

City of Tacoma 2024 Legislative Report

April 2, 2024

Introduction

The City of Tacoma 2024 Legislative Report is a summary of the legislation passed during the state legislative session. The report provides information on policy bills and budgets, as well as additional discussion to provide background and context to the issues.

The City of Tacoma's State government affairs team was tremendously active throughout the 2024 legislative session. This report contains a summary of the bills tracked this session and highlights from the work of the team throughout the session. The City's advocacy is guided by the City's adopted legislative agenda which are set out in the [policy priorities](#) and [policy positions](#) documents this year, and also includes work on issues impacting the City that arise during the legislative session.

The report is extensive; therefore, in order to provide easier access to the information on the bills and issues, the report is divided into sections both by topic and in relation to the legislative agenda. The following overview of the report provides with links to each section in order to allow readers to access the content most relevant to their interests:

[Section 1](#): Overview of the 2024 Legislative Session: *A high-level summary of the legislative session that provides political and process context.*

[Section 2](#): State Legislative Policy Priorities: *A report on those issues that the City Council identified as top-priority issues, including funding requests.*

[Section 3](#): State Legislative Policy Positions: *A summary of legislative issues tracked by the City's government affairs team organized by those topic areas identified in the City's State Legislative Policy Positions document. The topics are organized according to the following [City priorities](#) identified by the Council:*

- i. [Safety](#)
- ii. [Housing and Homelessness](#)
- iii. [Jobs](#)
- iv. [Access](#)
- v. [Health](#)
- vi. [Additional Police Priorities](#)

[Section 4](#): Budget Overview: *A summary of the 2024 Supplemental Operating, Capital, and Transportation budgets.*

Section 1: Overview of the 2024 Legislative Session

The Washington State Legislature convened the 60 day 2024 Legislative Session on January 8th and concluded on March 7th. Democrats held strong majorities in both the House of

Representatives, 58 to 40, and the 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 were not supported by Republicans. In response, conservative Republicans mobilized to collect the necessary signatures to file a historic number of initiatives to the Legislature in 2023. In total, six initiatives to the Legislature were filed, each of which 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 in more circumstances. 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.

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)

In addition to the initiatives, there were a significant number of bills considered in the Legislature this session. 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.

The Legislature also adopted supplemental budgets that made 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. Initiative-2117 proposes to repeal the Act; therefore, legislators allocated Climate Commitment Act funds to several projects and programs but made 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 Senate, will face re-election. The end of the 2024 session several legislators announced that they 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 Frank Chopp (D-Seattle) has served in the Legislature since 1995 and is former Speaker of the House.

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 Senators who are running for statewide positions who will be able to return to the Senate to continue out the remainder of their term (two more years) if they are unsuccessful in their election bid. 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. The following are Senators running for statewide positions this election:

- 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.

Section 2: State Legislative Policy Priorities

The City adopted the **2024 State Legislative Policy Priorities** in December 2023. These are the City's top legislative requests. These are the issues the City's government affairs team prioritizes, and asks the 27th and 29th District Legislators to prioritize.

Emergency Shelter Operations: The City requested, and was allocated, \$3 million in the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget to prevent the closure of over 300 shelter beds in Tacoma. The City provides 80% of the available shelter space in Pierce County. With American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds no longer available, the City needs funding partners to continue to operate the shelters. The requested \$3 million allows the shelters to remain open until June 30, 2025. The City's government affairs team coordinated with the 27th and 29th district legislators for the operating budget funding requests to be submitted. In the Senate, Senator Yasmin Trudeau and Senator Steve Conway both submitted the request. Similarly, in the House of Representatives, Representative Jake Fey and Representative Sharlett Mena both submitted the request. Additionally, those legislators that comprise of the Pierce County Legislative Delegation voted to make this funding request a top priority. The City's government affairs team also met with legislative budget writers to further explain and advocate for the request. The House-proposed Supplemental Operating Budget included \$3 million for the shelter beds; however, the Senate-proposed budget only included \$1 million. The City successfully advocated amongst budget writers and the legislative delegation for the full \$3 million to be included in the final 2024

Supplemental Operating Budget. The City will likely need to request additional funding during the 2025 Legislative Session to allow the shelters to remain open beyond June 30, 2025.

Fishing Wars Memorial Bridge: The City continues to need funding partnerships to complete Phase 2 of reconstructing the Fishing Wars Memorial Bridge. The impact of the closure of the bridge on the community makes this a top legislative priority. However, prior to the beginning of the legislative session, Transportation Committee Chairs Representative Jake Fey and Senator Marko Liias cautioned that the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget lacked any available funding. Despite this, the City did submit a funding request for \$45 million for the Fishing Wars Memorial Bridge so that the project is in the queue if and when additional transportation revenue comes available.

Equitable and Structurally Sustainable Fiscal Structure: The City of Tacoma asked that the state consider adjustments to local government's tax structure to make it more equitable. While this could have included a variety of proposals, a broad coalition including other local governments and labor supported [Senate Bill 5770](#), which proposed to allow local property tax levies to grow annually up to 3% rather than up to 1%. The Senate Ways and Means Committee held a public hearing on the proposal and approved an amended version on a party-line vote that also would have included a tax exemption for qualifying senior citizens, persons retired due to disability, and qualifying veterans. **Several City Councilmembers signed a letter supporting this proposal, and the City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed the City in supporting the proposal throughout the process.** Republicans strongly opposed the bill and advanced a significant media campaign against the proposal. This opposition combined with other factors led to the Senate choosing not to advance the proposal this session.

In addition to asking that the state make policy changes to allow the City a more sustainable fiscal structure, the City also supported efforts to integrate equity into the state fiscal policy. One of the keystones of this effort is to expand Tacoma's [Growing Resilience in Tacoma](#) (GRIT) program to a statewide program, as proposed in [House Bill 1045/Senate Bill 6196](#). The Legislature considered but did not approve House Bill 1045 during the 2023 Legislative Session, and it carried over for consideration during the 2024 Legislative Session. During the 2024 Session, the House Appropriations Committee held a public hearing on the proposal. **Mayor Victoria Woodards testified at public hearings on the proposals.** However, the Committee chose not to advance the proposal, in part due to its sizeable fiscal note – first estimated to be \$251 million a biennium, and then revised to be an indeterminate amount. The bill not advancing has no impact on the 2023 allocation of \$1.86 million in state funding to support the GRIT program.

Climate Commitment Act Investments: As mentioned in the Session Overview, the Climate Commitment Act presented one of the largest challenges for the 2024 Legislature. On one hand, the Climate Commitment Act (CCA) generated more revenue than anticipated through emission allowance auctions that were held throughout 2023. On the other hand, an Initiative to the Legislature, I-2117, to repeal the CCA was before the Legislature and will now be on the November 2024 ballot for voters' consideration. Given these dynamics, the Legislature grappled

with how best to spend already collected revenue and future revenue. To maximize the potential for CCA funding to be allocated to Tacoma, the City developed a robust list of funding requests for projects located in both the 27th and 29th legislative districts. Each of these funding requests were submitted by members of the City's delegation for potential inclusion in budgets.

However, the Legislature chose to make most new allocations of CCA funds contingent on voters rejecting I-2117, and to dedicate a significant portion of funding to grant programs rather than specific projects. The City was appropriated \$750,000 to decarbonize the City's Fleet Maintenance Building; however, this funding is not available until January 1, 2025 and only if voters reject I-2117. An additional \$15.427 million is available for grants for Clean Building Performance Grants for public buildings, which will be administered and available for application in 2025.

Joint Requests with Metro Parks Tacoma: The City of Tacoma supported the Metro Parks Tacoma request for funding for a South End Community Center and the People's Community Center. The final 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget included \$200,000 for the South End Community Center, and \$400,000 for the People's Community Center. The average appropriation to projects funded through the Local and Community Project category was \$372,333.

Section 3: Legislative Issues by Topic

The City adopted the **2024 State Policy Positions** to guide the City advocacy efforts and positions throughout the legislative session in addition to its top priorities. Below is a status update on these topics, as well as a broad overview of what the Legislature did in each of these issue areas.

I. Safety:

The Legislature continues to grapple with how best to balance police accountability with public safety. Within the Democrat majorities, 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.

The most notable and unexpected action on public safety was the Legislature's choice to enact Initiative-2113. In 2021, the Legislature approved [House Bill 1054](#), establishing a statewide standard for when police officers can engage in vehicular pursuits. [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, providing direction on when to end a pursuit, and adding 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 Legislature chose to enact Initiative-2113 into law with bipartisan support. Several of Tacoma's legislators voted against the Initiative, including Representatives Mena and Morgan, and Senator Trudeau.

Along with approving Initiative-2113, \$400,000 has been 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. (See page 178 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Law Enforcement Recruitment & Retention: The Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs and other law enforcement advocates requested 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 through the legislative process. Even more modest proposals, such as [Senate Bill 6242](#) which would have permanently eliminated the 25% city cost share for sending officers to the Basic Law Enforcement Academy did not advance.

The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting Senate Bill 6242 as it would reduce costs to the City when new officers receive training through the Academy.

While the bill did not advance, this change was temporarily funded in the budget; thereby allowing cities to not have to pay the 25% cost share for officers trained during FY 2024. Other legislation passed supporting the recruitment and retention of officers included:

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: The Legislature approved three proposals allowing increased flexibility for local law enforcement agencies 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. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**
- [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 City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**

Police Accountability & Independent Prosecutions: Since 2021, the City of Tacoma has expressed support for state legislative proposals that advance systemic reform of policing. 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. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting House Bill 1579; however, the bill did not pass into law.**

The Legislature also considered but did not advance proposals authorizing the Attorney General's Office to bring actions against local law enforcement agencies for violations of the law ([House Bill 1445](#)), establishing a civil cause of action for officer misconduct [House Bill 1025](#).

The Legislature did approve two noteworthy accountability bills:

Hog-tying Prohibition: [Senate Bill 6009](#), sponsored by Senator Yasmin Trudeau (D-27th LD), prohibits law enforcement officers from hog-tying an individual and makes hog-tying a form of excessive force. It also defines the term hog-tying to mean fastening together bound or restrained ankles to bound or restrained wrists. The use of a product or device that does not require fastening together bound or restrained ankles to bound or restrained wrists is not a hog-tie or hog-tying. **Mayor Victoria Woodards and Councilmember Jamika Scott testified in support of this proposal as it advanced through the legislative process.**

Independent Investigations: [House Bill 2086](#), sponsored by Representative Debra Entenman (D-47th LD), changes the Office of Independent Investigations' (OII) authority to obtain and share specific information with a member of an involved agency. The OII may share information that is essential to protect the safety of a community or the integrity of an ongoing or urgent investigation. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**

Automated Enforcement: The City supports expanded use of automated traffic enforcement, and supported the development and passage of [House Bill 2384](#). The bill, 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). The bill authorizes automated traffic safety cameras 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 remains with the local government, rather than the current law which requires cities to share speed camera revenue with the state. Additionally, revenue generated 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. The bill authorizes civilian employee who works for the law enforcement agency, public works, or transportation department, and who is sufficiently trained and certified by peace officers or traffic engineers, to review camera footage and issue citations. Individuals on public assistance must be provided with a 50% reduction in fines stemming from traffic safety cameras. Several other specific provisions are added exempting existing programs from the new requirements of the bill. **The City supported this proposal, as well as the Senate companion, Senate Bill 5959, throughout the legislative process. Early in the legislative process, the City's government affairs team testified on both versions of the bill requesting specific language to ensure that the automated speed enforcement cameras on Bay Street would be included within the bill and able to continue operating, and to request that adequate implementation time be provided for new reporting requirements.**

Specific Crimes: The Legislature considered bills to address specific issues. Decriminalizing jay walking ([Senate Bill 5383](#)) and dismissing misdemeanors following completion of court ordered conditions ([House Bill 1994](#)) did not make it across the finish line. Legislation related to catalytic converters, graffiti, and others were passed this session:

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 Transportation Budget allocates \$46,000 (page 37) to the Washington State Patrol for the implementation of the bill. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**

School Bus Trespassing: Prompted by an incident that occurred in the City of Pasco, the Legislature approved [Senate Bill 5891](#), sponsored by Senator Matt Boehnke (R-8th LD), creating the crime of school bus trespassing for any person who knowingly or maliciously enters or remains on a school bus, does any other act to create substantial risk or harm to passengers or the drive, and causes a substantial interruption or impairment to services rendered by the school bus. The bill applies to public, private, religious school buses, and privately contracted vehicles with the school. School bus trespass is classified as a gross misdemeanor. A placard is required to be placed on the bus stating the crime of school bus trespass. Additionally, the crime doesn't apply to law enforcement, individuals with written permission, emergency situations, and students

enrolled in the school being serviced by the bus or contracted vehicle. The law will be known as the Richard Lenhart act. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$2,000 to implement this bill (page 499).

Graffiti Abatement: [House Bill 1989](#), sponsored by Representative Andrew Barkis (R-2nd LD), creates a graffiti abatement and reduction pilot program to require field testing of new spray drone technology to spray over graffiti and the use of systems capable of identifying individuals who damage property with graffiti. The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) is directed to prioritize the I-5 Puget Sound region from Tacoma to Seattle and the North Spokane Corridor. WSDOT is directed to report to the Legislature on the pilot program, due December 1, 2024. The 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget allocates \$1 million to implement this bill (page 77). **The City of Tacoma government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**

Organized Retail Crime: The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$1,000,000 for a pilot program to respond to organized retail crime. A report is due June 15, 2025. (See page 103 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget). The Legislature considered but did not advance [Senate Bill 5160](#), regarding retail theft.

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. (See page 654 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Courts: 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.

Jury Pay Pilot Program: \$1.729 million is allocated in the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget (page 13) for a jury pay pilot program in Pierce County, where juries may be paid up to \$100 for each day served in Pierce County Superior Court. This program was authorized in the 2023 budget, but only to allow jurors to receive \$50 per day.

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 charged by superior courts and courts of limited jurisdiction. Preliminary report is due November 30, 2024; final report is due by June 30, 2025.

Community Violence: In recent years, Democrats have advanced many progressive gun control policies, the most notable including the banning of automatic assault rifles. The Legislature continued that trend by approving several modest firearm related proposals during the short 60-day session:

Destroying Forfeited firearms: [House Bill 2021](#), sponsored by Representative Tana Senn (D-41st LD), allows the Washington State Patrol to destroy forfeited firearms. Local governments and law enforcement agencies can also trade or auction off antique firearms to museums or historical societies. The bill also creates requirements for the disposition of firearms obtained through buy-back programs.

Firearm Sensitive Places: [Senate Bill 5444](#), sponsored by Senator Javier Valdez (D-46th LD), makes it a gross misdemeanor for a person to knowingly possess a firearm in public libraries, zoos or aquariums accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums or the Zoological Association of America, and transit station or transit facilities, including all passenger facilities, structures, stops, shelters, bus zones, properties, and rights-of-

way owned, leased held, or used by a transit authority for the purpose of providing public transportation services. The definition of transit stations and facilities does not include transit vehicles. **The City of Tacoma signed in supporting early versions of this proposal that would have included city facilities.**

Lost or Stolen Firearms: [House Bill 1903](#), sponsored by Representative Liz Berry (D-36th LD), creates a civil infraction for the failure to report the loss or theft of a firearm to law enforcement within 24 hours, and requires law enforcement to enter lost and stolen firearms into the nation Crime Information Center database. Also requires firearm dealers to post signage related to civil and criminal penalties related to the failure to report a lost or stolen firearm and the unsafe storage of a firearm.

Drug Possession & Opioids: 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 proposals, [House Bill 2002/House Bill 1520](#), were never scheduled for a public hearing.

Responding to Opioid Crisis Through Public Outreach and in Schools: The Legislature enacted several policies to respond increase education, including [Senate Bill 5906](#), which 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. Additionally, \$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. (See page 489 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Specific proposals that the Legislature approved to address to the opioid crisis through the education system include:

- [Senate Bill 5804](#) 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.
- [House Bill 2112](#) 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.
- [House Bill 1956](#) directs the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to develop, update, and distribute substance use prevention and awareness materials to schools. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**

Street Medicine Teams: \$5 million is allocated for the Health Care Authority to contract with five street medicine teams that rapidly assess and address the acute and chronic physical and behavioral health needs of homeless people. Funding is directly provided to King County, the City of Spokane, the City of Tacoma (\$1 million), the City of Everett, and Kitsap County. (page 217 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Councilmember Kiara Daniels was instrumental in securing the \$1 million for the City of Tacoma and the government affairs team advocated for the funding during the legislative process.

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.

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. (See 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. (See page 415 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Tribal Opioid Response Task Force & Educational Materials: \$480,000 is allocated for a Washington state tribal opioid and fentanyl response task force. The task force shall review the laws and policies related to opioid and fentanyl use, illicit sale of opioids and fentanyl, jurisdictional authority, tribal exclusionary authority, and any related impacts affecting American Indian and Alaska native people. A report is due June 30, 2025. (See page 420 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget). An additional \$2 million is allocated for a tribal opioid prevention campaign to inform and educate tribal communities about opioid misuse prevention, overdose response, and treatment. (See page 425 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget). The Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is allocated \$900,000 to administer a pilot program to adopt opioid and fentanyl abuse prevention materials and resources. (See page 750 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. (See 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. (See page 487 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. (See page 490 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Opioid Treatment for Incarcerated Individuals: \$4.458 million is allocated for opioid treatment for incarcerated individuals. Each and every single individual transferring into the department of corrections custody on full confinement is provided medications for opioid use disorder if they were on medications for opioid use disorder in jail or out of custody prior to their transfer to the Department of Corrections. (See page 515 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

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. (See 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.

Fire: The City of Tacoma's government affairs team supported Tacoma Fire in several efforts to ensure urban, municipal fire interests had a strong voice in Olympia. Below are those issues impacting Tacoma Fire that were approved by the Legislature:

First Responder Wellness: [House Bill 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). **Tacoma Fire testified in support of this proposal, and the City's government affairs team signed the City in support on those occasions where the City did not provide verbal testimony.**

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. **The City of Tacoma government affairs team and Tacoma Fire signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**

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. A report is due June 30, 2025. (See 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. (See page 635 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

II. Housing and Homelessness

While the Legislature had ambitious goals to approve significant policy addressing affordable housing and homelessness during the 2024 legislative session, much of it did not come to fruition.

The Legislature considered several bold policies, such as [House Bill 2114/Senate Bill 5961](#), capping rent increases, and [House Bill 2276/Senate Bill 6191](#), generating increased revenue through changes to the state real estate excise tax. **Mayor Victoria Woodards signed in support of Senate Bill 5961, and the City's government affairs team signed in supporting House Bill 2276 on rent caps and Senate Bill 6191 to increase revenue through changes to the state real estate excise tax.** Tacoma's legislators, particularly Sen. Yasmin Trudeau, took on a leadership role in advancing several of these policies. However, opposition from landlord/tenant organizations, realtors, and feedback from Republicans and constituents prevented the bills from passing during the short 60-day session.

Even more modest proposals including [Senate Bill 5334](#), authorizing cities to impose a 10% tax on short term rentals; and [Senate Bill 6030](#) extending an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) property tax exemption currently available in King County to all counties, did not advance. **Councilmember John Hines signed in supporting Senate Bill 6030.** Several legislators have commented that the failure of these bills to pass into law does not mean that they won't pass in a future legislative session, but simply that 60 days was not enough time to finalize the bills.

Housing Development and Land Use Regulations, Codes, and Policies: The 2024 Legislature introduced many bills to continue the trend of prioritizing housing density over local control, but many of them failed to pass this session, including [House Bill 1245](#) requiring lot splitting and [House Bill 2474/House Bill 2113](#) requiring Commerce approval of local housing development regulations. Below are some of the actions that the Legislature did approve:

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. (See 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. To implement this bill, the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$57,000 to the Department of Commerce for fiscal year 2025 (See 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. **Along with the Association of Washington Cities and several other cities and utilities, the City of Tacoma expressed a technical concern regarding language in early versions of the bill that would have unfairly shifted utility costs to all ratepayers. The language in the final version of the bill reflects a compromise position that does not fully address that shift, but is more modest than the bill as introduced.**

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). **The City of Tacoma provided technical feedback on the language in this bill on when density requirements apply to a bus rapid transit stop and requested that the requirements apply once construction of those stops has begun rather than when they are included within a six-year transit plan. The City provided this technical feedback due to concerns with transit stops included within the six-year transit plan changing planned locations frequently prior to construction of the stop beginning.**

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 \$180,000 (page 215) for the implementation of this bill.

Transit-Oriented Development: The Legislature considered but did not advance [House Bill 2160](#) regarding transit-oriented development; it stalled in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. The bill evolved throughout the legislative process, but broadly would have mandated that the city adopt transit-oriented densities around light rail and bus rapid transit stops at the 5-year comprehensive plan periodic update in 2029.

While the bill did not pass, \$250,000 is provided to the Joint Transportation Committee to contract out to complete a review of transit-oriented development conditions in cities in King, Pierce, Spokane, Clark, and Snohomish Counties that have over 12,500 in population and have at least one major transit stop. The review must look at comprehensive plans, housing-focused tax and fee programs, and development regulations required to be adopted on or before December 31, 2024. It must include examples of local or national best practices for transit-oriented affordable and workforce housing development. The report must include recommendations for state policies to expand transit-oriented development, minimizing

displacement of existing communities, and ensuring affordability. The review is due to the Legislature by June 30, 2025. (See page 24 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Extreme Weather Response: The City of Tacoma has strongly supported [House Bill 1012](#), sponsored by Representative Mari Leavitt (D-28th LD), to provide resources for local governments to provide services during extreme weather events. The bill was introduced in the 2023 session and was approved during the 2024 session. Under the final version of the bill, 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). **The City of Tacoma government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process and Councilmember Kristina Walker provided verbal testimony in support of the bill.**

State Funding for Affordable Housing: The 2023 Legislature made historic investments in housing and homelessness programs. The 2024 Legislature built on those investments with the following increases in funding:

Housing Trust Fund: \$127 million is provided in the Supplemental Capital Budget for affordable housing projects through the Housing Trust Fund. This is in addition to the \$400 million provided in the biennial budget. The \$127 million is allocated as follows:

- \$44 million for housing for those with developmental disabilities
- \$41 million for specific projects
- \$20 million for rapid conversion or acquisition of housing to address extremely low-income and unhoused populations
- \$17 million for housing to benefit low-income and special needs populations, including permanent supportive housing
- \$15 million for the acquisition and preservation of mobile homes
- \$5 million for affordable housing urgent repairs grants

Policy Proposals for Affordable Housing:

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. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal.**

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.

Commercial Conversion 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. **The City of Tacoma government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**

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. **The City of Tacoma government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**

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. **The City of Tacoma government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**

Studies and Workgroups Related to Affordable Housing:

Calculating Average Median Household Income: \$250,000 is allocated to the Department of Commerce to evaluate alternative methods for calculating average median household income. A report is due June 30, 2025. (page 108 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget). **This study is in response to a concern that one of Tacoma's legislators, Senator Steve Conway (D-Tacoma) has been raising for some time; he argues that the current area median income levels do not serve those looking for housing in the 29th legislative district.**

Department of Housing: \$250,000 is allocated to the Office of Financial Management to provide recommendations on the method and format for studying the transition to a

Department of Housing. Report is due December 1, 2024 (page 180 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget). [House Bill 2270](#), proposing to create a Department of Housing separate from the current Department of Commerce did not advance through the legislative process; however, this budget proviso advances the content contained within that bill. **Several Councilmembers as well as the City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting House Bill 2270.**

Community and Technological College Housing: \$275,000 is allocated to study low-income student housing opportunities on community and technical college campuses to help address the housing shortage. The study shall include an analysis of the rental housing market serving each college campus, each college's need for low-income student housing, the estimated capital and ongoing cost to operate and maintain low-income student housing, and the impact on the local market rental housing supply should new low income housing be constructed on a community or technical college campus for students. Report is due June 30, 2025. (page 770 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Audit of Housing Finance Commission: The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$500,000 (page 44) for the State Auditor's Office to conduct a performance audit of the Housing Finance Commission's oversight of housing developer that offer a rent-to-own option for projects funded by the Commission.

Model for Supportive Housing Demand: Within existing resources, the Department of Commerce is directed to develop a model to estimate demand for operating, maintenance, and services costs for permanent supportive housing units that qualify for the Housing Trust Fund. (page 63 of the 2024 Operating Budget).

BIPOC Homeownership: The Legislature continued last year's efforts to improve homeownership opportunities for the BIPOC community through some modest allocations in their budget:

Downpayment Assistance Account: \$250,000 is provided into the downpayment assistance account. (See page 865 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Homeownership: \$1.5 million is allocated for contracts with organizations to increase homeownership. Additionally, \$500,000 is allocated to the Housing Finance Commission to develop a plan with specific strategies to increase homeownership. (See page 97 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Non-traditional Financial Services: \$300,000 is allocated to the Department of Financial Institutions to study non-traditional financial services such as home equity sharing agreements, and their effect on communities of color, seniors, and other vulnerable populations. (See page 227 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Homelessness Services: The Legislature considered a variety of proposals to aid in housing the state's most vulnerable populations. For example, the Legislature considered [House Bill 2172](#), which would have required state agencies to lease vacant land to cities for the purpose of providing shelter services. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team supported this proposal while it was under consideration.**

Funding for Shelters:

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 shelters. \$40 million was provided last session. (See page 16 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital 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. (See page 94 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Homeless Housing Programs: \$34 million is allocated to local governments for homeless housing programs and services. Of this amount, \$12 million is allocated to King County, \$3 million is allocated to the City of Tacoma. See discussion on Shelter Operations Funding under Section 2, and \$4 million is allocated to the City of Spokane, 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 (See page 62 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating 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. C

III. Jobs

Living Wage Jobs: The Legislature took action on several apprenticeship-related proposals.

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. (See page 449 the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Apprenticeships for Incarcerated Individuals: \$240,000 is allocated to provide support services to apprentices and pre-apprentices for the provision of new work boots and other resources to state recognized apprenticeship preparation participants in correctional facilities as they transition from incarceration to state registered apprenticeship programs. Additionally, \$60,000 is allocated for instructors for these programs. (See page 449 of 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. (See page 449 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Underground Economy Task Force: The Operating budget establishes a task force to study the underground economy in the Washington State construction industry. The task force must study the nature and scope of the state's underground construction economy, including whether greater cohesion and transparency among state agencies is needed. A final report is due to the Legislature by June 30, 2025. (See page 883-884 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Economic Development Tools and Supports

The Legislature considered but did not advance several different proposals to provide increased economic development tools to the local level. For example, [Senate Bill 5817/House Bill 1912](#) would have required state agencies to share information to encourage economic development.

The City of Tacoma government affairs team signed in supporting these proposals while they were under consideration during the legislative process.

Associate Development Organizations: The City of Tacoma supported legislative proposals to support Associate Development Organizations (ADOs). [House Bill 1717](#), sponsored by Representative Alicia Rule (D- 42nd LD), was a bi-partisan bill establishing a grant program for innovation, partnerships, and equity initiatives within ADOs. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting the proposal.** While the bill did not pass, the operating budget included \$676,000 more for ADOs.

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.

Industrial Symbiosis: \$2.11 million is allocated to expand the state's industrial symbiosis program. Additionally, \$390,000 is allocated to establish a circular economic market development program. These investments are contingent upon voters rejecting I-2117. (See page 126 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Innovation Cluster Accelerator: \$1 million is allocated for the innovation cluster accelerator program for clusters that aim to reduce and mitigate impacts from greenhouse gas emissions in overburdened communities, deploy renewable energy resources, increase energy efficiency or reduction. This appropriation is contingent upon voters rejecting I-2117 (See page 128 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget). \$250,00 is provided for an innovation cluster accelerator program to support an industry-led fusion energy cluster. A report is due by June 30, 2025. (See page 130 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

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

Agritourism: \$250,000 is allocated to provide a study on how other states regulate and permit agritourism and to bring the advocates of interested groups together to resolve outstanding issues about permitting in agricultural areas, the sale of beer, wine, and cider, and the use of agricultural buildings for agritourism purposes. Report due to the Legislature by June 30, 2025. (See page 153 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Digital Equity: \$1.075 million is allocated to digital equity. Of that amount, \$150,000 is allocated to digital equity workforce coordination and expansion; \$150,000 is allocated for the development an interactive portal for job seekers, workers, and students, focused on information technology and information technology adjacent careers, and \$350,000 is allocated to reentry services for individuals in the prison system. \$425,000 is allocated to develop a Washington digital literacy credential program. (See page 841 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Green Jobs

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 voters approve I-2117. (See page 47 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Equity and Diversity

Equal Pay for Protected Classes: [House Bill 1905](#), sponsored by Representative Sharlett Mena (D-29th LD), amends the Equal Pay and Opportunities Act to prohibit an employer from discriminating in pay or career advancement opportunities for an employee of a protected class. The Department of Labor & Industry must develop materials to conduct outreach to individuals and businesses on the new provisions related to discrimination based on protected class. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$61,000 for this bill (page 57).

Worker Meeting Rights: [Senate Bill 5778](#), sponsored by Senator Karen Keiser (D-33rd LD), prohibits an employer from taking any adverse employment action against an employee who does not attend or participate in an employer-sponsored meeting or speech, which is to communicate the employer's opinion concerning religious or political matters. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**

Immigration not an Obstacle to Professional Licenses: [House Bill 1889](#), sponsored by Representative Walen (D-48th LD), allows persons to receive professional licenses and certifications regardless of immigration or citizenship status by permitting the utilization of an individual taxpayer number in lieu of a Social Security Number. The 2024 Supplemental Budget allocates \$55,000 to implement this bill (page 651). **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**

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.

Work and Change Orders: [Senate Bill 6192](#), sponsored by Senator Curtis King (R-14th LD), requires private construction projects, including subcontractors and suppliers, to issue a change order no later than 30 days after satisfactory completion of any additional work projects. The latest version of the bill does not grant any rights to a contractor, subcontractor, or supplier that is not in a written contract with, excluding residential projects of 12 units or less. It also requires contractors and subcontractors to issue change orders within 10 days of receipt of a change order.

IV. Access

Equity & Empowerment: The City of Tacoma supports efforts to advance reforms that address the disparate impacts of systems and institutions on communities of color:

Guaranteed Income: Please see [Section 2](#).

Election Reform: The Legislature considered but did not approve [House Bill 1932](#), allowing local agencies to transition to even-year elections. The Legislature did allocate \$125,000 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. The Governor vetoed this section due to inadequate funding and time allocated for the study. (See page 793 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget and [Governor Veto Message](#)).

Voter Address Changes: [House Bill 1962](#) is sponsored by Representative Sam Low (R-39th LD) and is request legislation from the Secretary of State. The bill improves voter registration list accuracy by improving the voter address change processes for county election offices and voters. If a county auditor receives new address information from the postal service, the auditor shall update the voter's registration address and notify the voter of the update. If a county auditor learns that a voter moved to a new county, the county auditor shall notify the voter's new county auditor of the address change and update the voter's registration information. The bill takes effect on June 1, 2025. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$148,000 (page 39) for the implementation of this bill.

Lunar New Year: [House Bill 2209](#), sponsored by Representative My-Linh Thai (D-41st LD), designates the Lunar New Year as a legislatively recognized day. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.**

Transportation & Infrastructure: The City of Tacoma supports efforts to improve the City's local transportation network, including increased city authority, revenue sources, and grant funding. The 2024 Legislature was particularly challenged in the transportation arena as project costs have increased to be as much as 50% higher than anticipated, and revenues have declined. Furthermore, the 2022 Move Ahead Washington Transportation Package relies heavily on revenues generated from the Climate Commitment Act. If I-2117 is approved by voters and the Climate Commitment Act is repealed, balancing the state's transportation budget will become even more challenging.

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. Below are other transportation-related bills and investments:

Automated Traffic Safety Cameras: See more above under [Safety](#).

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 (See page 22-23 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

WSDOT Alternative Public Works Contracting Options: \$450,000 is provided to the Joint Transportation Committee to conduct a study and make recommendations on alternative project delivery methods that may be used by WSDOT in public works contracting. The study must review the use of several contracting methods and how the choice of project delivery method impacts the cost, contract competition, and project delivery schedule. There must be an analysis of the use of other project delivery methods across the country. Washington State specific options must also be explored, including the use of the Environmental Mitigation Revolving Account and Advance Right-of-Way Revolving Fund as cost containment strategies, and the benefits and costs associated with bundling bridge, culvert, and other groups of projects into single procurement packages. The study must examine these contracting options in relation to managing costs associated with meeting the requirements of the culvert court injunction. The final report is due to the Legislature by June 30, 2025. (See page 22 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. \$250,000 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. (See page 28 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Road Usage Charge/Dept. of Licensing: \$50,000 is provided for the Department of Licensing to conduct a study on the feasibility of implementing and administering a per-mile fee program. The study must identify staffing and resources needed to implement the program, and any possible technical investments. The final study is due to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2025. (See page 49 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. (*See 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. (*See page 127 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget*).

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 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Amtrak Service: \$335,000 is provided for the Amtrak Cascades service development plan to analyze current and future market conditions. An additional \$500,000 is provided for the Amtrak Cascades corridor planning, in coordination with Oregon DOT and \$50,000 is provided for WSDOT to coordinate with partners on Amtrak long distance rail service. (page 104 and 105 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget).

Telecommunications:

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).

Childcare: The City of Tacoma supports policies that expand access to affordable, quality childcare and preschool. Two competing childcare proposals were introduced this session. [House Bill 1716](#), sponsored by Rep. Alicia Rule (D-Blaine) would have established a business and occupation tax rebate for employers who provide childcare assistance to employees. [House Bill 2232](#), sponsored by Rep. Tana Senn (D-Mercer Island) would have required employers who already receive a tax preference to provide childcare on-site or pay at least 25% of childcare costs for an employee. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting both proposals.** However, the Legislature did not approve either proposal. Below are those actions that were approved related to improving childcare access:

Access to Childcare Subsidies: [House Bill 1945](#) and [House Bill 2124](#) both make it easier for families to access Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) subsidies if they already qualify for certain food assistance or early education programs. [House Bill 2111](#) streamlines the process for families to apply for WCCC.

Childcare Business and Occupation Tax Preference: [Senate Bill 6038](#), sponsored by Senator Claire Wilson (D-Federal Way), eliminates the state business and occupation tax for child care providers of children up to age 12 and children up to age 17 who have a verified special need. The exemption expires in 2035 and in accordance with state law, any tax exemption is subject to evaluation by the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC).

Construction Worker Pilot Program: \$325,000 is allocated to the Department of Commerce to contract for and implement a pilot program for on site or near site childcare facilities to serve children of construction workers. Report due to the Legislature by June 30, 2025. (See page 160 of the 2024 supplemental operating budget).

Early Learning Grant and Loan Program: [House Bill 2195](#), sponsored by Representative Lisa Callan (D-5th LD), eliminates the grant and loan award limits in the Early Learning Facilities program (ELF) by July 1, 2025. The bill prioritizes grants and loans for applications for construction and renovation projects that are ready for construction. The bill also adds translation services as an eligible administrative cost.

V. Health

Physical and 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](#). **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal as it was considered through the legislative process.** 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). **The City of Tacoma government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal throughout the legislative process.** An additional \$1 million is allocated to establish grants to crisis services providers to establish and expand 23-hour crisis relief center capacity. (page 414 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

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 \$195,000 (page 195), \$611,000 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 agency-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.

Audio-only Telemedicine: [Senate Bill 5821](#), sponsored by Senator Ron Muzzall (R-10th LD), applies the definition of "established relationship" for behavioral health services delivered via audio-only telemedicine to all covered services delivered via audio-only telemedicine. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$86,000 for implementation of this bill (page 195).

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. (See 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. (See 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. (See 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. (See 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. (See 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. (See page 259 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Caseload Managers: \$2 million is allocated to hire additional staff to reduce the current caseload ratio targeting a move from one case manager per 75 clients to 1 case manager for 66 clients by June 2027. (See page 260 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Community Based Behavioral Health Beds: \$48 million additional is provided for specific facilities in communities across the state. (See 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. (See page 45 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

Special Commitment Center Releases: \$189,000 is allocated to establish one position for a special commitment center communications manager to support information sharing to the public related to conditional release for less restrictive alternative placements. (See page 301 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Civil Conversion Cases: \$100,000 is allocated for the research and data analysis to analyze historical trends of admissions for felony civil conversion cases based on behavioral health administrative service organization regions. A report is due November 1, 2024 and shall include a recommendation about how best to predict and model future admissions for this population by region. (See page 303 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Pre-Release Services: \$120 million is dedicated to prerelease services for incarcerated individuals including, but not limited to, case management, clinical consultations, medication assisted therapy, community health worker services, 30-day supply of medications, durable medical equipment, medications, laboratory services, and radiology services. (See page 328 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

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

Domestic Violence: The Legislature considered but did not approve [House Bill 2457](#), which would have created a domestic violence emergency housing voucher program to assist in obtaining stable housing for people fleeing from intimate partner violence. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting the proposal.**

While the Legislature did not approve the proposal, separately \$285,000 was allocated to domestic violence emergency shelters that are experiencing a reduction in compensation from the Department of Social and health services. The funding must be used to continue current service levels to survivors of domestic violence. Recipients' department-contracted shelters providing service in Thurston County, Spokane County, Lewis County, Clallam County, Yakima County, Mason County, and Cowlitz County. (See page 295 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Additionally, \$150,000 was allocated to sexual assault prevention education programming to K-12 schools in Tacoma and expand services to the Franklin Pierce School District. **Councilmember Sarah Rumbaugh advocated for these funds.**

Environment

Much of the climate and environment 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 (See 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 environmental or climate policy were debated but did not survive to final passage, including: [House Bill 2051](#) reducing emissions from small engines, [House Bill 1433](#) concerning energy labeling on residential buildings, and [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. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting House Bill 1433 and House Bill 2049 throughout the legislative process, and the City provided its logo and broad support to the coalition working to advance the proposal.** A number of significant measures did pass:

Climate

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 linkage could be facilitated is 2025. 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).

Reuse and Recycling

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. **The City of Tacoma provided verbal testimony on the bill on several occasions and worked with stakeholders to refine language regarding requirements associated with the required color of bins and dumpsters and associated costs.** 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.

Electric Vehicles

Zero Emission School Buses: [House Bill 1368](#), sponsored by Representative Tana Senn (D-41st LD), requires the Department of Ecology (DOE) to administer the zero-emission school bus grant program, and prioritize grants to overburdened communities and school districts with buses manufactured prior to 2007. The DOE is required to provide notice of a grant award decision to the utility providing electrical service to the grant recipient. The OSPI, in consultation with the DOE, must develop guidance regarding formula factors to calculate the cost of ownership of zero emission buses, and to adopt rules to establish such formulas. It also provides that, once the total cost of ownership of zero emission school buses is at or below the total cost of ownership of diesel school buses, school districts may only receive reimbursement for the purchase of zero emission school buses and may only contract with pupil transportation service providers that use zero emission school buses. There are also exemptions to the reimbursement limitations for school districts meeting certain criteria. Finally, grant prioritization is based on the school district and not the bus route. \$15.715 million of Model Toxics Control revenues, plus \$4 million of CCA revenues, are provided for the Department of Ecology to provide grants to facilitate the transition from diesel school buses to zero-emissions vehicles. School districts serving tribes and vulnerable populations in overburdened communities are prioritized. The \$4 million from the CCA is contingent upon voters rejecting I-2117. (See *page 7 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget*).

Zero-Emissions Electric Vehicle Infrastructure: An additional \$12 million of CCA revenues is provided for zero-emission electric vehicle supply equipment infrastructure at facilities to accommodate charging station installations. WSDOT must provide a report to the Transportation Committees of the Legislature estimating current biennial and future carbon reduction impacts resulting from zero-emission electric vehicles and supply equipment infrastructure by June 30, 2025. (See *page 5 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation 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. (See *page 59 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget*).

Voucher Incentive Program for Zero Emission Medium and Heavy Duty Vehicles: \$110 million is designated for program administration and staffing for a point of sale voucher incentive program to encourage faster adoption of zero-emission medium and heavy-duty vehicles. The program must be administered by a third party and be designed based on the relevant Joint Transportation Committee report. (See *page 63 of the 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget*).

Contamination and Clean Up

Environmental Criminal Cases: [Senate Bill 5884](#), sponsored by Senator Yasmin Trudeau (D-27th LD), authorizes courts to order restitution for harm to natural resources or the environment, following a criminal conviction with respect to: (1) water pollution; (2) air pollution; and (3) hazardous waste management. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting the proposal.**

Decarbonization

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. **Councilmember Sarah Rumbaugh provided written testimony in support of this bill after a technical challenge allowed her to provide remote testimony.**

Natural Gas Transition: [House Bill 1589](#), sponsored by Representative Beth Doglio (D-22nd LD), was one of the most controversial bills to pass the Legislature. Requested by Puget Sound Energy, the bill allows the investor-owned utility to apply to the Utilities and Transportation Commission to combine the rate bases of their electric and natural gas utilities. The purpose of this would be to transition natural gas customers to electric service.

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 cause energy and operational costs. **The City of Tacoma requested funding for several building decarbonization projects. Of the \$14.5 million, \$750,000 is allocated to the City's Fleet Maintenance Building. The City is otherwise encouraged to submit grant applications for additional projects.**

Implementation of Greenhouse 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. (See 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. (See pages 144-146 and page 179 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Energy Audits: \$3.5 million is allocated to provide and facilitate access to energy assistance programs, including incentives, energy audits, and rebate programs to retrofit homes and small businesses. This funding is contingent on voters rejecting I-2117. (See page 147 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget)

Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy and Resiliency: \$750,000 is allocated to provide technical assistance and education materials to help counties establish effective commercial property assessed clean energy and resiliency (C-PACER) programs. This funding is contingent on voters rejecting I-2117. (See page 147 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Clean Energy Ambassadors: \$3 million is allocated for the Department of Commerce to establish a Washington Clean Energy Ambassadors program that offers education, planning, technical assistance, and community engagement across the state. Ambassadors will link local entities with resources and best practices to enable clean energy access. This funding is contingent on voters rejecting I-2117. (See page 148 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Sewer Heat Recovery Programs and Pilots: \$150,000 is allocated for grants to conduct up to three feasibility studies that will investigate the expansion of sewer heat recovery programs and pilots. This funding is contingent on voters rejecting I-2117. (See page 152 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Embodied Carbon Building Code Study: \$250,000 is allocated to the State Building Code Council to conduct a study on embodied carbon used in the building codes. Recommendations shall be provided for language addressing embodied carbon for potential adoption by the council. Report is due December 1, 2024. This funding is contingent on voters rejecting Initiative 2117. (See page 215 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. (See 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. (See page 68 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. (See 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. (See page 49 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

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

Fish Passage and Water Quality

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 and are null and void if voters approve I-2117.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board Projects: An additional \$25 million is allocated to salmon recovery funding board projects but is null and void if voters approve I-2117 (page 99 of the 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget).

6PPD-Q Pollution: \$300,000 is allocated to provide an analysis of the contribution of waste tires 26PPD-Q pollution. A report is due June 30, 2025. (See page 590 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Nutrients: In coordination with the Association of Washington Cities, the City of Tacoma requested budget proviso language to direct the Department of Ecology to re-evaluate the science utilized in developing the Puget Sound Nutrient General Permit and perform a cost-benefit analysis on compliance with the permit. The proviso language regarding the science was included in the House-proposed 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget, but it was not included in the final 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget.

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. (See page 589 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

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. (See page 591 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

VI. Additional Policy Positions

Fiscal Issues

Royalty Receipts for Local Business & Occupation Taxes: \$200,000 is allocated to the Office of Financial Management to conduct a study and provide a report to the Legislature on royalty receipts apportionment for local business taxes. Report is due to the Legislature by December 31, 2024. (See page 188 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget)

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).

Planning

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). **The City of Tacoma government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal through the latter stages of the legislative process.**

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.

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. (See 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. (See page 770 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Study on Electric Security Alarms: \$50,000 allocated for the Department of Labor and industries to work with the Association of Washington Cities (AWC) and associated stakeholders having an interest in the installation and maintenance of electric security alarm systems to identify appropriate pathways to streamline the permitting process and any other recommendations in order to facilitate the installation of these systems in the state. Report is due December 15, 2024. (See page 450 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 [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. **The City of Tacoma government affairs team signed in supporting Senate Bill 6232 and House Bill 2307.** However, several proposals did get across the finish line:

Public Comment Notice: [House Bill 1105](#), sponsored by Representative Shelley Kloba (D-1st LD), was introduced during the 2023 session, and was approved during the 2024 session. The final version of the bill 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. **The City of Tacoma provided technical feedback on this proposal when it was introduced and refined during the 2023 legislative process.**

Immigration and Detention: In recent years, Democrats have prioritized policies to support immigrant and refugee communities, including expanding eligibility to Medicaid. The 2024 session brought about two notable policy changes to support these communities:

Assisting Refugees and Immigrants: [House Bill 2368](#), sponsored by Representative Mia Gregerson (D-33rd LD), requires the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to coordinate state, federal, and local efforts to support the economic and social integration of immigrants and refugees arriving and resettling in Washington. The DSHS will provide refugees with cash assistance, medical assistance, and support services. Additionally, DSHS is authorized to administer services to immigrants who don't qualify for federally funded services. The DSHS will also be the lead agency for the administrative plan for refugee resettlement. Finally, it requires DSHS to coordinate with local, state, federal, and other stakeholders, and for DSHS to engage with impacted communities to determine an equitable funding distribution and contracting process. **The City of Tacoma's government affairs team signed in supporting this proposal**

throughout the legislative process.

In addition to the bill passing, \$25 million is provided to the Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance to expand support services for individuals newly arriving to the United States and Washington who do not qualify for federal refugee resettlement program services. Support services include, but are not limited to, housing assistance, food, transportation, childhood education services, education and employment supports, connection to legal services, and social services navigation. (page 298 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Parks and Recreation

Water Safety Program: \$150,000 is allocated to a nonprofit for a pilot program to develop and implement a water safety curriculum in public schools. (See page 742 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Economic Analysis of Outdoor Recreation: \$150,000 is allocated to update the economic analysis of outdoor recreation in Washington State and adding an analysis of the impacts of outdoor recreation economy on underserved communities. (See page 601 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Miscellaneous

Adult Entertainment: [Senate Bill 6105](#), sponsored by Senator Rebecca Saldana (D-37th LD), requires adult entertainment establishments to provide training to employees about sexual harassment prevention, conflict de-escalation, and first aid. Additional requirements for establishments include panic buttons, customer behavior, security personnel, notice of termination and limits to certain charges to entertainers. An establishment must have written policies addressed in this bill. The Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) is required to modify or adopt rules to allow adult entertainment establishments to hold liquor licenses. If an establishment receives a citation for a violation of laws related to adult entertainers and establishments and has not abated the violation, then the LCB can suspend the establishment's liquor license. The LCB is also to notify Labor & Industries regarding violations related to workplace health and safety standards. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$40,000 (page 59), \$99,000 (page 202), and \$561,000 (page 450) to implement this bill.

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.

Electrical Inspector Requirements: [Senate Bill 6089](#), sponsored by Senator Curtis King (R-14th LD), removes the requirement that electrical inspectors have two years of electrical training in an electrical engineering college, and four years of practical electrical experience or training in college. The Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) and the Association of Washington Cities must work with cities that issue their own electrical permits and perform their own electrical inspections to identify appropriate pathways to qualify as an electrical inspector. L&I will submit a report the Legislature by December 15, 2024.

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. (See page 488 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

Section 4: Budget Overview

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.

Below is a chart outlining the specific investments made within the City of Tacoma within each supplemental budget:

Supplemental Capital Budget

Project/Program	Senate	House	Final
Foss Waterway Seaport Esplanade Connector	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$185,000
South End Community Center	\$200,000		\$200,000
APCC Asbestos Abatement	\$286,000		\$286,000
House of Bethlehem	\$424,000		\$424,000
Cora Whitley Family Center	\$500,000	\$515,000	\$515,000
Maritime 253	\$4 million		
People’s Community Center		\$400,000	\$400,000
South Yakima Avenue Senior Housing		\$400,000	\$400,000
BIPOC Farm Fresh HUB		\$103,000	\$103,000
Next Chapter Maroon Village		\$315,000	\$315,000
Pierce Center for Arts & Technology		\$129,000	\$129,000
Tacoma Power Grid Upgrades & Feasibility		\$2.875 million	\$2.875 million
Tacoma Fleet and Maintenance Building			\$750,000

Supplemental Operating Budget:

Project/Program	Senate	House	Final
Shelter Operations Funding	\$1 million	\$3 million	\$3 million
Sexual assault prevention education programming to K-12 schools in Tacoma and expand services to the Franklin Pierce School District	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Food bank in Tacoma	\$400,000		
Tacoma based nonprofit organization for a small business incubator program focused on the arts and culture sectors that provides technical assistance and business training to creative entrepreneurs, with a focus on BIPOC-owned and women-owned businesses.	\$500,000 (slightly different language)	\$250,000	\$250,000

The grant recipient must be a nonprofit arts organization based in the City of Tacoma that hosts live performances and provides youth and adult arts education programming.			
Tacoma Power to conduct a feasibility study, including scoping project costs, on pumped storage at Tacoma Power's Mossyrock Dam	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
Opioid abatement settlement funds are allocated to the Health Care Authority to contract for five street medicine teams that rapidly assess and address the acute and chronic physical and behavioral health needs for homeless people. The teams must offer integrated, team-based medical, mental health, substance use, and infectious disease treatment and prevention, and navigation and case management services. One of the teams must provide services to people in Seattle and one of the teams must provide services to people in Spokane. The authority must submit a report to the office of financial management and the appropriate 39 committees of the legislature on the implementation of this program with recommendations for maximizing leveraging of federal medicaid match and further expansion of the street medicine model by June 30, 2025. Of the amounts provided in this subsection: ... \$1 million is provided solely to the City of Tacoma.	\$1 million and slightly different language	\$3 million allocated; specifically for Spokane and Seattle and slightly different language.	\$1 million
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.		\$750,000	\$750,000

Supplemental Transportation Budget

The Final 2024 Supplemental Transportation Budget allocates funding to Tacoma transportation projects as follows. There are no significant changes in the timing of funding being allocated to previous projects compared to the 2023-2025 Transportation Budget:

Project	Final Proposal
SR 167	23-25: \$794.866 million 25-27: \$865.119 million 27-29: \$294.799 million Future: \$24.762 million
I-5 JBLM Corridor	23-25: \$208.865 million 25-27: \$63.398 million
I-5 JBLM 38 th St to JBLM	Future: \$260.478 million
Puyallup Ave Corridor	23-25: \$3 million

	25-27: \$6 million
Fife to Tacoma Pedestrian Access	23-25: \$2.5 million 25-27: \$10 million 27-29: \$13.1 million
Schuster Parkway (CW)	23-25: \$3.986 million
Schuster Parkway (MAW)	27-29: \$5 million Future: \$10 million
Tacoma Dome Link Light Rail Access, Fife to Tacoma	27-29: \$2.4 million Future: \$17.6 million

New investments in Tacoma include:

- \$1.75 million is allocated to Tacoma Public Utilities for medium-duty zero-emission utility service vehicle pilot program that includes charging infrastructure and mobile battery units. Funding is contingent on voters rejecting I-2117.