

2024 End of Session Report

The Voice of
Washington
Counties



2024 Legislative Session Overview

January 8th marked the start of the second half of the 2023-24 biennial legislative session. The short, 60-day session included the passage of supplemental state Operating, Capital, and Transportation budgets and numerous legislative proposals.

Even though this year was a short session, the legislature grappled with several significant issues. Legislative proposals submitted for consideration included several gun control bills, Climate Commitment Act reforms, rent control proposals, a task force to discuss the benefits and risks of artificial intelligence, and strategies for addressing the fentanyl crisis throughout the state including in schools and on tribal lands. Some of the most significant issues for counties included bills proposing changes to indigent defense requirements and funding, public records, environmental justice, housing, prejudgment interest, and waste management.

Also taking center stage this session were six controversial initiatives regarding modifying police vehicular pursuits, repealing the Climate Commitment Act, repealing the state’s long-term care insurance program, repealing the capital gains tax, prohibiting an income tax, and parental rights in public education. The legislature faced three options: adopt the initiatives, pass an alternative, or do nothing.

If the legislature had adopted the initiatives, they would have become law. If they had passed an alternative, then the alternative and the initiative would have moved forward to a vote of the people in November. If they chose to do nothing, the people would vote on the initiatives in November.

Ultimately, the legislature adopted Initiative 2113 concerning police vehicular pursuits, Initiative 2111 prohibiting the state and local governments from imposing an income tax, and Initiative 2081 concerning parental rights in public schools.

The 2024 session was also a precursor to a major election season with all members of the House up for election, half of the Senate, and every major statewide office, including the Governor. The current incumbents in several key offices are not seeking re-election, including the Governor, Attorney General, Insurance Commissioner, and Public Lands Commissioner. Additionally, two Congressional seats will be open in November.

As expected, the various open seats have attracted the legislature’s attention, with several members in both chambers having already announced their intentions to seek a different office. Of course, that will create other vacancies needing to be filled and other members jockeying for positions.

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County Legislative Priorities

At the end of the 2023 session, WSAC members found themselves in a welcome but unusual situation, having accomplished all four of their adopted legislative priorities. The Legislative Steering Committee met in the fall and considered adopting additional priorities for 2024. Ultimately, the committee opted to forgo additional priorities. Instead, it chose to concentrate its efforts on increasing legislative awareness and understanding of public defense and behavioral health issues. The committee also adopted positions on specific issues anticipated to be considered during the 2024 session.



Equal Access to Justice – the Public Defense System

The absence of state revenue for such an obvious state mandate delegated to counties leaves counties with no option but to cut from other public health and safety services provided to our shared communities. Counties support increased state funding for trial court public defense.

OUTCOMES

HB 2202 would have created a state indigent defense and law enforcement assistance account in the state treasury. The revenues would be distributed to local governments as financial assistance to support law enforcement and public defense services. (No hearing)

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **FAILED**

2SSB 5780 creates a law student rural defense program via the Office of Public Defense (OPD) and a law student rural prosecution program via the CJTC. It also expands the criminal defense and prosecution training capacity at OPD and CJTC.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

SB 5781 would have created a law student rural defense program via OPD.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **FAILED**

SB 5782 would have required a study of the indigent defense system by the 6th Amendment Center. (No hearing)

WSAC Position: **NEUTRAL** Outcome: **FAILED**

SB 6142 would have required counties to provide equal amounts of funding to both prosecutors and defense attorneys. Any cost increases for public defense costs above expenditures on the bill's effective date would be paid out of the State general fund. (No hearing)

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **FAILED**

SB 5773 would have provided cities and counties money for public defense, ramping up to 50% state funding by 2028. (No hearing)

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **FAILED**



Taking on the Behavioral Health Crisis

Counties are on the front line of Washington's behavioral health crisis. Our state has a shortage of mental health providers and a high demand for treatment. Counties need help to deliver what is needed most by some of our most vulnerable residents.

OUTCOME

1115 Waiver - Counties supported an effort to ensure that the legislature approved implementing the 1115 waiver for up to 90 days, rather than the previously approved 30 days, for Medicaid benefits in detention facilities. This approval was successfully included in the state's final budget.

County Supported Legislative Action



County Revenue Enhancement & Flexibility

Counties support policies to increase and diversify county revenues and local flexibility in resource utilization. Statewide policies to eliminate or exempt fees and taxes should not impact local revenues.

OUTCOMES

SB 5770 would have replaced the current 1% annual property tax growth cap with a new limit based on annual inflation, plus any banked inflation balance, not to exceed 3%. This bill also removed the non-supplant language that applies to counties with a population of 1.5 million or more in the existing statute.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT**

Outcome: **FAILED**



Investments in Fish Barrier Removal

Counties need financial assistance to advance goals for salmon recovery by replacing fish barriers.

OUTCOMES

An additional **\$25 million** supplemental State Capital Budget appropriation for the Salmon Recovery Funding Board. If the Climate Commitment Act is repealed, the appropriation is null and void.

An additional **\$22 million** supplemental State Capital Budget appropriation for the Brian Abbott Fish Barrier Removal Board project list. If the Climate Commitment Act is repealed, the appropriation is null and void.



Housing

Counties support state investment in infrastructure that supports housing development and resources to assist local government in streamlining permitting systems and processes.

OUTCOMES

None.



Study to Assess Septage Treatment Capacity

Counties support one-time funding to study septage treatment capacity.

OUTCOMES

\$250 thousand is appropriated in the supplemental State Capital Budget for WSALPHO to conduct a statewide septage treatment assessment and capacity study.



Broadband

Counties need funding to support local project planning, business development services, and stakeholder and partner engagement for broadband.

OUTCOMES

\$1.5 million is provided in the supplemental State Operating Budget for Commerce to provide technical assistance to grantees of federal Broadband Equity Access and Deployment (BEAD) grant funding.



Public Records Act Reforms

Counties support working with stakeholders to reduce abusive public records requests and litigation.

OUTCOMES

HB 2037 would have protected local governments from vexatious lawsuits associated with public records requests, providing more opportunities to correct mistakes and fully provide records while discouraging litigation and legal fees.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT**

Outcome: **FAILED**



Fully Fund All New County Responsibilities and Stabilize Existing Support

Counties support state action, ensuring adequate resources for all new and existing requirements resulting from legislation.

OUTCOMES

Unfortunately, bills WSAC considers as unfunded mandates were passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor. They include:

HB 1998 requires counties to update their development regulations to allow co-living housing units. **County costs: \$672 thousand.**

SB 6015 requires counties to update their development regulations to meet new statewide limitations on residential off-street parking requirements. **County costs: \$840 thousand.**



Additional Corrections Officer Training Classes

Counties supported the Criminal Justice Training Commission's request to add two additional corrections officer academy (COA) classes in FY 24 and four additional classes in FY 25, and thereafter.

OUTCOMES

The supplemental State Operating Budget includes funding for one additional COA class in FY 24 and nine additional COA classes in FY 25.

BILL OUTCOMES & BUDGET

General Government



Tort Liability & Risk Management

SB 5059 would have applied prejudgment interest to tort judgments, substantially impacting county risk pools and insurance availability.

WSAC Position: **OPPOSE** Outcome: **FAILED**

HB 1445 would have authorized the Attorney General to investigate and sue local agencies over alleged law enforcement legal violations.

WSAC Position: **OPPOSE** Outcome: **FAILED**

HB 1025 would have applied vicarious liability to local agencies for police misconduct.

WSAC Position: **OPPOSE** Outcome: **FAILED**



Elections

SB 6156/HB 2250 would have implemented a system for ranked-choice voting.

WSAC Position: **CONCERNS** Outcome: **FAILED**

HB 1932 would have allowed some elections to be moved to even-numbered years.

WSAC Position: **CONCERNS** Outcome: **FAILED**

Administration

HB 1870 assists local communities with technical assistance and matching funds in developing applications for federal funding.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**



Taxes

HB 1818 exempts the sale or transfer of designated forestland to a governmental entity if the land is managed for commercial timber harvest from the designated forestland compensating tax.

WSAC Position: **NEUTRAL** Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 2276 would have added an additional tax to the sale of real estate over \$3 million. It also decreased the tax rate for property sales under \$750,000.

WSAC Position: **NEUTRAL** Outcome: **FAILED**

SB 5770 would have replaced the current 1% annual property tax growth limit with a new annual limit based on inflation, not to exceed 3%.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **FAILED**



Public Works Procurement

SB 6040 requires the Capital Projects Advisory Review Board to review how well prompt pay provisions are working for small businesses, particularly women and minority-owned businesses, potential improvements that could be considered, and the potential impacts on the industry any recommendations might have.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

SB 5133 would have added to apprenticeship utilization criteria contractors must meet to qualify as responsive bidders on public works projects.

WSAC Position: **CONCERNS** Outcome: **FAILED**



Employment & Labor

SB 5793 will expand the availability and use of sick leave for employees under certain circumstances.

WSAC Position: **CONCERNS**

Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 1983 would have allowed striking workers to receive unemployment benefits.

WSAC Position: **CONCERNS**

Outcome: **FAILED**



Budget Highlights

\$24 million for grants to adapt to climate change, increase energy efficiency, and develop the advanced workforce of the future.

\$50 million for grants to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in vulnerable and overburdened communities.

\$45 million for clean building performance grants for tier 1 covered buildings and public buildings.

\$4 million for grants for energy performance audits.

\$24 million for the state's share of election costs.

\$5 million for assistance in accessing federal tax incentives and grants.

BILL OUTCOMES & BUDGET

Transportation & Infrastructure



Transportation & Infrastructure

HB 2384 expands local authority to utilize automated traffic safety cameras.

WSACE position: **SUPPORT**

Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 2451 would have limited the amount counties can increase impact fees to the Consumer Price Index, impeding our ability to pay for Capital Facilities Plan projects.

WSACE position: **OPPOSED**

Outcome: **FAILED**

SB 6285 would have arbitrarily capped the amount of impact fees paid for any one project at 50% and included a new requirement that fees be spent within five years instead of ten.

WSACE position: **OPPOSED**

Outcome: **FAILED**

HB 2051 aimed to reduce emissions from small off-road engines.

WSACE position: **CONCERNS**

Outcome: **FAILED**



Budget Highlights:

New language extending the Federal Fund Exchange Pilot Program through the 2025-27 biennium.

New language adjusting the County Road Administration Board's budget allows for the hire of a Federal Fund Facilitator position.

\$27.2 million additional for Safe Routes to Schools grants.

\$18.5 million additional for Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety grants.

\$1.5 million from the State General Fund for Commerce to provide technical assistance to grantees of federal Broadband Equity Access and Deployment grants.

\$375 thousand for the Joint Transportation Committee to contract with the Municipal Research and Services Center to convene a project delivery streamlining work group to review streamlining options and recommend practices that support expedited project delivery.

\$150 thousand for WSDOT Local Programs to fund an environmental liaison position within the multiagency permit program.

Housing



Housing

HB 2126/SB 6029 would have authorized counties to allow detached accessory dwelling units outside urban growth areas.

WSAC position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **FAILED**

SB 5334 would have allowed counties to levy a new local option excise tax on short-term rentals to be used for affordable housing development and homelessness alleviation.

WSAC position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **FAILED**

SB 6015 implements restrictions on how local governments can regulate off-street parking for residential development.

WSAC position: **NEUTRAL** Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 1998 requires counties to allow co-living housing development on any residential lot zoned for multifamily housing of at least six units per lot.

WSAC position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

SB 6173 expanded eligible uses of the existing local option sales tax for affordable housing to include projects serving up to 80% AMI if the project is developing units for owner occupancy.

WSAC position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 1987 clarifies that funds from the rural counties sales and use tax for public facilities (.09 tax) can be used for affordable workforce housing that is not publicly owned.

WSAC position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 2464 would have allowed counties to site new mobile and manufactured home communities outside urban growth areas. It would have also required counties to allow the siting of new or used manufactured or mobile homes or park model trailers on any open lot within an existing park unless it violates health and safety standards.

WSAC position: **OPPOSED** Outcome: **FAILED**

Budget Highlights

\$600 thousand for Commerce to provide technical assistance in planning for and siting supportive and emergency housing services.

\$180.663 million for the new construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of affordable housing projects for low-income and special needs populations.

\$100 million for the Apple Health and Homes rapid permanent supportive housing program.

\$20 million to acquire, renovate, and prepare real property for rapid conversion into enhanced emergency shelters, permanent supportive housing, youth housing, tiny homes, or shelters.

\$34 million to backfill the shortfall in document recording fees.

\$44 million for affordable housing for low-income people with intellectual or developmental disabilities.

\$25 million for affordable housing preservation projects.

\$60 million to develop home ownership projects that are affordable for first-time low-income households.

\$4 million in increased funding for long-term rental subsidies for those with a mental health or substance use disorder (SUD).

\$23.688 million for housing assistance, with priority given to those with a mental health disorder, SUD, or other complex conditions.

\$150 million for public and private electric utility bill credits for moderate and low-income families.

Natural Resources, Environment, & Land Use



Growth Management

SB 6140 allows increased flexibility for certain kinds of commercial retail and services in certain areas designated as limited areas of more intensive rural development under the state’s Growth Management Act.

WSAC position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

SB 6143 would have required the Department of Commerce to consult with the Department of Fish and Wildlife in adopting conservation and restoration guidelines for preserving and enhancing anadromous fisheries. Counties would have been required to implement the guidelines in their critical area protection regulations.

WSAC position: **OPPOSE** Outcome: **FAILED**

SB 6120 delays requirements in RCW 19.27.560 to implement certain sections of the International Wildland Urban Interface Code until the Department of Natural Resources creates a statewide wildfire hazard map and a base-level wildfire risk map for each county.

WSAC position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 2113 would have required counties to submit any changes and updates to their local housing development regulations to the Department of Commerce for approval before enactment.

WSAC position: **OPPOSED** Outcome: **FAILED**

HB 2296 extends the mandatory periodic update for county comprehensive land use plans deadline by six months for 2025 updates.

WSAC position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

SB 5834 authorizes counties to adjust urban growth area boundaries annually if the overall size and development capacity isn’t expanded.

WSAC position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 2070/SB 5990 would have expanded the State Environmental Policy Act review process to include a separate checklist and findings for considering environmental justice impacts.

WSAC position: **CONCERNS** Outcome: **FAILED**



Water

HB 2105 would have replaced the “overriding consideration of public interest” exemption for issuing new water rights in basins with unmet minimum instream flows with a new exemption based on mitigation measures.

WSAC position: **NEUTRAL** Outcome: **FAILED**

SB 5517 would have implemented certain recommendations from the joint legislative task force on water mitigation, including authorizing out-of-kind mitigation for new water rights under certain circumstances.

WSAC position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **FAILED**



Solid Waste Management

HB 2049/SB 6005 would have created an extended producer responsibility program for paper and packaging products.

WSAC position: **CONCERNS** Outcome: **FAILED**

HB 2144 would have created a deposit return program for qualifying beverage containers.

WSAC position: **NEUTRAL** Outcome: **FAILED**

HB 2207 changes the status of littering to a civil infraction and imposes significant infraction costs:

WSAC position: **NEUTRAL** Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 2301 implements strategies for diverting organic material and decreasing food waste through sustainable food management policies and makes changes to the organic materials management requirements in RCW 70A.205.

WSAC position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

💰 Budget Highlights

Text changes to the Water Banking Pilot Program, increasing the grant limits and expanding eligibility for certain counties.

\$15 million for replacing encumbered State Forestlands and conserving structurally complex, carbon-dense forested state trust lands in certain counties.

An additional \$10 million for assisting local governments in meeting obligations for adding climate change considerations to local comprehensive land use plans.

\$250 thousand for the Department of Commerce to convene a task force to recommend strategies for integrating special purpose districts into the Growth Management Act planning process.

\$2 million for the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to reduce severe wildfire risk on WDFW-owned lands.



Public Health



Public Health

SB 5983 allows for medical assistants to provide syphilis treatment under telemedicine supervision and expands access to expedited partner therapy – both important strategies to reduce the burden of STIs in our state. **This was a WSALPHO-sponsored bill.**

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

SB 6110 would have provided important updates to local child fatality review statutes. These reviews are used to identify community strategies that can prevent further death and injury for our youth. Updates would have included increasing the youth age to 19 years, aligning privacy and confidentiality to national standards, and emphasizing coordination between local and state agencies. **This was a WSALPHO-sponsored bill.**

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **FAILED**

SB 6095 authorizes the Secretary of Health to issue a prescription standing order to control, treat, or mitigate a public health disease or threat. Under this new policy, a local health officer’s standing orders would not be pre-empted, and the Secretary must consult local health officers before issuing any standing order.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

SB 5940 creates a medical assistant-emergency medical technician certification. This change would allow EMTs to continue to provide certain types of medical care once they reach a hospital with a patient. For rural hospitals struggling to fill staff positions, this is a creative solution to help fill gaps.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 1608 provides a statewide standing order for school districts to be able to purchase and maintain a supply of epinephrine injectors (epi-pens) for schools and school nurses. This reduces the cost and increases critical medicine’s presence in a severe allergic reaction or similar life-threatening event.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

Budget Highlights

\$750 thousand to the State Board of Health to convene an advisory group of school and public health partners to assess current school environmental health rules and identify critical rule updates.

\$1.5 million for the Emergency Rapid Response Program, providing immediate community relief grants in response to natural and manmade disasters.

\$1.5 million to implement an extreme weather event community grant program.

\$724 thousand for the State Military Department to continue support for current response and recovery efforts.

\$1 million to create the Clean Water Rapid Response Program that supports drinking water testing and emergency water supplies, focusing on overburdened and vulnerable communities facing threats to safe drinking water.

\$5.05 million for PFAS treatment and mitigation in wells and water supply systems.

\$304 thousand is provided to implement environmental justice projects in communities in existing health equity zones.

\$500 thousand to expand the school-based health center program to an additional five schools.

\$2.1 million capital investments to improve facilities for eight existing school health centers.

Opioid Response



Opioid Response

HB 1956 and SB 5906 direct the Department of Health to develop and implement a statewide drug overdose campaign; HB 1956 further directs OSPI to include substance use prevention materials for school and classroom use and include opioid education as part of middle and high school health curriculum. SB 5906 also requires DOH to conduct a feasibility study for an opioid overdose prevention hotline.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

SB 5804 requires that all school districts, regardless of student population, obtain and maintain opioid reversal medication in each of its schools.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 2112 requires all higher education institutions to provide opioid and fentanyl prevention to its students, make naloxone and fentanyl test strips available to students, and require training on administering naloxone to residence hall staff.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 2396 requires the DOH to compile resources related to decontaminating vehicles from fentanyl and other synthetic opioids and requires jails to provide information about the availability of substance use disorder treatment to persons being released from jail.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**



Budget Highlights

Over \$21 million for enhanced and expanded opioid treatment, including rapid methadone treatment in healthcare, long-acting MOU, MOUD in jails, mobile treatment pilots, the Opioid Recovery and Care Center, and Capital Budget treatment expansion grants.

\$6 million for increased naloxone access, including dedicated stockpiles for first responders like EMT and fire departments and larger state distribution programs.

\$3.7 million is provided to fund **five local pilot programs** to provide medical, behavioral health, and SUD assessments for people living in homeless encampments.

\$3 million to add five more health engagement hubs by the end of 2027. Hubs are an all-in-one model of care where adults who use drugs can access medical, harm reduction, social services, and other referrals.

\$900 thousand for the HealthCare Authority to pilot 20 public health vending machines in jails, behavioral health organizations, local health departments, and harm reduction programs. Machines will contain naloxone, fentanyl test strips, and other public health supplies.

\$3.4 million to school districts, community organizations, local health jurisdictions, and other behavioral health agencies to implement opioid prevention and harm reduction education.

\$5.3 million for drug awareness, prevention, and education campaigns, emphasizing opioids and fentanyl. \$2.75 million of this is dedicated to local health jurisdictions, including developing and implementing a model prevention toolkit.

Public Safety & Human Services



Resentencing

HB 1396: Required the sentencing court to impose a maximum term of life imprisonment and a minimum term of total confinement of no less than 25 years for Aggravated Murder in the first degree if the offense was committed at age 18 to 20 and certain mitigating factors of youthfulness apply, or to impose life imprisonment without parole instead if those factors do not apply. It also required resentencing for anyone sentenced before May 1, 2024, to life imprisonment without parole for an offense between 18 and 20.

WSAC Position: **OPPOSE** Outcome: **FAILED**

2SHB 2001: Established a process for certain persons convicted of a felony to petition the sentencing court to modify the original sentence upon meeting specific eligibility criteria, among other things. This would have required counties to conduct resentencing hearings.

WSAC Position: **OPPOSE** Outcome: **FAILED**

E2SHB 2065: Allowed a person sentenced for an offense committed before July 23, 2023, whose offender score was increased due to juvenile adjudications which are not scorable under current law to petition for a resentencing hearing if the person is currently incarcerated in total confinement and other restrictions apply.

WSAC Position: **OPPOSE** Outcome: **FAILED**

SB 6063: Required resentencing hearings for persistent offenders with an underlying conviction for a most serious offense committed before the person turned 18.

WSAC Position: **OPPOSE** Outcome: **FAILED**



Other

SHB 1916: Provides that for purposes of funding, a child is considered to have received Early Support for Infants and Toddlers (ESIT) services if the child received services within the same month as the monthly county day, rather than the month prior. It requires the monthly count day for ESIT enrollment to fall on the last business day of the month.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

HB 1925: Required the Washington Department of Veterans Affairs (WDVA) to provide information to recently discharged veterans about benefits, services, and resources available to them in each county. Expanded county eligibility for the WDVA Veterans Service Officer Program.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **FAILED**

HB 2211: Provided a county legislative authority until January 1, 2027, to impose a criminal justice sales and use tax without voter approval. Provided a city within a county that has not imposed the sales and use tax at the full rate by July 1, 2024, until January 1, 2027, to legislatively impose the remainder of the tax up to the full rate. Added co-responder and diversion treatment services to the definition of criminal justice purposes for which a second sales and use tax could be used.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **FAILED**

SB 6079: Allows the records of a person confined in a juvenile detention facility to be made available to managed care organizations and behavioral health administrative services organizations for care coordination activities.

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **PASSED**

SB6242: Removed the requirement that law enforcement agencies reimburse the CJTC for 25 percent of training costs. (FUNDING PROVIDED IN BUDGET ANYWAY)

WSAC Position: **SUPPORT** Outcome: **FAILED**



Additional Corrections Officer Training Classes

Counties supported the Criminal Justice Training Commission's (CJTC) request to add two additional corrections officer academy (COA) classes in FY24 and four additional classes in FY25, and thereafter. As of January 2024, there were 237 corrections officers on the waitlist to get into the COA with a wait time of 12-24 months.

County jails are facing correction officer recruitment and retention difficulties. Exacerbating this issue is that once hired, corrections officers cannot complete the required COA courses within the mandated period. So, even if a county can hire a corrections officer, they must wait a minimum of up to 12 months, unless otherwise waived by CJTC, before that person is trained and able to work. Based on the CJTC's estimates, it needs a total of 13 COA classes to alleviate the waitlist completely and 7 COA classes to simply keep up with the applications it receives.

WSAC commenced a lobbying effort to request classes sufficient to totally eliminate the current waitlist – one additional class in FY24 and nine additional classes in FY25 – rather than merely the two classes in FY24 and four additional classes in FY25. Ultimately, the final conference budget included one additional COA class in FY24 and nine additional COA classes in FY25.

Budget Highlights

\$484 thousand in FY24 and \$1.169 million in FY25 for funding to provide 1 additional COA class at the CJTC in FY24 and 9 additional COA classes in FY25.

\$1.747 million is provided for (1) defense and prosecutor internships with monthly compensation and housing stipends in addition to partial reimbursement for the supervising attorney in underserved and rural areas and (2) defense and prosecutor training in support of 2SSB 5780.

\$270 thousand for a study to examine jail rates to recover local government costs of housing individuals under the Department of Corrections jurisdiction who have violated conditions of supervision.

\$4.446 million for the State to cover the previously required local government portion of the training costs for basic law enforcement academy (BLEA).

The Washington State Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA) is directed to submit a forecast of the caseload of individuals anticipated to utilize supported employment and community inclusion services to inform operating budget development for the 25-27 fiscal biennium and other data.

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Legislative Steering Committee

The Legislative Steering Committee (LSC) is responsible for preparing and recommending a proposed legislative agenda for the review and approval of the active WSAC members. The LSC monitors the events of each legislative session and is empowered to adopt policy relating to legislation, executive branch policies and operation, and the activities of other organizations and associations.



39 counties involved

Kate Dean,
Co-Chair
Jefferson County
Commissioner

Kevin Overbay,
Co-Chair
Chelan County
Commissioner

LSC Roster

- Dan Blankenship**
Adams County
- Chris Seubert**
Asotin County
- Michael Alvarez**
Benton County
- Kevin Overbay**
Chelan County
- Mark Ozias**
Clallam County
- Michelle Belkot**
Clark County
- Glen Yung**
Clark County Alternate
- Marty Hall**
Columbia County
- Richard Dahl**
Cowlitz County
- Dan Sutton**
Douglas County

- Brian Dandel**
Ferry County
- Jim Nelson**
Garfield County
- Danny Stone**
Grant County
- Jill Warne**
Grays Harbor County
- Janet St. Clair**
Island County
- Kate Dean**
Jefferson County
- Christine Rolfes**
Kitsap County
- Laura Osiadacz**
Kittitas County
- Jacob Anderson**
Klickitat County
- Sean Swope**
Lewis County

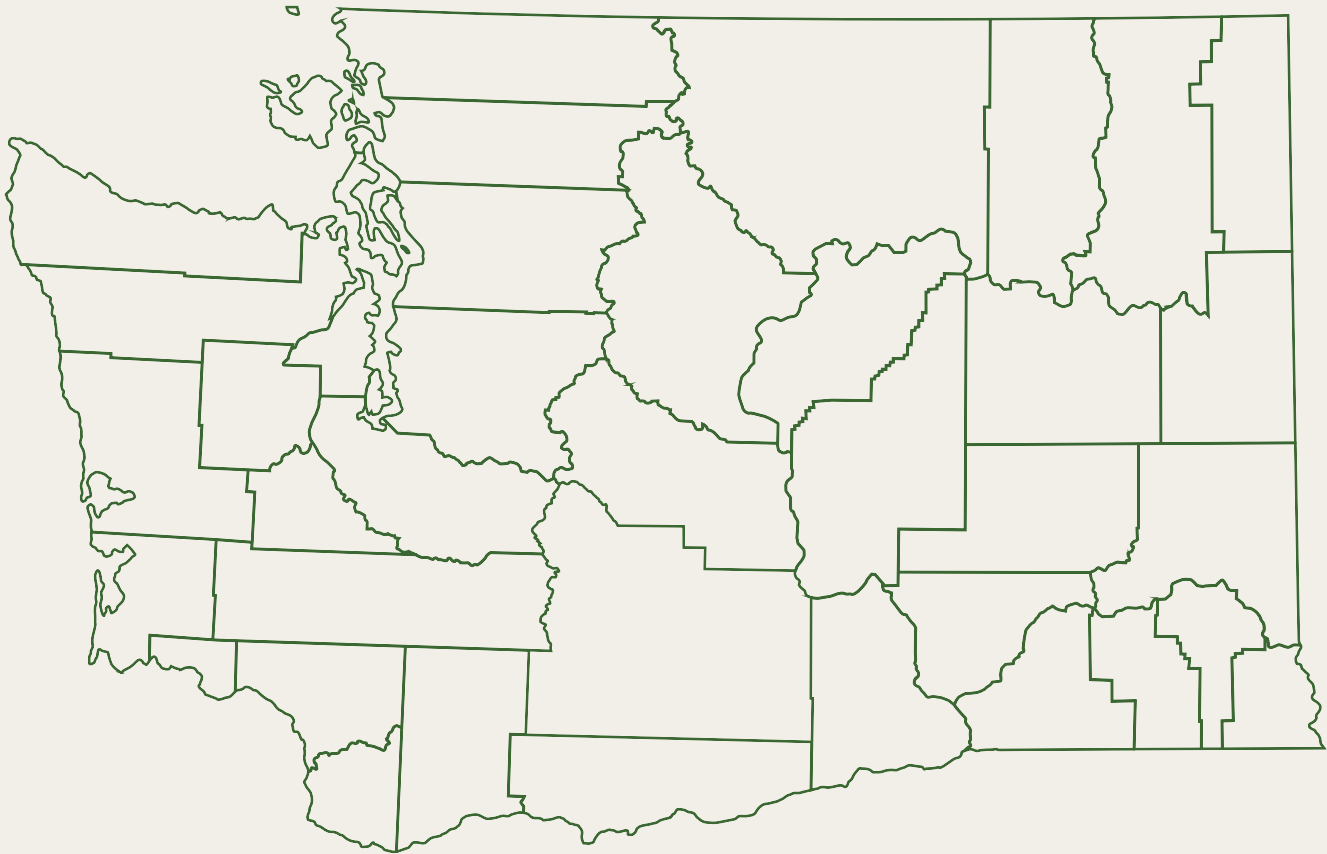
- Scott Hutsell**
Lincoln County
- Sharon Trask**
Mason County
- Chris Branch**
Okanogan County
- Lisa Olsen**
Pacific County
- John Gentle**
Pend Oreille County
- Ryan Mello**
Pierce County Council
- Jani Hitchen**
Pierce County Council
Alternate
- Bruce Dammeier**
Pierce County Executive
- Paul Herrera**
Pierce County Executive
Alternate

- Christine Minney**
San Juan County
- Lisa Janicki**
Skagit County
- Richard Mahar**
Skamania County
- Megan Dunn**
Snohomish County
Council
- Jared Mead**
Snohomish County
Executive Alternate
- Al French**
Spokane County
- Wes McCart**
Stevens County
- Wayne Fournier**
Thurston County

- Lee Tischer**
Wahkiakum County
- Gunner Fulmer**
Walla Walla County
- Kaylee Galloway**
Whatcom County
Council
- Jon Scanlon**
Whatcom County
Council Alternate
- Satpal Sidhu**
Whatcom County
Executive
- Art Swannack**
Whitman County
- Amanda McKinney**
Yakima County



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