department of Revenue feedback to cities on their interpretation of current allowable exemptions.

Match Act: [House Bill 1870](#), sponsored by Representative Stephanie Barnard (R-8th LD) promotes economic development for local communities by requiring the Department of Commerce to assist local communities with federal grant applications and creating a resource guide for federal grant applicants. The bill is null and void unless funded in the budget. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$500,000 to implement this bill (page 131).

Public Comment Notice: [House Bill 1105](#), sponsored by Representative Shelley Kloba (D-1st LD), requires that whenever a public agency is mandated by law to provide notice that it is soliciting written public comment, the notice must specify the first and last date by which such public comment must be submitted. A public agency that violates the public comment notice requirements is subject to a civil penalty of \$500 for the first violation and \$1,000 for any subsequent violation, but no member of the agency is personally liable for a violation.

Ranked Choice Voting Study: \$125,000 is allocated to the Evans school of public policy and governance to study ranked choice voting and provide guidance for implementation by local jurisdictions. The report must recommend steps necessary to implement ranked choice voting elections consistently and effectively, including suggested education materials and election administrator training necessary to aid in implementation. A report is due June 1 2025. (page 793 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Gig Harbor – 2024 Session

All Bills Monitored and Supported/Opposed

Passed Legislature

Bill #	Abbrev. Title	Short Description	Sponsor	Position
SHB 1870	Local comm. federal funding	Promoting economic development by increasing opportunities for local communities to secure federal funding.	Barnard	
HB 1976	Incentives/energy upgrades	Changing the incentive structure for tier 1 and tier 2 buildings.	Fosse	
ESHB 1998 (SSB 5901)	Co-living housing	Concerning co-living housing.	Gregerson	
HB 2034 (SB 5833)	Court reorganization notices	Requiring counties and cities to provide the administrative office of the courts with notice of court reorganizations.	Cheney	
HB 2137 (SB 6202)	Tourism promotion exemptions	Concerning technical changes to allowable exemptions for tourism promotion area assessments.	Berg	
ESHB 2306	Main street tax credits	Allowing main street programs to use remaining main street tax credits after a certain date.	Steele	Support
ESHB 2384 (SB 5959)	Traffic safety cameras	Concerning automated traffic safety cameras.	Donaghy	
2SSB 5780	Public defense & prosecution	Expanding training opportunities for public defense.	Torres	
SSB 5834	Urban growth areas	Concerning urban growth areas.	Short	
SSB 6115 (ESHB 2356)	Speed safety cameras	Concerning speed safety camera systems.	King	
ESB 6120	Wildland urban interface	Concerning the Wildland Urban Interface Code.	Van De Wege	
ESSB 6291 (SHB 2465)	State building code council	Streamlining the state building code council operating procedures by establishing criteria for statewide amendments to the state building code.	Wilson	
SSB 6301 (HB 2475)	Basic law enf. academy	Concerning basic law enforcement academy.	Lovick	

Did Not Pass Legislature

Bill #	Abbrev. Title	Short Description	Sponsor	Position
HB 1006 (Dead)	Drug testing equipment	Expanding access to drug testing equipment.	Orwall	Support
2SHB 1025 (Dead)	Police/private actions	Creating a private right of action for harm from violations of the state Constitution or state law by peace officers.	Thai	Oppose

SHB 1026 (Dead)	Local gov. design review	Concerning local government design review.	Walen	Neutral
HB 1053 (Dead)	Vehicular pursuits	Concerning vehicular pursuits.	Robertson	
2SHB 1078 (Dead)	Urban forest management	Concerning urban forest management ordinances.	Duerr	Oppose
SHB 1080 (Dead)	Body worn cameras	Concerning body worn cameras.	Taylor	Support
HB 1099 (Dead)	Public works wages	Requiring certain wages in public works contracts to be at least the prevailing wage in effect when the work is performed.	Berry	
SHB 1111 (Dead)	Housing benefit districts	Concerning housing benefit districts.	Ryu	
HB 1135 (Dead) (SB 5452)	Impact fee use	Authorizing impact fee revenue to fund improvements to bicycle and pedestrian facilities.	Slatter	Support
HB 1149 (Dead) (SSB 5202)	Housing/capital expenditures	Reducing homelessness in Washington state through capital expenditures for programs that address housing insecurity.	Tharinger	
HB 1166 (Dead)	Water quality trading prog.	Improving climate resiliency through the development of a water quality trading program for recipients of national pollutant discharge elimination system general permits.	Dye	
E2SHB 1167 (Dead)	Residential housing	Concerning residential housing regulations.	Duerr	Neutral
HB 1178 (Dead) (SB 5446)	Firearms/local government	Concerning local government authority to regulate firearms.	Hackney	
HB 1215 (Dead) (SB 5266)	Riparian areas	Concerning the protection and restoration of riparian areas.	Chapman	
ESHB 1245 (Dead) (SSB 5364)	Lot splitting	Increasing housing options through lot splitting.	Barkis	Oppose
HB 1252 (Dead)	Impact fee deferrals	Concerning impact fee deferrals.	Bateman	
HB 1296 (Dead) (2SSB 5290)	Local permit review	Concerning consolidating local permit review processes.	Peterson	
HB 1298 (Dead) (E2SSB 5258)	Condos and townhouses	Increasing the supply and affordability of condominium units and townhouses as an option for homeownership.	Hutchins	
HB 1343 (Dead)	Rent relief & housing	Providing local governments with options to grant rent relief and preserve affordable housing in their communities.	Kloba	
HB 1350 (Dead)	Multifamily unit conversion	Expanding the multifamily tax exemption program to include converting existing multifamily units.	Walen	

SHB 1351 (Dead) (SB 5456)	Minimum parking requirements	Prohibiting the imposition of minimum parking requirements except under certain circumstances.	Reed	Oppose
SHB 1363 (Dead) (ESB 5352)	Vehicular pursuits	Concerning vehicular pursuits.	Rule	Support
SHB 1381 (Dead)	Salmon-safe communities	Concerning salmon-safe communities.	Dye	Support
ESHB 1387 (Dead)	Law enf. applicant pool	Requiring the criminal justice training commission to establish a program to recruit and train a pool of applicants who may be employed by certain law enforcement agencies in the state.	Ramos	
HB 1401 (Dead)	Housing permit process	Allowing cities and counties to create a simple, standardized housing permit process for affordable housing units in areas designated for housing.	Jacobsen	
HB 1402 (Dead)	Urban growth boundaries	Adjusting urban growth boundaries to account for situations where property owners have not developed property as expected in comprehensive plans and development regulations.	Jacobsen	
HB 1403 (Dead)	Water & sewage system access	Making it possible for more properties to have access to water, storm drains, and sanitary sewage systems.	Goehner	
HB 1415 (Dead)	Controlled sub. possession	Making the knowing possession of a controlled substance a gross misdemeanor offense under criminal violations of Title 69 RCW.	Maycumber	
2SHB 1445 (Dead)	Law enf. misconduct	Concerning law enforcement and local corrections agency misconduct through investigations and legal actions.	Hansen	Oppose
HB 1446 (Dead) (SSB 5361)	Law enf. officers/increase	Incentivizing cities and counties to increase employment of commissioned law enforcement officers.	Stokesbary	Support
SHB 1449 (Dead)	Project permits/reports	Amending reporting requirements for the project permit application processing timeline.	Alvarado	
HB 1467 (Dead)	Property infill/GMA	Concerning infill for properties uniquely situated between boundaries and existing development.	Barkis	
EHB 1468 (Dead)	Impact fee deferrals	Concerning impact fee deferrals.	Goehner	
HB 1476 (Dead) (SB 5289)	Impact fees/law enforcement	Concerning allowing the use of impact fees for law enforcement.	Shavers	
2SHB 1492 (Dead)	State v. Blake relief	Providing relief for persons affected by State v. Blake.	Simmons	
SHB 1513 (Dead) (SB 5572)	Traffic safety	Improving traffic safety.	Street	

HB 1517 (Dead) (ESSB 5466)	Transit-oriented development	Promoting transit-oriented development.	Reed	
HB 1519 (Dead)	Local project review	Concerning local project review.	Barkis	Oppose
HB 1585 (Dead)	Local infra. project areas	Addressing local infrastructure project areas.	Cortes	
2SHB 1586 (Dead)	Vehicular pursuits work grp.	Requiring the criminal justice training commission to establish a work group and grant program related to vehicular pursuits.	Goodman	
SHB 1596 (Dead)	Affordable housing incentive	Providing local governments with options to increase affordable housing in their communities.	Kloba	
HB 1611 (Dead)	Local government permitting	Concerning local government permitting.	Reed	Oppose
HB 1625 (Dead) (SB 5615)	Rent controls/local gov.	Enabling local governments to plan and adopt programs to stabilize and control rents.	Pollet	
2SHB 1628 (Dead)	Real estate excise tax	Increasing the supply of affordable housing by modifying the state and local real estate excise tax.	Chopp	
HB 1649 (Dead)	Prejudgment interest	Concerning prejudgment interest.	Hackney	
SHB 1650 (Dead)	Cannabis prohibitions	Requiring voter approval for local government prohibitions on cannabis businesses.	Wylie	Oppose
HB 1670 (Dead)	Property tax limit factor	Raising the limit factor for property taxes.	Ormsby	Support
HB 1689 (Dead) (SB 5636)	Forest practices in cities	Concerning forest practices in cities.	Doglio	
HB 1723 (Dead) (SSB 5651)	GMA/equity and env. justice	Concerning equity and environmental justice in the growth management act.	Duerr	
SHB 1735 (Dead)	GMA/net ecological gain	Adding net ecological gain as a voluntary element of comprehensive plans under the growth management act.	Lekanoff	
HB 1813 (Dead)	Community transition facs.	Establishing a moratorium on the siting and use of secure community transition facilities.	Griffey	
HB 1832 (Dead)	Vehicle per mile charge	Implementing a per mile charge on vehicle usage of public roadways.	Fey	
ESHB 1932 (Dead)	Even-numbered year elections	Shifting general elections for local governments to even-numbered years to increase voter participation.	Gregerson	
HB 2027 (Dead) (SB 5905)	Law enf. certification	Concerning certification, background checks, and training requirements for sheriffs, police chiefs, marshals, reserve officers, and volunteers.	Doglio	
HB 2051 (Dead)	Small off-road engines	Reducing emissions from small off-road engines.	Walen	

2SHB 2113 (Dead)	GMA housing element	Concerning compliance with the housing element requirements of the growth management act.	Bateman	
HB 2158 (Dead)	Urban growth area boundaries	Expanding urban growth area boundaries for residential development.	Connors	
E2SHB 2160 (Dead) (SB 6024)	Housing development	Promoting community and transit-oriented housing development.	Reed	
HB 2211 (Dead) (SB 6076)	Criminal justice local tax	Granting local taxing authority to fund criminal justice.	Stearns	Support
HB 2231 (Dead)	Law enforcement funding	Incentivizing cities and counties to attract and retain commissioned law enforcement officers.	Walen	Support
SHB 2250 (Dead) (SB 6156)	Local elections	Increasing representation and voter participation in local elections.	Gregerson	
SHB 2258 (Dead)	Regional 911 funding	Providing funding for municipalities participating in the regional 911 emergency communications system.	Ormsby	
HB 2307 (Dead)	Public records reviews	Limiting vexatious claims by modifying administrative and judicial review processes for public records requests and responses.	Schmick	
HB 2343 (Dead)	Property owners/projects	Concerning reimbursement by property owners for street, road, and water or sewer projects.	Donaghy	
ESHB 2356 (Dead) (SSB 6115)	Speed safety cameras	Concerning speed safety camera systems.	Fey	
HB 2359 (Dead)	Vehicle impounds	Concerning vehicle impounds.	Peterson	
SHB 2390 (Dead) (SB 6200)	Eluding & resisting arrest	Concerning penalties related to eluding police vehicles and resisting arrest.	Shavers	Support
SHB 2465 (Dead) (ESSB 6291)	State building code council	Streamlining the state building code council operating procedures by establishing criteria for statewide amendments to the state building code.	Ramel	
HB 2472 (Dead)	Mental health/matching funds	Providing state matching funds for programs supported by the county sales and use tax for chemical dependency, mental health treatment, and therapeutic courts.	Hutchins	
ESHB 2474 (Dead)	Transitional housing siting	Concerning compliance with siting requirements for transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, indoor emergency shelters, and indoor emergency housing.	Peterson	Oppose

HB 2475 (Dead) (SSB 6301)	Basic law enf. academy	Concerning basic law enforcement academy.	Lekanoff	
HB 2480 (Dead)	Recreational use liability	Addressing the liability of owners or others in possession of land and water areas for injuries to recreational users.	Klicker	
ESB 5022 (Dead)	Drug testing equipment	Exempting fentanyl testing equipment from the definition of drug paraphernalia.	Muzzall	Support
SB 5034 (Dead)	Vehicular pursuits	Concerning the authority for a peace officer to engage in a vehicular pursuit.	Padden	
SB 5035 (Dead)	Controlled sub. possession	Concerning possession of controlled substances.	Padden	
SB 5059 (Dead)	Prejudgment interest	Concerning prejudgment interest.	Kuderer	Oppose
SSB 5093 (Dead) (E2SHB 1170)	Climate response strategy	Improving climate resilience through updates to the state's integrated climate response strategy.	Rolfes	
SSB 5094 (Dead)	Water system plans/climate	Adding a climate resilience element to water system plans.	Rolfes	
SB 5117 (Dead) (HB 1404)	State building code council	Reforming the state building code council, its operations and procedures, and its statutory authority.	Wilson	
SSB 5118 (Dead)	Multifamily property tax ex.	Concerning modifying the multifamily property tax exemption to promote development of long-term affordable housing.	Kuderer	Support
SB 5159 (Dead) (HB 1544)	Shoreline program review	Concerning shoreline master program review schedules.	Torres	
SSB 5190 (Dead) (E2SHB 1110)	Middle housing	Increasing middle housing in areas traditionally dedicated to single-family detached housing.	Trudeau	Oppose
SSB 5202 (Dead) (HB 1149)	Housing/capital expenditures	Reducing homelessness in Washington state through capital expenditures for programs that address housing insecurity.	Trudeau	
SSB 5203 (Dead) (E2SHB 1181)	Climate change/planning	Improving the state's response to climate change by updating the state's planning framework.	Lovelett	
SSB 5235 (Dead) (HB 1276)	Accessory dwelling units	Concerning accessory dwelling units.	Shewmake	
SB 5247 (Dead) (2SHB 1176)	Climate-ready communities	Developing opportunities for service and workforce programs to support climate- ready communities.	Nobles	
SB 5289 (Dead) (HB 1476)	Impact fees/law enforcement	Concerning allowing the use of impact fees for law enforcement.	Shewmake	

SSB 5303 (Dead)	Public works trust account	Creating the public works assistance revolving account.	Mullet	
ESSB 5334 (Dead)	Affordable housing funding	Providing a local government option for the funding of essential affordable housing programs.	Lovelett	
SSB 5361 (Dead) (HB 1446)	Law enf. officers/increase	Incentivizing cities and counties to increase employment of commissioned law enforcement officers.	Holy	Support
SSB 5364 (Dead) (ESHB 1245)	Lot splitting	Increasing housing options through lot splitting.	Frame	Oppose
SB 5404 (Dead)	Cannabis revenue/local gov.	Increasing cannabis revenue distributions to local governments.	Wagoner	
SB 5456 (Dead) (SHB 1351)	Minimum parking requirements	Prohibiting the imposition of minimum parking requirements except under certain circumstances.	Frame	Oppose
ESSB 5466 (Dead) (HB 1517)	Transit-oriented development	Promoting transit-oriented development.	Liias	
SB 5467 (Dead) (HB 1613)	Controlled sub. possession	Encouraging treatment for possession of certain counterfeit drugs or controlled substances.	Salomon	
SB 5473 (Dead)	Project permit timelines	Concerning project permit timelines.	Gildon	
SSB 5524 (Dead) (SHB 1521)	Industrial insurance/duties	Concerning the duties of industrial insurance self-insured employers and third-party administrators.	Van De Wege	
SSB 5533 (Dead)	Model vehicle pursuit policy	Concerning the creation of a model vehicle pursuit policy.	Lovick	
SB 5572 (Dead) (SHB 1513)	Traffic safety	Improving traffic safety.	Valdez	
SSB 5609 (Dead)	Housing approval	Establishing housing approval requirements that will eliminate Washington's housing shortage.	Braun	Oppose
SB 5611 (Dead) (2SHB 1578)	Wildland fire safety	Improving community preparedness, response, recovery, and resilience to wildland fire health and safety impacts in areas of increasing population density, including in the wildland urban interface.	Wagoner	
SB 5615 (Dead) (HB 1625)	Rent controls/local gov.	Enabling local governments to plan and adopt programs to stabilize and control rents.	Valdez	
SB 5618 (Dead)	Local property tax limit	Increasing the local property tax revenue growth limit.	Kuderer	
SB 5624 (Dead)	Substance use recovery serv.	Implementing the recommendations of the substance use recovery services advisory committee.	Dhingra	
SB 5636 (Dead) (HB 1689)	Forest practices in cities	Concerning forest practices in cities.	Hunt	

SSB 5651 (Dead) (HB 1723)	GMA/equity and env. justice	Concerning equity and environmental justice in the growth management act.	Lovelett	
SSB 5722 (Dead)	Traffic cameras, photo tolls	Concerning photographs, microphotographs, and electronic images from traffic safety cameras and toll systems.	Kuderer	Support
2SSB 5730 (Dead)	Vehicle residences/impound	Concerning impounds of vehicles used as residences.	Fortunato	
SSB 5770 (Dead)	Property tax	Providing state and local property tax reform.	Pedersen	Support
SB 5773 (Dead)	Public defense services	Concerning public defense services.	Torres	
SB 5781 (Dead)	Law student rural PD program	Establishing a law student rural public defense program.	Torres	
SB 5782 (Dead)	Right to counsel services	Evaluating the provision of right to counsel services.	Torres	
SB 5833 (Dead) (HB 2034)	Court reorganization notices	Requiring counties and cities to provide the administrative office of the courts with notice of court reorganizations.	Torres	
SB 5844 (Dead)	Dilapidated RV disposal	Creating a dilapidated recreational vehicle disposal program.	Muzzall	
SSB 5901 (Dead) (ESHB 1998)	Co-living housing	Concerning co-living housing.	Salomon	
SB 5905 (Dead) (HB 2027)	Law enf. certification	Concerning certification, background checks, and training requirements for sheriffs, police chiefs, marshals, reserve officers, and volunteers.	Lovick	
SB 5959 (Dead) (ESHB 2384)	Traffic safety cameras	Concerning automated traffic safety cameras.	Liias	
SB 6024 (Dead) (E2SHB 2160)	Housing development	Promoting community and transit-oriented housing development.	Trudeau	
SB 6076 (Dead) (HB 2211)	Criminal justice local tax	Granting local taxing authority to fund criminal justice.	Keiser	Support
SB 6143 (Dead)	Salmon habitat planning	Concerning local salmon habitat recovery planning in critical areas.	Salomon	
SSB 6152 (Dead)	Housing needs gap	Requiring certain counties to measure the gap between estimated existing housing units and existing housing needs.	Cleveland	
SB 6153 (Dead)	Peace officer hiring & cert.	Concerning peace officer hiring and certification.	Kuderer	
SB 6156 (Dead) (SHB 2250)	Local elections	Increasing representation and voter participation in local elections.	Nobles	
ESB 6167 (Dead)	Local government procurement	Concerning local government procurement rules.	Hasegawa	

Bill Status Report

April 1, 2024

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SSB 6189 (Dead)	Jail system	Concerning transparency, public safety, and independent oversight of the city, county, and regional jail system in Washington state.	Saldana	
SB 6200 (Dead) (SHB 2390)	Eluding & resisting arrest	Concerning penalties related to eluding police vehicles and resisting arrest.	Lovick	Support
SSB 6232 (Dead)	Public records portal pilot	Establishing a pilot common public records portal.	Wilson	
SB 6242 (Dead)	Law enforcement training	Concerning law enforcement training.	Mullet	

Capital Budget -- 2024 Supplemental
As Passed Legislature (03/06/2024)
Total Appropriated Funds (TOT-A)
Includes Alternative Finance Projects
Supplemental Changes Only
(Dollars in Thousands)

	New Appropriations
Total 26th Legislative District	6,062
Department of Commerce	
2023-25 Housing Trust Fund #	
Cedar House	112
2025 Local and Community Projects #	
Lakebay Marina Renovation and Historic Preservation	206
New Facility for South Kitsap Helpline	250
Olalla Recovery Centers Facility Improvements	250
Parkwood Community Club Repairs	232
Communities of Concern #	
FHPM Kitsap Way Village	200
Department of Corrections	
WCCW: Women's Elder Care Unit	250
WCCW: MSC Living Unit Bathroom Renovations	500
Department of Natural Resources	
YMCA Camp Colman	3,670
Public Schools	
West Sound Technical Skills Center Modernization	0
Recreation and Conservation Office	
2023-25 Estuary and Salmon Restoration Program #	
Henderson Bay Armor Removal Design &Implementation	392

* Project funded through alternative financing.
\$ Reflects funding for entire project, however funds will be spent in multiple locations. The amounts listed are not specific to a single location.
For those projects with sub-project detail, only those components associated with the specified location are displayed.
% Amounts associated with Minor Works projects for this location are preliminary and actual spending may vary due to changes in scope and costs.



**City of Gig Harbor
City Council Agenda Bill**

Meeting Date: April 11, 2024

SUBJECT: Gig Harbor Canoe & Kayak Racing Team Use of Skansie Park

SUBMITTED BY: Parks Manager Jennifer Haro

DEPARTMENT: Public Works

PHONE: (253) 853-8253

SUGGESTED MOTION: None.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The Gig Harbor Canoe & Kayak Racing Team (GHCKRT) has been using Skansie Brothers Park for boat storage, team practices and summer camps since 2013 under a facility use agreement. The current use agreement states:

Once effective, this Agreement shall remain in effect six (6) months from the date both parties execute the Agreement and shall continue in six-month increments until the City provides a three (3) month notice of termination in writing.

It was originally intended that GHCKRT would vacate Skansie Park once the Ancich boat storage building was opened, which the team rents at market value. The city provided GHCKRT with a notice of termination in November 2023. GHCKRT came back and asked the city to consider continuing the facility agreement until January 1, 2027 (see attached).

The current use agreement requires payment to the city of \$1 per year, but GHCKRT is required to conduct cleanups and other public benefit activities in lieu of a larger fee.

Since GHCKRT was founded, their membership, practices, events and camps have expanded, intensifying the use of Skansie Park, as well as their other locations.

The parks commission considered this request at their April 3 meeting and recommends extending the facility use agreement to January 1, 2027, while clarifying daily paddler capacity and camp use of the park.

At the April 11 study session, staff is requesting council guidance to either end the facility use agreement or amend the facility use agreement to allow for a termination date and possibly spring break and summer camps.

FISCAL CONSIDERATION: None.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. GHCKRT Facilities Use Agr-Skansie Park 2013
2. GHCKRT Facilities Use Agr - Skansie Park Amend No. 1 2020-1
3. GHCKRT_SkansieProposal_2024

STRATEGIC PLAN PRIORITY: Ensure sustainable future for public services and facilities

FACILITY USE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF GIG HARBOR AND GIG HARBOR CANOE AND KAYAK CLUB RACE TEAM

THIS FACILITY USE AGREEMENT is entered into by and between the City of Gig Harbor, a Washington municipal corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "City") and the Gig Harbor Canoe and Kayak Race Team, a State of Washington 501(C)(3) non-profit corporation (hereinafter referred to as "GHCK").

W I T N E S S E T H

WHEREAS, the City owns property located at 3207 Harborview Drive, Gig Harbor, WA (hereinafter referred to as the "Property"); and

WHEREAS, the Property encompasses both Jerisich Park and Skansie Brothers Park; and

WHEREAS, the City purchased and developed the Property with funding assistance from the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (hereinafter referred to as RCO); and

WHEREAS, GHCK previously stored its canoes and kayaks on a private parking lot adjacent to the Property and used the Property to launch the canoes and kayaks; and

WHEREAS, GHCK has proposed that it use the Property to locate portable boat storage racks to store their canoes and kayaks; and

WHEREAS, the City approved a Shoreline Management Substantial Development Permit Exemption on November 14, 2013 for the placement of GHCK portable boat storage racks on the Property; and

WHEREAS, the boat storage racks are portable because the City does not anticipate the Property will be a permanent location for the racks since the City's recent visioning process has identified the likely use by human-powered watercraft upon development of the City's Ancich Waterfront Park; and

WHEREAS, the City reserves the right to use the Property in coordination and consideration of GHCK schedule of events and programming; and

WHEREAS, the benefits derived by the public from GHCK activities as specifically detailed herein are sufficient that the City is willing to allow use of the public property; and

WHEREAS, GHCK is an official and highly competitive youth program that won the USA Canoe/Kayak Sprint National Championships in 2012 and again in 2013; and

WHEREAS, given the limitations on the use of the Property as generally described above and more specifically described in the Terms section of this Agreement, the parties hereto agree as follows:

TERMS

1. Purpose. The purpose of this Agreement is to:
 - A. Identify the benefit provided to the public by GHCK for the right to operate on the Property; and
 - B. Establish the conditions of use for daily training activities by GHCK using portable boat storage racks.
2. RCO Approval. As a matter of RCO policy, the City must receive approval from RCO to allow a private use such as this on the Property.
3. Identification of the Property. The Property is outlined on the map marked Exhibit A, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. In general, the Property includes both Jerisich Park and Skansie Brothers Park but excludes any use of the Skansie House and netshed. The assessors' description of the Property is:

Section 08 Township 21 Range 02 Quarter 21 PARCEL A DBLR 2004-06-02-5005 DESC AS FOLL COM AT NW COR SEC 8 TH S88°18'20" E ALG NLY LI SD SEC 1797.63 FT TO INTER OF ROSEDALE ST NW & HARBORVIEW DR NW TH S88°18 MIN 46 SEC E 35.31 FT TO EL.
4. Definitions. The definitions listed below shall be construed as specific to this Agreement:
 - A. Equipment: All equipment and related appurtenances used by GHCK, including, but not limited to, portable boat storage racks, watercraft, safety gear, and personal belongings.
 - B. Area of impact: The area covered by the boats while stored on the portable boat storage racks plus the area necessary to maneuver boats on and off the portable boat storage racks.
5. Equipment.
 - A. Ownership and Responsibility. All equipment used by GHCK shall be furnished by GHCK and will remain the property of GHCK. Consequently the City is not responsible for lost, stolen, or damaged equipment. The placement and storage of equipment on the Property by GHCK shall be the responsibility, and at the sole risk of GHCK.
 - B. Storage. The City reserves the right to identify and modify the location of the portable boat storage racks at any time throughout the duration of the Agreement. No more than four portable boat storage racks shall be allowed on the Property. The area of impact from the portable boat storage racks shall be minimized to the extent practical and shall not exceed 1,000 sq. ft.
 - C. Maintenance. Maintenance of equipment on the Property shall be limited to daily cleaning only and shall follow best management practices to minimize impacts to the Property and the environment. All repairs and other maintenance shall be performed off-site.

6. Non-Profit Status. GHCK shall provide proof of non-profit 501(C)(3) status prior to the effective date of this Agreement and shall retain this status throughout the term of the Agreement.
7. Property Maintenance. The City will maintain the Property except within the area of impact and where determined necessary by the City because of surface degradation due to GHCK use. In such circumstances GHCK shall be responsible to maintain the Property as directed by the City and responsible for all costs and permitting requirements.
8. Public Benefit Activities. The City recognizes the following activities for public benefit to both the participants and the general public as in kind compensation for use of the Property:
 - A. Direct benefits to the participating youth, including, safe, healthy, and physical activity, the opportunity to explore the harbor in human-powered watercraft, the opportunity to embrace Olympic ideals, and to represent our community and country in international competition;
 - B. Source of pride for the community;
 - C. Daily clean-up of Gig Harbor waters by GHCK;
 - D. Daily clean-up of the Property by GHCK;
 - E. Quarterly clean-up of Property beach to mean lower-low water by GHCK;
 - F. Yearly public presentation at the Property demonstrating the GHCK program and awards, participant skills, and local talent; and
 - G. Year-round interpretive display on, or adjacent to, the portable boat storage racks identifying the benefits of exercise and the skills of canoeists and kayakers.

Beginning in June 2014 GHCK shall provide the City a written report and supporting documentation of the required activities identified above performed by GHCK for the previous six month period. GHCK's failure to timely perform those activities may result in termination of the Agreement.

9. Limitation on Membership Use. GHCK shall limit the membership use of the Property to 45 members of the racing team and 15 members of the development team.
10. Use During Property Events. When non-GHCK events at the Property occur, the City may, in its sole discretion, require GHCK to cancel daily training activities and/or, if necessary, move equipment as directed by the City. If the City imposes this condition, the City will provide an advance notice of at least five (5) calendar days.
11. Supervision of Participating Members. Adult supervision by GHCK shall be required at all times on the Property when GHCK participating members are present. The adult(s) responsible for supervision shall be identified by GHCK to the City on an annual basis.
12. Moorage at Jerisich Dock. Contrary to posted limitations, GHCK may moor up to two safety boats at Jerisich Dock continuously between October 1 and April 1 using vessel rafting methods. If GHCK elects to moor any safety boat during this time period they shall pay the City a fee of \$300 for each month or partial month of moorage. GHCK shall follow the posted limitation regarding overnight moorage at all other times of the year.

13. Duration and Notice of Termination. This Agreement shall not take effect until the date RCO provides its approval referenced in Section 2 above. Once effective, this Agreement shall remain in effect six (6) months from the date both parties execute the Agreement and shall continue in six-month increments until the City provides a three (3) month notice of termination in writing. GHCK may provide a written notice of termination at any time during the Agreement. In the event of emergency as determined by the Public Works Director, the City may terminate or suspend this Agreement. In such event, GHCK shall immediately remove all equipment, watercraft, and other personal property from the Property. Nothing herein shall obligate the City to enter into any additional Agreements or addenda with the GHCK in the future.
14. Consideration. GHCK shall provide the Public Benefit Activities listed in Section 8 above and pay \$1 per year.
15. Conformance with Laws. GHCK shall, at all times, keep current and comply with all conditions and terms of any permits, licenses, certificates, regulations, ordinances, statutes and other government rules and regulations regarding its use or occupancy of the Property. Each race at the Property that includes GHCK shall require a special event permit from the City.
16. Hold Harmless. GHCK agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the City, its officers, elected officials, employees and volunteers harmless from any and all claims, injuries, penalties, damages, losses or suits, including costs and attorney's fees, arising out of or in connection with the performance of this Agreement or GHCK's enjoyment of the Property, except for injuries or damages caused solely by the negligence of the City, its officers, officials, employees and volunteers. In the event of liability for injuries or damages which are the result of the concurrent negligence of the GHCK and City, each party shall be responsible only to the extent of its own negligence.
17. Insurance. At its own expense, GHCK shall procure and maintain for the duration of this Agreement, the insurance coverages and limits described in this Section. This insurance shall be issued by an insurance company or companies admitted and licensed by the Insurance Commissioner to do business in the State of Washington. Insurers must have a rating of B+ or better by "Best's Insurance Reports," or a comparable rating by another rating company acceptable to the City. If non-admitted or non-rated carriers are used, the policies must comply with chapter 48.15 RCW.
- A. Type of Insurance. GHCK shall procure and maintain Commercial General Liability Insurance covering claims for bodily injury, personal injury, or property damage arising on the Property and/or arising out of the GHCK's operations. If necessary, commercial umbrella insurance covering claims for these risks shall be procured and maintained. Insurance must include liability coverage with limits not less than those specified below:
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Each Occurrence | \$1,000,000 |
| General Aggregate Limit | \$2,000,000 |
- The City may impose changes in the limits of liability if any of the following occurs:
- Upon a material change in the condition of the Property or any improvements; or

- ii. Upon any breach of the Sections in this Agreement relating to maintenance of equipment; or
- iii. Upon a change in the Permitted Use.

New or modified insurance coverage shall be in place within thirty (30) days after changes in the limits of liability are required by the City.

B. Terms of Insurance. The policies required under Subsection A shall name the City of Gig Harbor as an additional insured. Furthermore, all policies of insurance described in this Section shall meet the following requirements:

- i. Policies shall be written as primary policies not contributing with and not in excess of coverage that the City may carry;
- ii. Policies shall expressly provide that such insurance may not be canceled or non-renewed with respect to the City except upon forty-five (45) days prior written notice from the insurance company to the City;
- iii. To the extent of the City's insurable interest, property coverage shall expressly provide that all proceeds shall be paid jointly to the City and the GHCK;
- iv. All liability policies must provide coverage on an occurrence basis; and
- v. Liability policies shall not include exclusions for cross liability.

C. Proof of Insurance. GHCK shall furnish evidence of insurance in the form of a Certificate of Insurance satisfactory to the City accompanied by a checklist of coverages provided by the City, executed by a duly authorized representative of each insurer showing compliance with the insurance requirements described in this Section, and, if requested, copies of policies to the City. GHCK acknowledges that the coverage requirements set forth herein are the minimum limits of insurance the GHCK must purchase to conform to this Section of the Agreement.

These limits may not be sufficient to cover all liability losses and related claim settlement expenses. Purchase of these limits of coverage does not relieve GHCK from liability for losses and settlement expenses greater than these amounts.

18. Modification or Waiver. No waiver, alteration or modification of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be binding unless in writing and signed by a duly authorized representative of the parties.
19. Entire Agreement. The written provisions of this Agreement shall supersede all prior verbal statements of any officer or representative of the City, and such statements shall not be effective or be construed as entering into, forming a part of, or altering in any manner whatsoever, this Agreement.
20. Non-Waiver of Breach. The failure of either party to insist upon strict performance of any of the covenants and agreements contained in this Agreement, or to exercise any option herein conferred in any one or more instances, shall not be construed to be a waiver or relinquishment of any such covenant, agreement or option, or any other

covenant, agreement or option.

21. Notices. General notices required to be in writing under this Agreement shall be sent by registered or certified mail as follows:

Gig Harbor Canoe and Kayak Race Team
Terri Anderson
3225 Shawnee Drive
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

City of Gig Harbor
City Administrator
3510 Grandview Street
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

Emergency contact information shall be provided to each party no later than the effective date of this Agreement.

22. Severability. If any section or provision of this Agreement shall be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unenforceable, this Agreement shall be construed as though such section or provision had not been included in it, and the remainder of the Agreement shall be enforced as the expression of the parties' intentions. If any section or provision of this Agreement is found to be subject to two constructions, one of which would render such section or provision invalid and one of which would render such section or provision valid, then the latter construction shall prevail.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this instrument this 10 day of December, 2013.

Gig Harbor Canoe and Kayak Race Team

CITY OF GIG HARBOR

By: [Signature]

By: [Signature]

Its: President

Its: Mayor

STATE OF WASHINGTON)

)

) ss.

COUNTY OF PIERCE)

I certify that I know or have satisfactory evidence that Charles L. Hunter is the person who appeared before me, and said person acknowledged that he signed this instrument, on oath stated that he was authorized to execute the instrument and acknowledged it as the Mayor of the City of Gig Harbor to be the free and voluntary act of such party for the uses and purposes mentioned in the instrument.



Dated: Dec 10th, 2013

Molly Towslee

(print or type name)

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the

State of Washington, residing

at: Gig Harbor

My Commission expires: 12/2/15

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
) ss.
COUNTY OF PIERCE)

I certify that I know or have satisfactory evidence that Alan Anderson is the person who appeared before me, and said person acknowledged that (he/she) signed this instrument, on oath stated that (he/she) was authorized to execute the instrument and acknowledged it as the President of the Gig Harbor Canoe and Kayak Race Team to be the free and voluntary act of such party for the uses and purposes mentioned in the instrument.

Dated: Dec 13th, 2013
Molly Towslee
(print or type name)

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for the
State of Washington, residing

at: Gig Harbor
My Commission expires: 12/2/15



EXHIBIT A



**FIRST AMENDMENT
TO THE FACILITY USE AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF GIG HARBOR
AND THE GIG HARBOR CANOE & KAYAK RACE TEAM**

THIS FIRST AMENDMENT is made to the Facility Use Agreement dated December 13, 2013 (the "Agreement"), by and between the City of Gig Harbor, a Washington municipal corporation (hereafter the "City"), and Gig Harbor Canoe & Kayak Race Team, a Washington non-profit corporation ("Team" or "Lessee").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the City wishes to expand the use of the Skansie Brothers Park for the storage of human-powered craft to the Gig Harbor Canoe & Kayak Race Team; and

WHEREAS, Section 18 of the Facility Use Agreement requires the parties to execute an amendment to the agreement in order to modify the terms;

WHEREAS, the Parties agree that adding six hundred fifty square feet (650 sq ft) to the storage area will provide more and better benefits to the public through its existing obligations contained in the original Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises set forth herein, it is agreed by and between the parties in this Amendment as follows:

5. Equipment. Section 5.B and 5.C of the Facility Use Agreement is amended to modify the storage square footage within Skansie Brothers Park as described below and shown in Exhibit A.

B. Storage. The City Reserves the Right to identify and modify the location of the portable boat storage racks at any time throughout the duration of the Agreement. Team may place portable boat storage racks in an area not to exceed one thousand six hundred fifty square feet (1,650 sqft). This area is identified in Exhibit B.

C. Maintenance. Maintenance of equipment on the Property shall be limited to daily cleaning only and shall follow best management practices to minimize impacts to the Property and the environment. All repairs and other maintenance shall be performed off-site. Maintenance of the portable boat storage rack area identified above in 5.B is the responsibility of the Team. The Team shall delineate the storage space with wood timbers, landscape fabric, and with angular crushed rock in order to protect the property from the majority of the team's foot traffic creating the muddy conditions. These improvements must be completed by April 30, 2020 and must remain in functional working order for the duration of the storage use at this site. These improvements are considered temporary and the site must be returned to its original state upon the termination or natural end of the Facility Use Agreement.

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY MODIFIED BY THIS AMENDMENT, ALL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE LEASE SHALL REMAIN IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Amendment on this 28th day of January, 2020.

Gig Harbor Canoe & Kayak Race Team

By: [Signature]
Its Board President

CITY OF GIG HARBOR

By: [Signature]
Mayor

ATTEST:

[Signature]
City Clerk

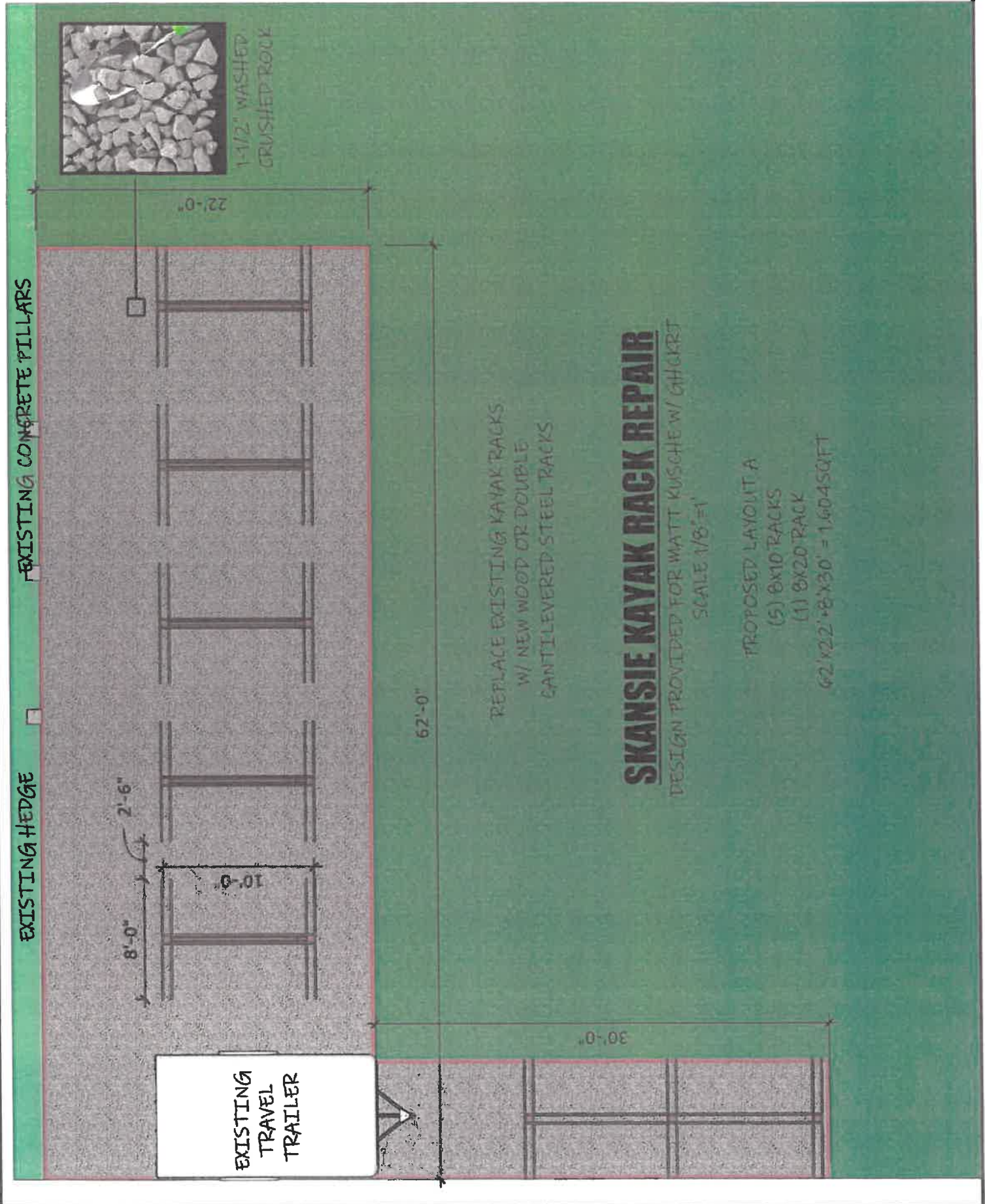
APPROVED AS TO FORM:

[Signature]
City Attorney

EXHIBIT A



Exhibit B



"Strong in body. Strength in character."



Gig Harbor Canoe & Kayak Racing Team
PO BOX 1097
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

January 4, 2024

Mayor Markley and Mrs. Knutson
City of Gig Harbor
3510 Grandview Street
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

Dear Mayor Markley and Mrs. Knutson,

I hope you have both enjoyed a wonderful holiday season. As we discussed at the end of November, I am writing on behalf of the Gig Harbor Canoe and Kayak Racing Team, a longstanding and integral part of our vibrant community. Our team has operated in Gig Harbor for over two decades, utilizing Skansie Brothers Park as our home base. We are immensely grateful for the City's ongoing support, which has played a pivotal role in our growth and success, culminating in our current standing as the ten-time National Championship team.

Skansie Brothers Park has been the heart of our operations, serving as a crucial venue for year-round training of our development team and younger athletes. Furthermore, we hold summer camps at the park throughout June and July, offering a unique opportunity for the public to engage with and learn more about the captivating Olympic sport of sprint Canoe and Kayak.

We enthusiastically contributed to the development of the Ancich Waterfront Park facility, and we are grateful for the dock and the boathouse that our teenage and older athletes use year-round. The absence of safe beach access for our beginners and younger development team athletes at Ancich Park impedes their ability to enter and exit their boats both comfortably and safely. As a result, the beach access at Skansie Brothers Park remains vital for the continued development of our team, especially for those at the early stages of their paddling journey.

In addition to our use agreement extension request, we propose a collaborative effort to enhance communication and coordination between our team and the facilities/maintenance crew. We are committed to contributing to the upkeep and cleanliness of Skansie Brothers Park and are happy to align our activities with scheduled maintenance items. Specifically:

Daily Clean-ups: We will continue our daily water and land clean-ups, ensuring the park remains pristine for all users.

Quarterly Beach Clean-ups: Our team will continue to organize quarterly beach clean-ups, contributing to the overall maintenance and aesthetics of the park.

Scheduled Maintenance Items: We are flexible and willing to work around other scheduled maintenance items such as lawn mowing and related activities. Our goal is to ensure minimal disruption to park operations while aligning our efforts with the City's maintenance schedule.

We understand the importance of effective park management and assure you of our dedication to being responsible and cooperative partners throughout this process. Your consideration of our request for a use agreement extension and collaboration enhancement is greatly appreciated. We value our long standing relationship with the City of Gig Harbor and look forward to continuing our positive collaboration for the betterment of our community.

As we look ahead to the 2024 Paris Olympics, our focus is equally set on the 2028 Los Angeles Olympics. We currently have six athletes training for their opportunity to compete in the Olympic games. These athletes are in college and beyond, yet they still come back to Gig Harbor regularly to train with the team and be part of the community that has provided this opportunity for them to succeed. The journey to the 2028 Olympics presents a unique opportunity for Gig Harbor to shine on a global scale. The dedication, hard work, and achievements of our athletes will undoubtedly draw attention from media outlets, sports enthusiasts, and sponsors alike. This heightened visibility will not only reflect the prowess of our paddlers but also showcase Gig Harbor as a nurturing ground for elite athletic talent.

Our team is not merely aiming for victories; we are committed to embodying the spirit of Gig Harbor – a maritime community that supports and fosters excellence. The positive attention generated by our athletes' journey to the 2028 Olympics will undoubtedly extend beyond the realm of sports, positively impacting tourism, local businesses, and community pride. In fact, a local author has taken up the challenge of telling the history of the team and these incredible athletes' personal stories leading up to the 2028 Olympics. He'll be sharing how this community has created the Olympic dream opportunity for these and future GHCKRT athletes. Over the next year, he'll be interviewing community members about the team's impact and identity in Gig Harbor. We are so excited to share our story with the world!

With the 2028 Olympics on the horizon, we envision collaboration with the City to leverage this opportunity to its fullest potential. Whether through joint promotional initiatives, community engagement events, or highlighting Gig Harbor's scenic beauty,

we believe that aligning our goals will magnify the positive impact on our shared community.

In conclusion, we earnestly seek the City's support in extending our current use agreement for Skansie Brothers Park until January 1, 2027. This three year extension is pivotal for the continued success and development of the Gig Harbor Canoe and Kayak Racing Team, allowing us the necessary time to research and establish arrangements for potential relocation. We are confident that this collaborative effort will not only preserve the legacy of our team within the community but also contribute to the positive image of Gig Harbor on a broader scale. Your consideration of this request is deeply appreciated, and we are eager to work together to ensure the continued prosperity of our shared community.

Thank you for your attention and understanding. I am also attaching a letter from our Head Development Coach and Team Manager, Sadie Hanks, who wanted to let staff and council know the importance of being a part of the Gig Harbor community and growing up in Skansie Park.

Sincerely,

Cara Cantonwine
Team Administrator | Gig Harbor Canoe & Kayak Racing Team

CC: Bob Platt, Board President, Gig Harbor Canoe & Kayak Racing Team
Alan Anderson, Founder & Coach, Gig Harbor Canoe & Kayak Racing Team

From Sadie Hanks:

Hi Mayor Markley and Mrs. Knutson,

My name is Sadie Hanks, and I am the Head Development Coach and Team Manager for Gig Harbor Canoe and Kayak Racing Team. However, I do not write this letter as a coach or manager, but as a kid from Hilltop, Tacoma who found a home in a park in Gig Harbor.

I started kayaking with my father when I was 3 and joined the team when I was 10 in 2012. I started as a kayaker, but soon grew bored and was pushed to expand my horizons to canoe by the founder, Alan Anderson. At that point in time, we were not in the park, we were in the parking lot beside Skansie, renting out a spot from Lee's Sups who had a home base there. We were called the parking lot team, a name we wore

proudly as we won our first National Championship. Soon we were welcomed into Skansie Park where we continued to win more National titles year after year.

My training at this park remains a core memory for me and something that inspires my vision for the future of the team. We measured our sprints on the length of Skansie dock. It is still a known Time Trial to race from one end to the other (which is exactly 130 meters if you ever wondered.) I remember hard summers where we trained twice a day. My family did not have the money to spend on tolls going back and forth from Gig Harbor and Tacoma so I would take a bus in the morning to train and spend my hours before my next practice sleeping and eating under the apple tree to prepare for my afternoon practice. I remember sitting on the grass beside Java and Clay waiting for the bus to take me home. I swear I have spent more time sitting on the grass in that park than anyone. Soon, it became a small community of athletes who stayed the whole day to stretch, play games and rest between practices under that apple tree. My greatest friendships and my hardest victories were won at Skansie Park.

Since then, our team has grown and our whole team does not fit under that old apple tree anymore. But the love for the park and the city still has strong roots within these kids. I lead our young paddlers out of Skansie, and we often will embark on our training outside of the dock. When it is time to turn around and make our way back to end practice, we always tell the kids it is time to go home. Skansie is a home for these kids. They know every drop off, pothole and slope in this park and they work their butts off in that park. If we are removed from that park, it is a part of our history that will be deeply missed.

Whatever we can do to pay our love for the park forward, we can do. But this city and that park in particular is so tied within our team, it would be a great shame to lose it.

Sadie Hanks



**City of Gig Harbor
City Council Agenda Bill**

Meeting Date: April 11, 2024

SUBJECT: Short-term Rental Program Update

SUBMITTED BY: Senior Planner Jeremy Hammar

DEPARTMENT: Community Development

PHONE: (253) 853-7606

SUGGESTED MOTION: None.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: At the upcoming city council study session on April 11, staff will provide an update and lead a discussion relative to the short-term rental (STR) program.

Following the last update given to council on August 3, staff sent letters to known short-term rental operators who were operating without permits; 13 letters in total. This has resulted in a slight uptick in applications, and the removal of several listings of those who chose not to go through the permitting process.

As of March 22, the initial one-year contract with Granicus to track STR activity in the city has expired. The option to renew the contract is available. However, at this time, staff feel that the service is no longer necessary.

Since the last update on August 3, the planning division has received nine additional STR permit applications. Here is the “at-a-glance” overview of the STR Program:

- 35 STR Applications
- 26 Issued STR Permits
- 2 Applications Under Review
- 2 Application Incomplete
- 2 Application Expired
- 3 Application Withdrawn
- 1 Violation – Resolved

The [STR web page](#) has been kept up to date and with the addition of the code compliance link to the page, we have not seen any additional code compliance requests related to short-term rentals since the last council update.

FISCAL CONSIDERATION: None.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. STR Application Map
-

STRATEGIC PLAN PRIORITY: Maintain small town character and historic preservation while growing responsibly.

Short-term Rental Applications

Since the adoption of Ordinance 1507 on March 8th, 2023

