



## City of Lake Forest Park End-of-Session Report March 19, 2024

### Overview of the 2024 Legislative Session

#### **2024 Session Overview**

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

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

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

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

- [I-2113](#) (vehicular pursuits)

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Senator Sam Hunt (D-Olympia) has served in the Legislature since 2000; Rep. Jessica Bateman has announced that she will run for the Senate seat, creating an open House seat.
- Senator Andy Billig (D-Spokane) has served in the Legislature since 2010; Rep. Marcus Riccelli has announced that he will run for the Senate seat, creating an open House seat.
- Senator Karen Keiser (D-SeaTac) has served in the Legislature since 1995.
- Senator Lynda Wilson (R-Vancouver) has served in the Legislature since 2015; Rep. Paul Harris has announced that he will run for the Senate seat, creating an open House seat.

- Representative JT Wilcox (R-Yelm) has served in the Legislature since 2011.
- Representative Joel Kretz (R-Wauconda) has served in the Legislature since 2005.
- Representative Spencer Hutchins (R-Gig Harbor) has served in the Legislature since 2023.
- Representative and former Speaker of the House Frank Chopp (D-Seattle) has served in the Legislature since 1994.

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

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

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

- Senator Manka Dhingra (D-Redmond) is running for Attorney General.
- Senator Patty Kuderer (D-Bellevue) is running for the Office of Insurance Commissioner.
- Senator Emily Randall (D-Bremerton) is running for the 6<sup>th</sup> Congressional Seat.
- Senator Drew MacEwen (R-Shelton) is running for the 6<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> primary election, and the November 5<sup>th</sup> general election.

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

## Budget Highlights

### Summary of 2024 Supplemental Budgets

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

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

*Capital Budget:* The 2024 Supplemental Capital Budget (click [here](#), labeled “As Passed Legislature”) allocates \$1.3 billion in total funds, with \$130.6 million from debt limit bonds and \$1.2 billion from other resources including \$688.4 million in Climate Commitment Act accounts and \$307.5 million from the Common School Construction Fund. Several of the appropriations are contingent on voters rejecting I-2117. The budget also does not appropriate revenue generated from the capital gains tax beyond November 2024.

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

## Lake Forest Park Top Priorities

### Lyon Creek Fish Barrier Removal

In the first year of the biennium, the City was awarded \$1.8 million from the state’s capital budget toward the replacement of the Lyon Creek culver near State Route 104. Since this was a supplemental budget year and the City is still working to deliver this project, there was no request for additional funding. However, we still tracked policies and investments in fish barrier projects to be aware of future funding opportunities. Notably, the supplemental budget allocated an additional \$20.7 million toward the Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board which is the primary grant program available for local fish culvert projects. This is a historic level of funding for the program and creates a highwater mark for future budgets. These resources are provided from the Climate Commitment Act (CCA) and are null and void if the CCA is repealed.

Other noteworthy items related to fish barriers include:

*Salmon Recovery Funding Board Projects:* An additional \$25 million is provided through the supplemental Capital Budget but is null and void if the CCA is repealed (page 99).

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

### **State Route 104 Investments**

The City's focus for investments along State Route 104 falls into three categories. The first is for maintenance and preservation of the state highway that runs through the heart of the city. The second is somewhat related, incorporating complete streets principles throughout the corridor. The third is for assistance with the funding gap of \$2 million for construction of the 40<sup>th</sup> Place NE roundabout.

*Maintenance:* WSDOT has indicated an overlay of SR 104 is scheduled for 2027 and the City is working to request the advancement of that timeline. The supplemental transportation budget makes additional appropriations for highway maintenance bringing the total funding to \$1 billion in the 2023-25 biennium. The next two biennia are also allocated \$80 million each, advancing the state's investment by 7 years in the total \$1.5 billion investment for highway preservation over the 16-year Move Ahead Washington program. With some persistence from the City, this could result in advancement of the scheduled overlay.

*Complete Streets:* A few years ago, the Legislature enacted a Complete Streets law for all state-owned projects. The law requires that complete streets policies be incorporated into all state transportation projects starting design after July 2022 with a price tag of more than \$500,000 in incorporated cities. The level of traffic stress (LTS) for bicyclists, walkers and other pedestrian modes must also be considered. Implementation of this new law is still rolling out and it is unclear how WSDOT will accommodate project costs increases to comply with the law if additional resources have not been provided. This will be an important issue to engage with WSDOT's regional team.

*Roundabout at 40<sup>th</sup> Place NE:* In the 2019 session the City was awarded \$650,000 toward the 40<sup>th</sup> Place NE roundabout. At the time, this was expected to be the last dollars needed to fund the project, assuming a competitive grant was awarded. Unfortunately, the grant was not awarded in that cycle. When it was awarded in the subsequent cycle, project costs had risen, the pandemic was underway, and the environment had changed. The City is still trying to secure the funding needed for the roundabout but due to escalating costs, the gap is now \$2 million. We made this request known to the City's delegation in the 2024 session recognizing there was no new transportation revenue available. To no one's surprise, there was no additional funding allocated to the project and we will continue to look for opportunities to elevate this need.

### **City Financial Challenges**

Many state lawmakers come from local governments and understand firsthand the challenges faced by cities and counties when it comes to constrained revenue growth and ever-increasing costs. For this reason, there have been many attempts at reforming the state's cap on property tax growth. This year, the primary vehicle was [Senate Bill 5770](#),

sponsored by Senator Jamie Pedersen (D-43<sup>rd</sup> LD), which was a carryover bill from the 2023 session. The bill would have removed the 1% cap on property tax growth and tied it to inflation, capped at 3%. The bill was voted out of the Senate Ways & Means committee on party line and was expected to be voted out of the Senate before the house of origin cutoff. However, there was overwhelming opposition to the proposal in the media and through grassroots efforts. In an election year, advancing legislation with such public resistance does not often occur and this was no exception. Further, replacing the 1% cap with a 3% cap will not come near to solving the fiscal challenges for many cities and that makes the politically heavy lift even harder because the problem will not be fully addressed.

### **Behavioral Health Care System Needs**

As a member of the Regional Crisis Response (RCR) agency, the City has joined neighboring cities to provide co-responder services to individuals experiencing a behavioral health crisis. While successful, this program needs sustainable funding and the state's behavioral health care system must be improved statewide.

For the last several sessions, the Legislature has focuses on investments and policies to improve the behavioral health care system. 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 which requires timely competency evaluations. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget reflects paying that fine and continuing to invest in behavioral health by a total of \$660 million. The Legislature also considered ways to increase the behavioral health care workforce by expanding services and training for co-responders as outlined in [House Bill 2245](#). Although this bill did not advance, the legislature passed the following bills pertaining to the behavioral health care system.

*Crisis Relief Center Model:* [Senate Bill 5853](#), sponsored by Senator Manka Dhingra (D-45<sup>th</sup> 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).

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

*23-Hour Facilities:* \$1 million is 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).

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

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

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

*Tri-Cities Respite Beds:* \$350,000 is allocated to establish respite care beds for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities in Tri-Cities (page 261 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Clark County Facility:* \$5 million is allocated to contract with a youth behavioral inpatient and outpatient program which has taken ownership of and submitted a plan to the Health Care Authority to reopen a facility in Clark County previously closed due to state licensing issues with the former owner. (Page 405 of the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget).

## Other Legislative Priorities

### **Effective Dates**

Unless otherwise noted, bills approved by the Legislature are effective 90 days from the adjournment of the legislative session. For 2024, that would make most bills effective June 6, 2024.

### **City Tools and Resources**

While the Legislature considered several bold policies, such as [House Bill 2276](#), generating increased revenue through changes to the state real estate excise tax, legislators chose to proceed forward with a more subdued approach. Even more modest proposals including [House Bill 2270](#), proposing to create a Department of Housing separate from the current Department of Commerce and [Senate Bill 5334](#), authorizing cities to impose a 10% tax on short term rentals did not advance. However, several proposals did get across the finish line:

*Match Act:* [House Bill 1870](#), sponsored by Representative Stephanie Barnard (R-8<sup>th</sup> 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 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$500,000 to implement this bill (page 131).

*Extreme Weather Events:* [House Bill 1012](#), sponsored by Representative Mari Leavitt (D-28<sup>th</sup> LD), provides resources for local governments to provide services during extreme weather events. The Military Department can also purchase temporary shelters to loan out to political subdivisions when assisting with extreme weather



events. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$1.5 million for the implementation of this bill (page 207).

*Multiunit Residential Buildings Definition:* [Senate Bill 5792](#), sponsored by Senator Mike Padden (R-4<sup>th</sup> 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.

*Affordable Homeownership Unit Development:* [Senate Bill 6173](#), sponsored by Senator T'wina Nobles (D-28<sup>th</sup> 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.

*Workforce Housing Accelerator:* [House Bill 1892](#), sponsored by Representative Mari Leavitt (D-28<sup>th</sup> 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.

## **Recyclable Materials and Solid Waste**

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 (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. [Senate Bill 6143](#), would have required cities and counties to update critical area ordinances and ensure their consistency with new salmon conservation and restoration guidelines developed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

*Organic Material Management Systems:* [House Bill 2301](#), sponsored by Representative Beth Doglio (D-22<sup>nd</sup> LD), makes various changes related to organic material management. The bill creates and modifies existing grant programs for

projects and programs that reduce food waste, policy implementation, and compost products. Organic material collection requirements in certain jurisdictions and certain businesses are modified. Bin colors for solid waste collection services must be standardized across local governments. The bill also makes technical changes and changes to product labeling. To implement this bill the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$106,000 (page 58), \$1.645 million (page 592), \$1.335 million (page 592), and \$3.176 million (page 644). These investments are contingent upon voters rejecting I-2117.

### **Traffic Safety Cameras for Bus Lane Violations**

*Automated Traffic Safety Cameras:* [House Bill 2384](#), sponsored by Representative Brandy Donaghy (D-44<sup>th</sup> 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). Notably, cities with a dedicated bus rapid transit corridor are allowed to use cameras to enforce transit only lane violations. Additionally, cameras are authorized to be used on state routes within the city that are classified as city streets, and in work zones on city streets and county roads. All revenue generated by each authorized camera remains with the local government. In cities with a population of 10,000 or more, all revenues generated from the cameras must be used for traffic safety purposes, and a proportionate share of the revenue must be spent in census tracts with household incomes in the lowest quartile and in areas that experience above average rates of injury crashes. Cities currently utilizing revenue from red-light cameras and school-zone cameras are exempt from these requirements and may continue to spend revenue consistent with existing practice. The bill also allows trained and authorized civilian employees to review and issue infractions to automated school bus safety camera violations, as opposed to only law enforcement officers. Individuals on public assistance are also able to receive a 50% reduction in a fine resulting from an infraction captured by a camera. The 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$560,000 to implement the bill (page 19).

### **Additional Issues**

#### **Public Safety**

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

*Initiative 2113 (Vehicular Pursuits):* Initiatives to the Legislature are proposed changes to state law sponsored by the people of Washington. [House Bill 1054](#) from the 2021 session established a statewide standard for when police officers can engage in vehicular pursuits which included what factors must be considered when determining to engage in a pursuit and banning firing a weapon upon a moving vehicle unless necessary to prevent imminent threat. [Senate Bill 5352](#) from the

2023 session made further changes to the statute, expanding the list of eligible reasons to engage in a pursuit under the reasonable suspicion evidentiary threshold, direction as to when to end the pursuit and a requirement that the pursuing officer must have completed emergency vehicle operators' course. [Initiative-2113](#) allows an officer to engage in a vehicular pursuit if they have reasonable suspicion to believe the driver has violated the law. The initiative makes no other changes to the vehicular pursuits law.

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

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

### **Land Use Regulations**

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

*Residential Parking:* [Senate Bill 6015](#), sponsored by Senator Sharon Shewmake (D-42<sup>nd</sup> LD), requires cities and counties to allow certain parking configurations to satisfy parking requirements for residential development. For example, the bill states that a city cannot require parking to be enclosed or require a garage or carport, and that parking spaces that count towards minimum parking requirements can be enclosed or unenclosed. Tandem parking must be allowed to count toward parking minimums, and a city may not require parking spaces to be greater than 8 feet by 20 feet, except for parking for individuals with disabilities. It also specifies that the existence of non-conforming gravel surfacing in existing designated parking areas may be used to meet local parking standards for buildings with six parking spaces or less. Additionally, cities may not require off-street parking as a condition of permitting a residential project if compliance with tree retention would otherwise make a proposed residential development or redevelopment infeasible. All requirements related to parking do not apply within a one-mile radius of the SeaTac airport. To implement this bill, the 2024 Supplemental Operating Budget allocates \$57,000 for fiscal year 2025 (page 119).

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

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

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

## Lake Forest Park Bill Tracking List – Bills that Passed the Legislature

Bill #	Abbrev. Title	Short Description	Status	Sponsor	Position
<a href="#">ESHB 1998</a> (SSB 5901)	Co-living housing	Concerning co-living housing.	Del to Gov	Gregerson	
<a href="#">ESHB 2039</a>	Env. & land use appeals	Modifying the appeals process for environmental and land use matters.	Del to Gov	Fitzgibbon	
<a href="#">HB 2044</a>	Voter-approved property tax	Standardizing limitations on voter-approved property tax levies.	Del to Gov	Duerr	Support
<a href="#">2SHB 2071</a>	Residential housing	Concerning residential housing regulations.	Del to Gov	Duerr	
<a href="#">EHB 2088</a>	Crisis teams/liability	Extending liability protections for responders dispatched from mobile rapid response crisis teams and community-based crisis teams.	Del to Gov	Orwall	Support
<a href="#">E2SHB 2301</a> (SSB 6180)	Waste material management	Improving the outcomes associated with waste material management systems, including products affecting organic material management systems.	Del to Gov	Doglio	
<a href="#">ESHB 2321</a>	Middle housing requirements	Modifying middle housing requirements and the definitions of transit stop.	Del to Gov	Bateman	
<a href="#">ESHB 2384</a> (SB 5959)	Traffic safety cameras	Concerning automated traffic safety cameras.	Del to Gov	Donaghy	

## Lake Forest Park Bill Tracking List – Bills that Died

Bill #	Abbrev. Title	Short Description	Status	Sponsor	Position
<a href="#">2SHB 1025</a> (Dead)	Police/private actions	Creating a private right of action for harm from violations of the state Constitution or state law by peace officers.	H Civil R & Judi	Thai	
<a href="#">2SHB 1078</a> (Dead)	Urban forest management	Concerning urban forest management ordinances.	H Rules X	Duerr	

<a href="#">SHB 1080</a> (Dead)	Body worn cameras	Concerning body worn cameras.	H Rules X	Taylor	
<a href="#">HB 1099</a> (Dead)	Public works wages	Requiring certain wages in public works contracts to be at least the prevailing wage in effect when the work is performed.	H Cap Budget	Berry	
<a href="#">2SHB 1131</a> (Dead) (SSB 5154)	Solid waste management	Improving Washington's solid waste management outcomes.	H Rules X	Berry	Support
<a href="#">E2SHB 1167</a> (Dead)	Residential housing	Concerning residential housing regulations.	H Housing	Duerr	
<a href="#">ESHB 1245</a> (Dead) (SSB 5364)	Lot splitting	Increasing housing options through lot splitting.	H Rules 3C	Barkis	
<a href="#">HB 1276</a> (Dead) (SSB 5235)	Accessory dwelling units	Concerning accessory dwelling units.	H Housing	Pollet	
<a href="#">SHB 1351</a> (Dead) (SB 5456)	Minimum parking requirements	Prohibiting the imposition of minimum parking requirements except under certain circumstances.	H Local Govt	Reed	Oppose
<a href="#">SHB 1363</a> (Dead) (ESB 5352)	Vehicular pursuits	Concerning vehicular pursuits.	H Rules X	Rule	
<a href="#">ESHB 1387</a> (Dead)	Law enf. applicant pool	Requiring the criminal justice training commission to establish a program to recruit and train a pool of applicants who may be employed by certain law enforcement agencies in the state.	H Community Safet	Ramos	

<a href="#">2SHB 1391</a> (Dead)	Energy in buildings	Concerning energy in buildings.	H Rules 3C	Ramel	
<a href="#">2SHB 1445</a> (Dead)	Law enf. misconduct	Concerning law enforcement and local corrections agency misconduct through investigations and legal actions.	H Rules X	Hansen	
<a href="#">HB 1446</a> (Dead) (SSB 5361)	Law enf. officers/increase	Incentivizing cities and counties to increase employment of commissioned law enforcement officers.	H Local Govt	Stokesbary	Support
<a href="#">HB 1517</a> (Dead) (ESSB 5466)	Transit-oriented development	Promoting transit-oriented development.	H Housing	Reed	
<a href="#">HB 1553</a> (Dead)	Batteries/environment	Providing for responsible environmental management of batteries.	H Env & Energy	Street	Support
<a href="#">2SHB 1586</a> (Dead)	Vehicular pursuits work grp.	Requiring the criminal justice training commission to establish a work group and grant program related to vehicular pursuits.	H Rules X	Goodman	
<a href="#">HB 1611</a> (Dead)	Local government permitting	Concerning local government permitting.	H Finance	Reed	Oppose
<a href="#">2SHB 1628</a> (Dead)	Real estate excise tax	Increasing the supply of affordable housing by modifying the state and local real estate excise tax.	H Rules X	Chopp	
<a href="#">HB 1670</a> (Dead)	Property tax limit factor	Raising the limit factor for property taxes.	H Rules X	Ormsby	Support
<a href="#">HB 1900</a> (Dead)	Recycling rates	Implementing strategies to achieve higher recycling rates within Washington's	H Env & Energy	Fey	

		existing solid waste management system.			
<a href="#">ESHB 1932</a> (Dead)	Even-numbered year elections	Shifting general elections for local governments to even-numbered years to increase voter participation.	H Rules 3C	Gregerson	
<a href="#">2SHB 2049</a> (Dead) (SB 6005)	Solid waste management	Improving Washington's solid waste management outcomes.	H Rules X	Berry	Support
<a href="#">SHB 2144</a> (Dead)	Beverage deposit return prg.	Providing for a deposit return program for qualifying beverage containers to be implemented by a distributor responsibility organization.	H Rules X	Stonier	
<a href="#">E2SHB 2160</a> (Dead) (SB 6024)	Housing development	Promoting community and transit-oriented housing development.	H Rules 3C	Reed	
<a href="#">HB 2211</a> (Dead) (SB 6076)	Criminal justice local tax	Granting local taxing authority to fund criminal justice.	H Local Govt	Stearns	
<a href="#">HB 2219</a> (Dead)	Affordable housing/tax ex.	Providing tax relief for nonprofit development of affordable housing.	H Finance	Hackney	
<a href="#">HB 2231</a> (Dead)	Law enforcement funding	Incentivizing cities and counties to attract and retain commissioned law enforcement officers.	H Local Govt	Walén	Support
<a href="#">E2SHB 2245</a> (Dead)	Co-response services	Establishing co-response services and training as an essential component of the crisis care continuum.	H Rules 3C	Bronoske	Support
<a href="#">SHB 2252</a> (Dead)	Small businesses/residential	Allowing small business establishments in residential zones.	H Rules 3C	Klicker	Oppose



<a href="#">SHB 2276</a> (Dead) (SB 6191)	Housing/taxes	Increasing the supply of affordable and workforce housing.	H Rules R	Berg	
<a href="#">HB 2307</a> (Dead)	Public records reviews	Limiting vexatious claims by modifying administrative and judicial review processes for public records requests and responses.	H State Govt & T	Schmick	
<a href="#">HB 2420</a> (Dead)	Law enforcement training	Concerning law enforcement training.	H Community Safe	Donaghy	
<a href="#">ESHB 2474</a> (Dead)	Transitional housing siting	Concerning compliance with siting requirements for transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, indoor emergency shelters, and indoor emergency housing.	H Rules 3C	Peterson	
<a href="#">SB 5059</a> (Dead)	Prejudgment interest	Concerning prejudgment interest.	S Ways & Means	Kuderer	
<a href="#">SSB 5154</a> (Dead) (2SHB 1131)	Solid waste management	Improving Washington's solid waste management outcomes.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes	Support
<a href="#">SSB 5190</a> (Dead) (E2SHB 1110)	Middle housing	Increasing middle housing in areas traditionally dedicated to single-family detached housing.	S Ways & Means	Trudeau	
<a href="#">SSB 5235</a> (Dead) (HB 1276)	Accessory dwelling units	Concerning accessory dwelling units.	S Rules X	Shewmake	
<a href="#">SSB 5303</a> (Dead)	Public works trust account	Creating the public works assistance revolving account.	S Rules X	Mullet	Support
<a href="#">SSB 5361</a> (Dead) (HB 1446)	Law enf. officers/increase	Incentivizing cities and counties to increase employment of commissioned law enforcement officers.	S Ways & Means	Holy	Support
<a href="#">SSB 5366</a> (Dead)	Utility shutoffs/heat	Preventing utility shutoffs for	S Rules X	Nguyen	

(ESHB 1329)		nonpayment during extreme heat.			
<a href="#">SB 5418</a> (Dead)	Definition of public work	Expanding the definition of public work.	S State Govt & E	Conway	
<a href="#">SB 5456</a> (Dead) (SHB 1351)	Minimum parking requirements	Prohibiting the imposition of minimum parking requirements except under certain circumstances.	S Loc Gov, Land	Frame	Oppose
<a href="#">ESSB 5466</a> (Dead) (HB 1517)	Transit-oriented development	Promoting transit-oriented development.	S Rules X	Liias	Concerns
<a href="#">SB 5467</a> (Dead) (HB 1613)	Controlled sub. possession	Encouraging treatment for possession of certain counterfeit drugs or controlled substances.	S Law & Justice	Salomon	
<a href="#">SSB 5533</a> (Dead)	Model vehicle pursuit policy	Concerning the creation of a model vehicle pursuit policy.	S Ways & Means	Lovick	
<a href="#">SB 5568</a> (Dead)	Liquor revenue/local gov.	Restoring liquor sales revenue distributions to local governments.	S Ways & Means	Wagoner	
<a href="#">SSB 5609</a> (Dead)	Housing approval	Establishing housing approval requirements that will eliminate Washington's housing shortage.	S Ways & Means	Braun	
<a href="#">SB 5618</a> (Dead)	Local property tax limit	Increasing the local property tax revenue growth limit.	S Loc Gov, Land	Kuderer	Support
<a href="#">SSB 5770</a> (Dead)	Property tax	Providing state and local property tax reform.	S Rules X	Pedersen	Support
<a href="#">SSB 5901</a> (Dead) (ESHB 1998)	Co-living housing	Concerning co-living housing.	S Rules X	Salomon	
<a href="#">SB 5959</a> (Dead) (ESHB 2384)	Traffic safety cameras	Concerning automated traffic safety cameras.	S Transportation	Liias	Support

<a href="#">SB 6005</a> (Dead) (2SHB 2049)	Solid waste management	Improving Washington's solid waste management outcomes.	S Environment, E	Lovelett	Support
<a href="#">SB 6024</a> (Dead) (E2SHB 2160)	Housing development	Promoting community and transit-oriented housing development.	S Loc Gov, Land	Trudeau	
<a href="#">SB 6076</a> (Dead) (HB 2211)	Criminal justice local tax	Granting local taxing authority to fund criminal justice.	S Ways & Means	Keiser	
<a href="#">SSB 6180</a> (Dead) (E2SHB 2301)	Waste material management	Improving the outcomes associated with waste material management systems, including products affecting organic material management systems.	S Ways & Means	Lovick	
<a href="#">SB 6191</a> (Dead) (SHB 2276)	Housing/taxes	Increasing the supply of affordable and workforce housing.	S Ways & Means	Frame	Support
<a href="#">SB 6235</a> (Dead)	Criminal justice assistance	Concerning the city and county criminal justice assistance accounts.	S Ways & Means	Wilson	
<a href="#">SB 6242</a> (Dead)	Law enforcement training	Concerning law enforcement training.	S Rules 3	Mullet	Support
<a href="#">SB 6272</a> (Dead)	Cannabis excise tax revenue	Dedicating the state share of cannabis excise tax revenue to counties and cities.	S Ways & Means	Mullet	