



## WEEKLY REPORT TO THE CITY COUNCIL

September 26, 2024

Members of the City Council  
City of Tacoma, Washington

**Dear Mayor and Council Members:**

### ITEMS OF INTEREST

1. Council Member Walker provides the attached **Council Action Memorandum** for a **Council Contingency Fund expenditure of \$10,000 to sponsor the Alchemy Skateboarding Expansion Project and Youth Access Fund.**
2. Council Member Sadalge provides the attached **Council Action Memorandum** for a **Council Contingency Fund expenditure of \$5,000 to support the Historic McKinley District Halloween Parade.**
3. Council Member Diaz provides the attached **Council Action Memorandum** for a **Council Contingency Fund expenditure of \$35,000 for a Pride-themed Decorative Crosswalk.** *[Please note that this item will be on October 8, 2024, City Council Agenda].*
4. Tacoma Police Acting Chief Paul Junger provides **the Tacoma Police Department's Implementation and Evaluation of Gun Crime Technology: Smart Policing Initiative Action Plan.**
5. **The Tacoma Permit Advisory Group** provides the attached memorandum to the Mayor and City Council **addressing their concerns with the Home in Tacoma Project – Phase 2 implementation.**
6. Tacoma Police Acting Chief Paul Junger provides the attached **Weekly Crime Report.**
7. Please see the attached City of Tacoma **Weekly Meeting Schedule.**
8. City-funded Temporary and Emergency Shelter Performance: **The City posts weekly information about its Temporary and Emergency Shelter locations including current census, number of available beds, and exits to housing.** Updates are reported weekly, and this information can be found at:  
[mailto:https://cityoftacoma.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server\\_6/File/NCS/weeklydataupdate.pdf](mailto:https://cityoftacoma.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_6/File/NCS/weeklydataupdate.pdf)

9. **Encampment Outreach:** The City's Homeless Engagement and Alternatives Liaison (HEAL) Team (formerly the Homeless Outreach Team) performs encampment outreach throughout the week to provide individuals opportunities to connect to shelter, behavioral health, substance use and employment services. **For the week of September 16 - 20, 2024, staff visited 14 locations. This resulted in 32 contacts by the HEAL Team (18 new, and 14 repeat). Five individuals were placed in shelter.**

### **STUDY SESSION / WORK SESSION**

10. **The City Council Study Session of Tuesday, October 1, 2024, will be conducted as a hybrid meeting.** This meeting can be attended in-person at the Tacoma Municipal Building, Council Chambers, located at 747 Market Street on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor or be heard by dialing (253) 215 – 8782 or through Zoom at: [www.zoom.us/j/89496171192](https://www.zoom.us/j/89496171192) and entering the meeting ID 894 9617 1192; passcode 89659 when prompted. This meeting will be broadcast on TV Tacoma and Facebook.

Discussion items will include: (1) **Proposed 2025 – 2026 Biennial Operating Budget;** (2) **2025 State Legislative Agenda;** (3) **Other Items of Interest;** (4) **Committee Reports;** (5) **Agenda Review and City Manager's Weekly Report.**

On our first agenda item, City Manager Pauli and staff from the Office of Management and Budget will present the **proposed 2025 – 2026 Biennial Operating Budget.**

On our second agenda item, staff from the Government Relations Office will discuss the **2025 State legislative agenda.**

11. The updated **Tentative City Council Forecast and Consolidated Standing Committee Calendar** are attached for your information.

### **MARK YOUR CALENDARS**

12. There are no events at this time:

Sincerely,  
Elizabeth Pauli



EAP:ram

City Manager



**TO:** Elizabeth Pauli, City Manager  
**FROM:** Council Member Kristina Walker and Policy Analyst Christina Caan  
**COPY:** City Council and City Clerk  
**SUBJECT:** **Resolution – Allocating \$10,000 in Contingency Funds to sponsor the Alchemy Skateboarding expansion project and youth access fund – October 1, 2024**  
**DATE:** September 25, 2024

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**SUMMARY AND PURPOSE:**

A resolution authorizing \$10,000 in Council Contingency Funds to sponsor the Alchemy Skateboarding expansion project and youth access fund.

[Council Member Walker]

**COUNCIL SPONSORS:**

Council Members Kristina Walker, Council Member Kiara Daniels, and Council Member Sarah Rumbaugh

**BACKGROUND:**

I ask for your support for a Council contingency fund expenditure of \$10,000 to sponsor the Alchemy Skateboarding expansion project and youth access fund. Alchemy is currently in the process of identifying and moving into a larger facility better suited to serve their continually growing community and maintain Alchemy as a regional hub for skateboarding, positive youth development programs, and alternative creative-cultural community interests. Alchemy is non-profit organization that provides a much-needed positive outlet for youth in Tacoma and is an important partner in our efforts to reduce youth violence and build confidence, creativity, and grit in our young people. The youth access fund provides financial assistance for Alchemy programming and park access to those in need under the age of 24.

- Alchemy has created skate-based curriculum for in and out of school time learning, partnered with local high schools to offer credit bearing skate classes, worked with the county’s Juvenile Court system to provide positive youth development programs to court-connected and at-risk youth, pioneered career development skill building opportunities related to art, advocacy, building, and design through an innovative after-school leadership program, and worked to teach 1,000’s of youth and adults how to skate.

Alchemy currently operates the only public indoor skate park in Pierce County and one of only four in Washington state. The 3,000 sq/foot building contains a 2,000 sq/ft skate space with ramps and skate features, a small program workshop, and a 1,000 sq/ft skateboard shop for participants, skaters, and community members to access high quality equipment, knowledge, and support. In addition to providing regular and affordable access to this indoor skate space, Alchemy also brings skateboarding out to the community by hosting or supporting public events with free skateboard programming, including pop-up skateboard ramps, boards and safety equipment, and instructors who help many first-time skaters safely experience the joy of skating.



With expanded facilities, Alchemy could accommodate more participants, reduce wait times, and offer a greater variety of youth programs. A larger space would also enable Alchemy to host bigger community events and workshops, fostering greater community engagement and cohesion. Enhanced facilities would provide more opportunities for educational outreach, integrating skateboarding with other disciplines like art, design, and urban planning on a larger scale. This expansion would not only support physical activity and creativity but also contribute to the personal and professional development of participants, ultimately strengthening the cultural fabric of Tacoma. The youth access fund would also help ensure that low-income young people in need can access Alchemy's programming and resources. Alchemy would include the City of Tacoma logo and name as a sponsor.

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT/ CUSTOMER RESEARCH:**

Alchemy has a track record of more than ten years of impactful programs, innovative approaches to non-profit management, and a strong list of community non-profit partners and collaborators. Their participant numbers are also growing each year. Alchemy has served more than 6,500 participants in various programs this year and has offered more than 2,400 hours of programming.

**2025 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

**Equity and Accessibility:** The need for challenging, fun, engaging, physical activities for young people in Tacoma continues to grow, and Alchemy has demonstrated how well-suited skateboarding is to meet this need. The facility offers public access six days per week and the youth access fund helps to ensure flexible pricing and scholarships for youth in need of financial assistance that are 24 years old and under to ensure accessibility for all.

**Civic Engagement:** *Equity Index Score:* Moderate Opportunity

Increase the percentage of residents who believe they are able to have a positive impact on the community and express trust in the public institutions in Tacoma.

**Livability:** *Equity Index Score:* Moderate Opportunity

Increase positive public perception of safety and overall quality of life.

**Explain how your legislation will affect the selected indicator(s).**

Alchemy aims to help build a future where skateboarders are recognized as positive contributors and an integral part of our vibrant community. By providing young people with valuable programming and the chance to learn skateboarding, Alchemy is having a positive impact on our community. In addition, Alchemy's mission is to support skateboarders on their journey and provide a framework and structure for them to improve the quality of their own lives and the lives of everyone in our community. By expanding their space, Alchemy can serve even more people in Tacoma and continue to foster learning, positive experiences, and joy for youth in our city.



**ALTERNATIVES:**

Alternative	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
Provide less funding	Preserve some additional contingency funds for other Council priorities.	Alchemy would need to find alternative sources of funding to help with their expansion project and youth access fund.
Provide more funding	Alchemy may be able to increase additional services for youth in need and expand faster.	The Council would not have additional funds for other Council priorities.

**EVALUATION AND FOLLOW UP:**

These contingency funds are intended as a one-time funding source this year for the Alchemy Skateboarding expansion project and youth access fund. Alchemy will be provided with information on how to apply for future grants and event funding opportunities at the City of Tacoma during standard application cycles.

**SPONSOR RECOMMENDATION:**

Sponsors recommend providing \$10,000 for the Alchemy Skateboarding expansion project and youth access fund.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

Fund Number & Name	COST OBJECT (CC/WBS/ORDER)	Cost Element	Total Amount
1. 1030- Council Contingency Fund	660000		\$10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			\$10,000

**What Funding is being used to support the expense?**

Council contingency funds.

**Are the expenditures and revenues planned and budgeted in this biennium's current budget?**

No, Please Explain Below

The Council Contingency Fund provides an established amount of funding each year for unbudgeted Council sponsored initiatives.

**Are there financial costs or other impacts of not implementing the legislation?**

No



**City of Tacoma**

**City Council Action Memorandum**

**Will the legislation have an ongoing/recurring fiscal impact?**

No

**Will the legislation change the City's FTE/personnel counts?**

No

**ATTACHMENTS:**

None

## Contingency Commitments

<b>2024 - 2025</b>	\$	<b>225,000.00</b>
(Remaining balance that will be carried over in March / April 2024 )	\$	19,450.00

**Resolution 41354**

<b>Council Requested - Raising Girls Sponsorship</b>	\$	<b>10,000.00</b>
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A Council Contingency Fund expenditure of \$10,000 to sponsor 500 Raising Girls winter care bags with personal hygiene and menstrual products, as well as warm winter items, for low-income Tacoma students.

**Resolution 41372**

<b>Council Requested - Moroccan Sister City Committee Cultural and Economic Exchange</b>	\$	<b>5,000.00</b>
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A Council Contingency Fund expenditure of \$5,000 request to sponsor the Moroccan Sister City Committee Cultural and Economic Exchange.

**Resolution 41373**

<b>Council Requested - Metro Park's Mosaic Arts and Culture Festival</b>	\$	<b>5,500.00</b>
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A Council Contingency Fund expenditure of \$5,500 to sponsor Metro Park's Mosaic Arts and Culture Festival.

**Resolution 41378**

<b>Council Requested - Advocates for Immigrants in Detention Northwest</b>	\$	<b>10,000.00</b>
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Council Contingency Fund expenditure of \$10,000 to Advocates for Immigrants in Detention Northwest (AIDNW) for their Phone Call Fund to support access to phone services for detainees in the Northwest Ice Processing Center

**Resolution 41386**

<b>Council Requested - Tacoma Refugee Choir's First Annual Symposium Sponsorship</b>	\$	<b>10,000.00</b>
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A Council contingency fund expenditure of \$10,000 to sponsor the Tacoma Refugee Choir's first annual symposium, "From Welcoming to Cooperation."

**Resolution 41442**

<b>Council Requested - Facilitation of Pierce County Climate Conversation Meetings</b>	\$	<b>20,000.00</b>
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Resolution authorizing \$20,000 in Council Contingency Funds to support the Pierce County Climate Conversation

**Resolution 41449**

<b>Council Requested - Broadway Street Broken Window Repairs</b>	\$	<b>25,000.00</b>
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A \$25,000 Council Contingency Request for matching funds to support broken window replacement for businesses affected along Broadway

**Resolution 41448**

<b>Council Requested - Youth Sponsorship to Fuzhou, China</b>	\$	<b>12,500.00</b>
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A Council Contingency fund expenditure of \$12,500 to support youth attendance at the Fuzhou Youth Week Convening in late June

**Resolution 41471**

<b>Council Requested - South End Neighborhood Council (SEnCo) Block Party &amp; Resource Fair</b>	\$	<b>10,000.00</b>
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A resolution authorizing the \$10,000 in Council Contingency Funds to support the South End Neighborhood Council's 2024 Block Party & Resource Fair for the purpose of sharing information about public resources offered by the City of Tacoma and other organizations, and to build community connections and increase participation in SENCo meetings and activities.

**Resolution 41526**

<b>Council Requested - Historic Cushman Street Fair Support</b>	\$	<b>5,000.00</b>
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A Resolution for support for a Council contingency fund expenditure of \$4,000 to support the Historic Cushman Street Fair

**To Council October 8, 2024**

<b>Council Requested - Pride-themed Decorative Crosswalk</b>	\$	<b>35,000.00</b>
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A Resolution for a Council Contingency fund expenditure of \$35,000 for a Pride-themed decorative crosswalk on Broadway in downtown Tacoma.

**To Council October 1, 2024**

<b>Council Requested - Alchemy Skateboarding Expansion and Youth Access Fund</b>	\$	<b>10,000.00</b>
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A Resolution for a Council Contingency fund expenditure of \$10,000 to sponsor the Alchemy skateboarding expansion project and youth access fund.

**To Council October 1, 2024**

<b>Council Requested - Historic McKinley District Halloween Parade</b>	\$	<b>5,000.00</b>
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A Resolution for a Council Contingency fund expenditure of \$5,000 to sponsor the Historic McKinley District Halloween Parade .

<b>Starting Balance</b>	\$	<b>244,450.00</b>
<b>Total Amount Allocated</b>	\$	<b>163,000.00</b>
<b>Current Balance</b>	\$	<b>81,450.00</b>



**TO:** Elizabeth Pauli, City Manager  
**FROM:** Council Member Sandesh Sadalge and Senior Council Policy Analyst Lynda Foster  
**COPY:** City Council and City Clerk  
**SUBJECT:** Resolution – Allocating \$5,000 in Contingency Funds to sponsor the Tacoma Halloween Parade – October 1, 2024  
**DATE:** September 25, 2024

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**SUMMARY AND PURPOSE:**

A resolution authorizing \$5,000 in Council Contingency Funds to sponsor the Tacoma Halloween Parade. [Council Member Sadalge]

**COUNCIL SPONSORS:**

Council Members Olgy Diaz, Kristina Walker, and Sandesh Sadalge

**BACKGROUND:**

**The Council Member’s Recommendation is Based On:**

The Tacoma Halloween Parade (THP) is making its haunting debut in the historic McKinley District on Saturday, October 19th, 2024. The festivities begin in the afternoon with an all-ages street fair along McKinley Ave, between E Wright Ave and E Morton St. The event will feature over 20 retail and merchandise vendors, including many vendors from the Tacoma Haunted Farmers Market, as well as local community and business booths, and local food trucks supplementing McKinley food establishments that will be open during the event. The fair will also feature a stage with performances by local artists and entertainers. As night falls, the event will feature the first-ever Tacoma Halloween Parade with over 40 individuals and groups walking, cheering, dancing, or waving from a float. The march will travel through the streets in a spectacle that will light up the McKinley District. Families, friends, and fans of all things spooky are invited to join the crowd and celebrate the community’s creativity and Halloween spirit. This event is being planned by Stellar Soireés Event Creation and the McKinley Business District Association.

This contingency fund request would fund sponsorship of the THP at the \$5,000 (Goulish Sponsor) level. Sponsors benefits include:

- Parade PRESENTER
- Logo on 2024 Swag Bag
- Parade Participant Spot
- Public Shout Out during event
- Goulish Social Media package
  - Presenting Sponsor
  - Sponsor Spotlight (photo & bio)
  - Sponsor Thank You (logo & name)
  - Community post (website & links)
  - Blue Mouse Theatre on-screen ad

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT/ CUSTOMER RESEARCH:**

Event planners have engaged the businesses within the McKinley Business Association footprint to engage them in The Halloween Parade event. Outreach to community has included social media, event marketing, personal letters sent to neighbors, and upcoming marketing materials throughout the community.





**2025 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:**

**Equity and Accessibility:**

McKinley Hill rates “very low” in Tacoma’s Equity Index. Low opportunity areas are defined as areas that generally have quality-of-life disparities because of the barriers and obstacles to opportunity with the area. This event will be promoted to residents throughout Tacoma’s Eastside, which is the most diverse neighborhood in the City.

**Economy/Workforce:** *Equity Index Score: Very Low Opportunity*

Decrease the number of vacant properties downtown and in the neighborhood business districts.  
Increase positive public perception related to the Tacoma economy.

**Civic Engagement:** *Equity Index Score: Very Low Opportunity*

Increase the number of residents who participate civically through volunteering and voting.  
Increase the percentage of residents who believe they are able to have a positive impact on the community and express trust in the public institutions in Tacoma.

**Livability:** *Equity Index Score: Very Low Opportunity*

Improve access and proximity by residents to diverse income levels and race/ethnicity to community facilities, services, infrastructure, and employment.  
Increase positive public perception of safety and overall quality of life.

**Explain how your legislation will affect the selected indicator(s).**

Parades and festivals are economic drivers for local communities. The Halloween Parade will bring residents and tourists to the McKinley Business District, who will patronize local businesses and support the local economy. Parades and festivals can serve as a “soft entry point” for entrepreneurs. Festivals that allow vendors can serve as an inexpensive way for entrepreneurs to get their products in front of the public, or for hobbyists to test an idea that may take them out of the garage and into the marketplace. The McKinley Hill Neighborhood recently invested volunteer time and energy into the creation of the McKinley Hill Neighborhood Plan. Supporting continued investments in this neighborhood builds community and shows the effort community put into creating a vision for their neighborhood was a worthwhile endeavor.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

Alternative(s)	Positive Impact(s)	Negative Impact(s)
1. Do not fund the sponsorship	Saves resources for other Council priorities, reinforces competitive funding processes for events	Event organizers would pass on costs to event participants, creating a less accessible event

**EVALUATION AND FOLLOW UP:**

The City of Tacoma will receive the sponsorship benefits outlined above. The Tacoma Halloween Parade will also be provided information on how to apply for the Special Events Funding Program Application in future years.

**SPONSOR RECOMMENDATION:**

Sponsors recommend sponsoring the 2024 Halloween Parade for \$5,000, understanding that future Halloween Parades will need to request City of Tacoma funds through the Special Events Funding Program Application, instead of through contingency fund request.



**FISCAL IMPACT:**

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1. 1030- Council Contingency Fund	660000		\$5,000
2.			
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$5,000</b>

**What Funding is being used to support the expense?**

COUNCIL CONTINGENCY FUNDS.

**Are the expenditures and revenues planned and budgeted in this biennium's current budget?**

**NO, PLEASE EXPLAIN BELOW**

The Council Contingency Fund provides an established amount of funding each year for unbudgeted Council sponsored initiatives.

**Are there financial costs or other impacts of not implementing the legislation?**

No

**Will the legislation have an ongoing/recurring fiscal impact?**

No

**Will the legislation change the City's FTE/personnel counts?**

No

**ATTACHMENTS:**

List attachments using bullet points.

- Resolution.

## Contingency Commitments

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**To Council October 8, 2024**

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A Resolution for a Council Contingency fund expenditure of \$35,000 for a Pride-themed decorative crosswalk on Broadway in downtown Tacoma.

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City of Tacoma

City Council Action Memorandum

**TO:** Elizabeth Pauli, City Manager  
**FROM:** Council Member Olgy Diaz and Senior Council Policy Analyst Lynda Foster  
**COPY:** City Council and City Clerk  
**SUBJECT:** **Resolution – Allocating Contingency Funds for a Pride-themed decorative crosswalk on Broadway in Downtown Tacoma – 10/8/2024**  
**DATE:** September 25, 2024

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**SUMMARY AND PURPOSE:**

A resolution authorizing \$35,000 in Council Contingency Funds for a Pride-themed decorative crosswalk on Broadway in Downtown Tacoma.  
[Council Member Olgy Diaz]

**COUNCIL SPONSORS:**

Council Members Olgy Diaz and Kristina Walker

**BACKGROUND:**

**This Council Members' Recommendation is Based On:**

A rainbow crossing or rainbow crosswalk is a pedestrian crossing that has the art of the rainbow flag installed to celebrate the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, intersex, asexual, and two spirit (LGBTQIA2S+) community. Following international temporary and early permanent installations in 2012 and 2013, the symbolism of rainbow crossings has gained widespread recognition as a symbol of community commitment to supporting the rights of LGBTQIA2S+ individuals. Cities around the world have installed permanent Pride-themed decorative crosswalks, including Seattle, Kirkland, Spokane, and other Washington State cities.

Decorative crosswalks are marked pedestrian crossings across a roadway that include a colored and/or textured pattern, aesthetic, or artistic mural element within its horizontal white stripe boundaries. They can also be referred to as art crossings or creative crosswalks. The crosswalks, created because of city-community partnerships primarily for aesthetic enhancement, may also be implemented to emphasize and alert roadway users of the designated pedestrian crossing.

The City of Tacoma has explored the use of temporary decorative crosswalks. In 2017, the City permitted a Downtown on the Go (DOTG) outreach project. DOTG added temporary paint to all existing crosswalks at the intersections on S. 9th and S. 17th to highlight the crossing and to draw attention to pedestrian safety along MLK. From 2018 to 2023, temporary rainbow crosswalks were painted in downtown Tacoma in coordination with the Pride Festival.

City Council has the discretion to direct the installation of decorative crosswalks in Tacoma. This individual request was assessed and determined in consultation with the City Managers Office and the Public Works Department. This contingency fund request would provide resources to install a Pride-themed decorative crosswalk between 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Street on Broadway in Downtown Tacoma. This is one-time funding for a single decorative crosswalk. Once directed by Council, Public Works will work with the City's arts program to develop design details. Design should take into consideration inclusive Pride flag designs such as the Progress Flag, while also having the flexibility to adjust the design to allow for differing site conditions.



**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT/ CUSTOMER RESEARCH:**

LGBTQIA2S+ community members and allies, organizations including the Rainbow Center and Oasis Youth Center, elected leaders, and businesses have contacted City Council Members to ask for the installation of a Pride-themed decorative crosswalk. Tacoma residents have seen other municipalities across the northwest lead on celebrating their LGBTQIA2S+ communities in this way and are asking City Council members to join this movement.

**2025 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:**

**Equity and Accessibility:**

City of Tacoma is proud to be home to a LGBTQIA2S+ community. According to the Census Pulse survey data averaged between July 2021 and May 2023, about 516,000 (17%) adults identify as LGBTQ+ in the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area.<sup>1</sup> Even with committed public leaders and legal protections, LGBTQIA2S+ people experience structural and interpersonal discrimination that adversely affects their well-being and drives disparate outcomes across crucial areas of life. These desperate impacts increase when LGBTQIA2S+ individuals face intersecting forms of discrimination, such as sexism, racism, and ableism, all at the same time.

**Economy/Workforce:** *Equity Index Score: Very Low Opportunity*

Increase the number of infrastructure projects and improvements that support existing and new business developments.

Increase positive public perception related to the Tacoma economy.

**Civic Engagement:** *Equity Index Score: Very Low Opportunity*

Increase the percentage of residents who believe they are able to have a positive impact on the community and express trust in the public institutions in Tacoma.

Representation at public meetings will reflect the diversity of the Tacoma community

**Livability:** *Equity Index Score: Very Low Opportunity*

Increase positive public perception of safety and overall quality of life.

**Explain how your legislation will affect the selected indicator(s).**

The Tacoma City Council proudly affirms that contributions by our diverse communities enrich our city and strengthen our values to ensure that everyone's identity and right to live freely as their authentic selves are valued, respected, and celebrated. LGBTQIA2S+ communities are an integral and vibrant part of Tacoma's economic, artistic, and social environments. This Pride-themed decorative crosswalk uses art and public infrastructure to demonstrate the City's commitment. The selected location is in the heart of downtown Tacoma, next to schools, theaters, art, transit centers, public green space, and is where the Downtown Farmers Market is located each summer. This installation will create a welcoming and celebratory space that invites residents, workers, and tourists to visit downtown.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

Alternative(s)	Positive Impact(s)	Negative Impact(s)
1. Take no action	Preserve resources for other council priorities.	Does not join the international movement of Pride crossings to celebrate LGBTQIA2S+ community members.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.psrc.org/media/7771>



2. Fund a public art project outside of the roadway	Greater flexibility in design and visual impact. Could be used to activate priority areas in downtown.	Does not join the international movement of Pride crossings to celebrate LGBTQIA2S+ community members.
3. Fund a crosswalk at a different location	Enhances other spaces, has the potential to be more visible and prominently displayed.	Potential additional costs and restrictions in design.

**EVALUATION AND FOLLOW UP:**

Staff should determine the appropriate steps to install the Pride-themed decorative crosswalk, with a target of installing by June 2025, prior to Tacoma’s Pride Month in July 2025.

**STAFF/SPONSOR RECOMMENDATION:**

The sponsors recommend adopting this resolution to authorize a special case recognition to direct the installation of a Pride-themed decorative crosswalk as a symbol of our community’s commitment to uplifting and celebrating LGBTQIA2S+ individuals who live, work, or travel to Tacoma.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

Fund Number & Name	COST OBJECT (CC/WBS/ORDER)	Cost Element	Total Amount
1. 1030- Council Contingency Fund	660000		\$35,000
2.			
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$35,000</b>

**What Funding is being used to support the expense?**

**Are the expenditures and revenues planned and budgeted in this biennium’s current budget?**

**NO, PLEASE EXPLAIN BELOW**

The Council Contingency Fund provides an established amount of funding each year for unbudgeted Council sponsored initiatives.

**Are there financial costs or other impacts of not implementing the legislation?**

No

**Will the legislation have an ongoing/recurring fiscal impact?**

No

**Will the legislation change the City’s FTE/personnel counts?**

No

**ATTACHMENTS:**

List attachments using bullet points.

- Resolution.

## Contingency Commitments

<b>2024 - 2025</b>	\$	<b>225,000.00</b>
(Remaining balance that will be carried over in March / April 2024 )	\$	19,450.00

**Resolution 41354**

<b>Council Requested - Raising Girls Sponsorship</b>	\$	<b>10,000.00</b>
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A Council Contingency Fund expenditure of \$10,000 to sponsor 500 Raising Girls winter care bags with personal hygiene and menstrual products, as well as warm winter items, for low-income Tacoma students.

**Resolution 41372**

<b>Council Requested - Moroccan Sister City Committee Cultural and Economic Exchange</b>	\$	<b>5,000.00</b>
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A Council Contingency Fund expenditure of \$5,000 request to sponsor the Moroccan Sister City Committee Cultural and Economic Exchange.

**Resolution 41373**

<b>Council Requested - Metro Park's Mosaic Arts and Culture Festival</b>	\$	<b>5,500.00</b>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	----	-----------------

A Council Contingency Fund expenditure of \$5,500 to sponsor Metro Park's Mosaic Arts and Culture Festival.

**Resolution 41378**

<b>Council Requested - Advocates for Immigrants in Detention Northwest</b>	\$	<b>10,000.00</b>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	----	------------------

Council Contingency Fund expenditure of \$10,000 to Advocates for Immigrants in Detention Northwest (AIDNW) for their Phone Call Fund to support access to phone services for detainees in the Northwest Ice Processing Center

**Resolution 41386**

<b>Council Requested - Tacoma Refugee Choir's First Annual Symposium Sponsorship</b>	\$	<b>10,000.00</b>
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A Council contingency fund expenditure of \$10,000 to sponsor the Tacoma Refugee Choir's first annual symposium, "From Welcoming to Cooperation."

**Resolution 41442**

<b>Council Requested - Facilitation of Pierce County Climate Conversation Meetings</b>	\$	<b>20,000.00</b>
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Resolution authorizing \$20,000 in Council Contingency Funds to support the Pierce County Climate Conversation

**Resolution 41449**

<b>Council Requested - Broadway Street Broken Window Repairs</b>	\$	<b>25,000.00</b>
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A \$25,000 Council Contingency Request for matching funds to support broken window replacement for businesses affected along Broadway

**Resolution 41448**

<b>Council Requested - Youth Sponsorship to Fuzhou, China</b>	\$	<b>12,500.00</b>
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A Council Contingency fund expenditure of \$12,500 to support youth attendance at the Fuzhou Youth Week Convening in late June

**Resolution 41471**

<b>Council Requested - South End Neighborhood Council (SEnCo) Block Party &amp; Resource Fair</b>	\$	<b>10,000.00</b>
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A resolution authorizing the \$10,000 in Council Contingency Funds to support the South End Neighborhood Council's 2024 Block Party & Resource Fair for the purpose of sharing information about public resources offered by the City of Tacoma and other organizations, and to build community connections and increase participation in SENCo meetings and activities.

**Resolution 41526**

<b>Council Requested - Historic Cushman Street Fair Support</b>	\$	<b>5,000.00</b>
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A Resolution for support for a Council contingency fund expenditure of \$4,000 to support the Historic Cushman Street Fair

**To Council October 8, 2024**

<b>Council Requested - Pride-themed Decorative Crosswalk</b>	\$	<b>35,000.00</b>
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A Resolution for a Council Contingency fund expenditure of \$35,000 for a Pride-themed decorative crosswalk on Broadway in downtown Tacoma.

**To Council October 1, 2024**

<b>Council Requested - Alchemy Skateboarding Expansion and Youth Access Fund</b>	\$	<b>10,000.00</b>
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A Resolution for a Council Contingency fund expenditure of \$10,000 to sponsor the Alchemy skateboarding expansion project and youth access fund.

**To Council October 1, 2024**

<b>Council Requested - Historic McKinley District Halloween Parade</b>	\$	<b>5,000.00</b>
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A Resolution for a Council Contingency fund expenditure of \$5,000 to sponsor the Historic McKinley District Halloween Parade .

<b>Starting Balance</b>	\$	<b>244,450.00</b>
<b>Total Amount Allocated</b>	\$	<b>163,000.00</b>
<b>Current Balance</b>	\$	<b>81,450.00</b>

# **Tacoma Police Department's Implementation and Evaluation of Gun Crime Technology: Smart Policing Initiative Action Plan**

Deputy Chief Paul Junger  
Tacoma Police Department

Dr. Jessica Huff  
University of Nebraska Omaha

Grant number: 13842722 / 15PBJA-23-GG-04150-JAGP

February 15, 2024



# I. Grantee snapshot

## a. SPI Project Title

Tacoma Police Department's Implementation and Evaluation of Gun Crime Technology Smart Policing Initiative Action Plan

## b. SPI Points of contact

### Project Point of Contact

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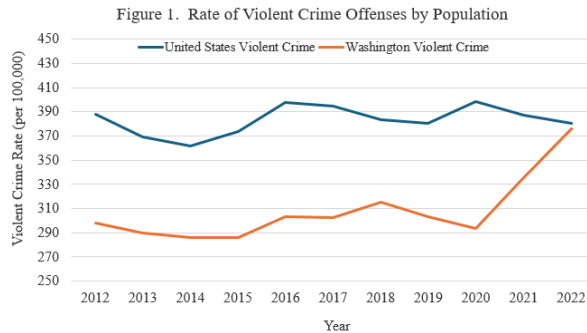
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### Research Point of Contact

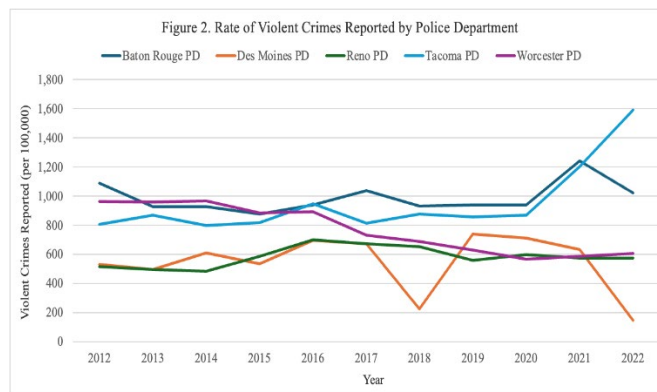
Jessica Huff  
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## II. Targeted Problem

The average U.S. violent crime rate has remained fairly stable from 2012 to 2022, with some years experiencing increases and others experiencing decreases. However, according to National Incident-Based Reporting System data, violent crime rates in Washington state were much lower than the national average from 2012 through 2019, but then increased dramatically starting in 2020. By 2022, the violent crime rate in Washington nearly reaches the national average, as shown in Figure 1. This is a substantial upward trend.<sup>1</sup>

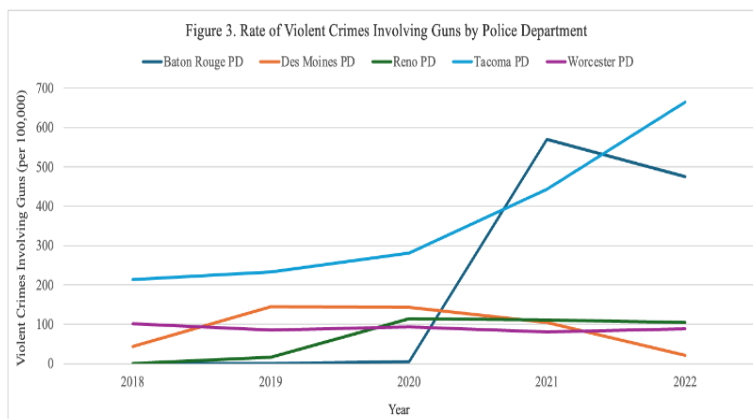


Tacoma, Washington is the 55th largest city in the U.S. inhabited by more than 216,000 people and policed by approximately 330 police officers. Violent crime in Tacoma is on the rise. When compared to other similarly sized cities from various regions, Tacoma has experienced a sharper increase in the rate of reported violent crime per 100,000 residents. Violent crime rates in cities such as Reno, Nevada; Worcester, Massachusetts; and Des Moines, Iowa remain relatively stable or experience slight declines in their rates of reported violent crime over the same period. Though violent crime rates in Baton Rouge, Louisiana also increased in 2020 at a similar level as Tacoma, trends in the cities diverged in 2021, with Baton Rouge experiencing a lower violent crime rate while Tacoma's continued to increase (See Figure 2).



<sup>1</sup> All figures use data obtained from the [Federal Bureau of Investigations National Incident-Based Reporting System's Crime Data Explorer](#).

Violent offenses involving the use of guns remain a crucial concern. The rate of violent crimes involving guns in Tacoma increased sharply from 2018 to 2022. In contrast, the rates of violent offenses involving guns remained stable, or slightly declined, in other cities. However, Baton Rouge experienced an upward trend beginning in 2020, followed by a decline in 2021. Collectively, these results indicate that violent crime and violent crimes involving guns are increasing in Tacoma in ways that are not experienced in other similarly-sized communities across the U.S.



Against this backdrop, researchers have identified a “great decline” in homicide case clearance rates specifically, which has been attributed to challenges associated with clearing homicides involving guns specifically (Cook & Mancik, 2024). Clearance rates for gun assaults that do not result in death are even lower (Cook et al., 2019), a crucial concern given that nonfatal shootings far outnumber gun homicides (Hipple, 2022). Given these concerns, implementing effective strategies aimed at identifying, investigating, clearing, and ultimately reducing gun violence is imperative.

**This Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) project seeks to improve the Tacoma Police Department’s (TPD) capacity to investigate gun crime by implementing and evaluating three separate technologies.** First, funding will be used to implement and evaluate the utility of ShotSpotter, an acoustic gunshot detection system, to identify gunshots and to provide precise gunshot locations. The goal of this technology is to provide immediate identification of gunshots and their exact locations, which is intended to reduce response times and allow for improved investigations, including collecting shell casings and witness statements. Second, the grant will fund the implementation and evaluation of RECOVER Latent Fingerprint Technology (Recover LFT), which has the capacity to analyze fingerprints collected from shell casings, to increase TPD’s ability to identify suspects in shootings where casings are recovered. Third, the grant will fund the replacement of a FARO Focus 3D Laser Scanner (crime scene scanner) used to capture complete, accurate images of on-scene evidence and generate 360-degree views of crime scenes, with the intention of improving evidence collection and documentation.

In sum, the goal of this SPI project is to implement and evaluate the potential for technology to improve response times to incidents involving gunfire, to increase the evidence collected from shootings, to use that evidence to link separate shootings and identify potential suspects, and to improve TPDs investigations of violent crimes involving firearms. Enhancing the TPD’s organizational capacity to respond to shots fired and to collect evidence could ultimately provide meaningful information to secure charges and convictions. Dr. Jessica Huff is the research partner on

this project, and she will work closely with TPD to conduct a process evaluation documenting the implementation of the new technology to ensure fidelity and guide sustainability efforts. She will also conduct an impact evaluation to determine whether the new technology achieves its intended goals. These results will help build an evidence base about the utility of these tools that can serve as guidance for other police agencies facing similar challenges.

In addition to this SPI project, the TPD has partnered with the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) to develop the TPD Violent Crime Reduction Plan, 2022-2025. The plan utilizes near-term, mid-term, and long-term strategies to address the precipitous violent crime increase in the City of Tacoma that occurred in 2021-2022. The first phase of the violent crime reduction strategy is to reduce violence and the number of victims, specifically murder, non-negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, and robbery. The plan begins with a near-term focus on substantially increasing police visibility at addresses where violent crime is concentrated and prioritizing street-level deterrence in these areas. The second phase incorporates a mid-term strategy of adding problem-oriented policing to the areas identified as hot spots to create a place-based, problem-oriented policing approach. In the final phase of the plan, the TPD will lead a focused deterrence strategy to help break the cycle of violence among the small number of repeat and high-risk offenders who are responsible for committing most of the violent crime in Tacoma. All of these strategies are evidence-based, and all have shown success in other cities. The plan is strongly supported by the Tacoma City Council, the City Manager and the TPD. Dr. Huff will coordinate with UTSA to determine whether the new gun crime identification and investigations technology implemented as part of the SPI project can serve as a force multiplier for the other violence reduction initiatives being implemented in Tacoma.

## III. Approach

To address gun crime investigations in Tacoma, this SPI project will evaluate the implementation and impact of three technologies:

1. ShotSpotter acoustic gunshot detection
2. Recover LFT
3. A crime scene scanner

The implementation of these technologies is expected to increase TPD's capacity to respond to and investigate gun crime in three ways. First, ShotSpotter will facilitate the identification of exact gunshot locations, enabling rapid police response and increasing opportunities for offender apprehension and evidence collection. ShotSpotter will be deployed using a data driven approach to identify where the technology could have the most impact and where it can be feasibly installed. ShotSpotter will cover approximately two-square miles in south Tacoma that has been identified as a high gun crime area using Tacoma call-for-service data about homicides, shootings, assaults with a weapon, and drive by shootings from 1/1/2022-8/14/2023. A collaborative effort between TPD and Sound Thinking will be used to select the final ShotSpotter location based on TPD data. Second, Recover LFT will allow TPD to collect fingerprints from ballistic evidence collected at crime scenes that facilitate suspect identification. Third, the crime scene scanner will provide an accurate representation of crime scenes and all available evidence. This will allow TPD to document all potential investigative leads. Both Recover LFT and the crime scene scanner will be used in all eligible gun offenses, not just those occurring in the ShotSpotter target area. As such, this project seeks to use information gathered from technology to enhance TPDs ability to investigate gun crime, with the hopes of apprehending offenders and securing convictions. Through integrating all of these technologies into a strategic effort to address gun violence, the results of this study can be used to provide guidance to other agencies seeking to implement effective responses to gun crime in their communities.

### **a. Using technology to improve gun crime response and investigations**

Gun crime poses a substantial concern for many U.S. communities. Federal Bureau of Investigation data shows that firearms have been involved in the majority of homicides and robberies in the U.S. for the past several years (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2023). Given the severity of gun crime incidents, these offenses raise substantial concerns for community safety and necessitate effective responses from police. However, identifying and investigating gun crimes presents several challenges for police departments. Research suggests that not all violent crime resulting in injury is reported to the police (Hibdon et al., 2021). Gun crime is no exception, with research suggesting that only 63%-67% of all gun related victimizations were reported to police in large cities between 1996 and 2021 (Rezey et al., 2023). Further, some studies have identified citizen hesitation to provide witness statements or other information to help police investigate gun violence (Brunson & Wade, 2019). Gunshot victims themselves are sometimes unwilling to provide police officers information that could help investigate their case (White et al., 2021). As such, police are likely unaware of all shootings that occur within their jurisdictions due to reporting issues, and even when police are aware of a shooting, they might need to rely on evidence beyond victim and witness statements to identify suspects.

Recent technological advancements and forensic science improvements have been promoted to help police better identify and investigate gun crime. The current project is designed to assess the process and impact of implementing three new police technologies designed to aid the identification and investigation of gun crime: 1) ShotSpotter, an acoustic gunshot detection system, 2) Recover LFT, a technology meant to identify fingerprints from spent shell casings, and 3) a digital crime scene scanner. Prior research related to each of these technologies is discussed below.

ShotSpotter is an acoustic gunshot detection system that is designed to verify and rapidly notify police officers and dispatchers of the times and precise locations of firearm discharges. To do so, the technology uses acoustic sensors strategically placed in an array to detect sound waves produced by a bullet fired from a gun. The technology provides accurate gunshot locations by triangulating the activation time of each sensor. When the sensors are activated, the sound that is captured is sent to an acoustic expert at ShotSpotter headquarters to confirm that the noise was a gunshot (as opposed to car backfiring or other noises that could erroneously activate the sensor). If the expert confirms the activation as a gunshot, the event is sent to a police agency dispatch center with the precise location of the gunfire, the number of shots, and the type of weapon used (SoundThinking, 2024). As such, the goal of this technology is to provide rapid information to police agencies about where gunshots are occurring to increase awareness of shootings, reduce officer response time, and enable officers to identify suspects, witnesses, and collect other evidence (e.g., bullets, casings) from the scene.

In terms of gunshot identification, multiple studies suggest that gunshot detection technology increases the number of shooting incidents processed through dispatch, relative to citizen-reported gunshots (Katz et al., 2021; LaVigne et al., 2019; Ratcliffe et al., 2019). A study of ShotSpotter paired with closed-circuit television (CCTV) in Philadelphia suggested that this technology resulted in a 259% increase in gunshot incidents reported to the department (Ratcliffe et al., 2019). A multicity evaluation of ShotSpotter in Denver, Milwaukee, and Richmond further found that gunshot detection technology results in faster response times (LaVigne et al., 2019), as did a study in Massachusetts (Choi, 2019). In Dallas, gunshot detection technology was associated with a roughly one minute reduction in officer response time (Mazerolle et al., 1998).

The impact of gunshot detection technology on evidence collection has revealed mixed findings across cities. Studies conducted in Phoenix and Kansas City suggest that this technology can increase evidence collection (Katz et al., 2021; Piza et al., 2023). In Kansas City, for example, gunshot detection systems were associated with significant increases in ballistic evidence collection and gun recoveries in treatment areas (Piza et al., 2023). However, other studies have not identified the same benefits. In Philadelphia, there was no increase in the number of shootings that could be confirmed using witnesses, casings, or identifiable bullet holes in treatment areas (Ratcliffe et al., 2019). A study in Massachusetts identified similarly insignificant changes in evidence collection or arrests when officers responded to ShotSpotter activations (Choi, 2019). These findings, along with those in St. Louis and Dallas suggesting that gunshot detection systems substantially increase officer workloads (Mares & Blackburn, 2021; Mazerolle et al., 1998) indicate that agencies need to be strategic about the use of these systems to ensure they are achieving maximum benefits without diverting resources from other tasks.

Less research has examined the impact of gunshot detection systems on violent crime. A recent study in Kansas City did not identify significant reductions in gun violence in ShotSpotter locations compared to similar areas without the technology (Piza et al., 2023). Those authors conclude that police agencies that value evidence collection should consider implementing ShotSpotter, but those

seeking to reduce crime should prioritize other efforts. A Problem-Oriented Policing Guide focused on gunshot detection technology reviewed several studies and most did not identify crime reduction benefits (Mares, 2022). The combination of high costs associated with ShotSpotter and inconsistent evidence suggesting that the technology can reduce crime has resulted in some cities terminating their contracts with ShotSpotter, including Chicago (Piza, 2024). However, researchers involved in these evaluations have cautioned that ShotSpotter can culminate in other benefits – such as evidence collection – which could justify continued use and ongoing evaluations of the contribution of the technology to violence reduction.

In addition to ShotSpotter, the use of new forensic tools could aid investigations by providing additional evidence to identify suspects, such as fingerprints. One prior study found that agencies that maintain an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) have significantly higher clearance rates for both persons and property crimes than agencies that do not (Lee, 2020), indicating that fingerprint evidence could improve investigative outcomes. However, some researchers argue that crimes involving guns are less likely to result in the recovery of fingerprint evidence because perpetrators tend to shoot and then flee the scene (Wang et al., 2017). The only pieces of evidence that a shooter might have touched which could result in the collection of a fingerprint involve the gun itself and the bullets that were loaded into that gun.

One of the traditional challenges associated with identifying fingerprints and other types of physical evidence related to gun crime is the extreme heat bullets and casings are exposed to when fired. Further, many of these offenses occur outdoors, which could result in ballistics evidence being exposed to rain, snow, and wind which could destroy or remove fingerprint evidence. However, advancements in forensic technology are being developed to overcome these challenges. Recover LFT is a new fingerprint technology that is intended to recover fingerprints from firearms, casings, and other evidence using a chemical vapor fuming process. A study of the chemical used in Recover LFT has found that fingerprints can be obtained from a wide variety of metals for up to three months after the fingerprints were left, as well as from metals exposed to high levels of heat, water, and even those exposed to detergent (Bleay et al., 2019). Although this technology has the potential to enhance the capacity to identify fingerprints from ballistics evidence for investigating gun crimes, there have been no evaluations of the utility of this technology in a police setting thus far. As such, it is unknown whether Recover LFT will result in fingerprints being collected from casings and increase the odds of suspect identification. The process and impact evaluations of this technology conducted through the current SPI project will address this gap in the research and can be used to build an evidence base about the utility of Recover LFT.

Other efforts to increase evidence preservation and documentation include the use of digital crime scene scanners. These tools are meant to preserve crime scene evidence, allow for reconstruction of scenes, provide measurements, and aid investigators through providing accurate images of crime scenes (Pope, 2017). These crime scene scanners create three-dimensional videos allowing investigators to reconstruct crime scenes to ensure that evidence can be documented, analyzed, and processed later as needed. 3D scanners are argued to be particularly important in situations where physical evidence at a crime scene could be lost or altered (Komar et al., 2012). As such, these scans could provide valuable evidence for gun crimes that occur on the street or in other public places where evidence could be compromised due to weather or human interference. Despite the promise of this technology, research has yet to examine how often these scanners are used in a policing context, or whether the use of these scans facilitates case clearances. The current SPI project seeks to better understand the deployment and utility of 3D digital crime scene scanners for improving gun crime investigations.

In sum, a wide range of technologies and forensic evidence procedures have been promoted to improve police ability to investigate gun violence. However, relatively limited research has examined the impact of these tools on evidence collection, suspect identification, and arrests. While gunshot detection systems have been associated with promising results in terms of response time and evidence collection in some cases, these findings are not consistent across all prior studies. Further, almost no research has examined the impact of fingerprint evidence collected from gun crimes or 3D scans of crime scenes on investigative outcomes. Given the expense of these technologies, the current SPI study seeks to examine how these systems can be implemented to maximize organizational efficiencies and to determine whether the costs associated with these tools are justifiable for police agencies seeking to improve gun crime responses in their communities.

Like many police agencies, the TPD is proactively implementing several strategies in efforts to improve organizational efficiency and facilitate crime reduction. The current SPI project involving process and impact evaluations of multiple gun crime investigation technologies is being conducted concurrently with the rollout of a separate Tacoma Violent Crime Reduction Plan. Though this SPI project is solely focused on the use of technology to improve gun crime investigations and the Violent Crime Reduction Plan is solely focused on the implementation of evidence-based violence reduction strategies, it is possible that the deployment of both research projects could lead to interrelated effects on investigations and crime outcomes in Tacoma. As such, this combination of separate studies could shed further light on the utility of gun crime investigation technology as one element of a larger organizational effort to reduce violence. Given that the Tacoma Violent Crime Reduction plan first focuses on specific crime hot spots and then specific individuals who are targeted using a focused deterrence approach, it is possible that there will be some overlap in the effects of this SPI project and the Violence Reduction Plan. For example, if ShotSpotter is implemented in the same locations that are targeted as hot spots for the Violent Crime Reduction Plan, it will be challenging to determine whether any changes the number of shootings experienced in those areas are due to ShotSpotter, the hot spots strategy, or both. In efforts to isolate the impact of SPI specifically, Dr. Huff will evaluate responses to ShotSpotter activations compared to officer proactive contacts and reactive responses to calls-for-service. This will allow her to establish whether evidence collection, suspect identifications, and arrests are more likely to occur in response to ShotSpotter activations compared to other types of police contacts. Each of these outcomes is an anticipated benefit of ShotSpotter for improving gun crime investigations. Further, because the Violent Crime Reduction Plan routinely moves hot spots in response to real-time data analysis, it is likely that some ShotSpotter areas that overlap with the hot spots at one point in time will no longer overlap during other time periods. As such, it will be possible to examine difference-in-differences models to capture whether any crime changes in a ShotSpotter study area were also associated with selection as a hot spot in a given time period.

#### **b. Project milestones and deliverables**

Accomplishing the goals of this SPI project entails meeting specific milestones (detailed information provided in Section IX). These milestones can be broken down into a few major phases:

1. The startup phase
2. Process evaluation
3. Impact evaluation
4. Routine reporting



In the startup phase, TPD and the research partner will work together to finalize all necessary contracts and IRB approvals needed to proceed with the project. TPD will work with Tacoma City Council to procure all new technology purchased as part of this project. Dr. Huff will work with TPD to identify feasible treatment and comparison areas to use for the evaluation of ShotSpotter. TPD and Dr. Huff will work with the SPI TTA team to develop a digital trust and community engagement plan.

Next, to complete the process evaluation, Dr. Huff will collect all official policies, organizational documents, and informational bulletins related to the implementation and use of the new technologies. She will use this information to develop a logic model detailing how these technologies fit into TPDs larger strategic efforts for responding to gun crime in Tacoma. The findings will additionally be included in routine reports and presentations for TPD command staff, Tacoma City Council, and to the BJA SPI team.

The impact evaluation phase will depend on the collection and analysis of several TPD administrative data sources. Dr. Huff will work with TPD crime analysis and Forensic Services Section personnel to gather all needed data. To reduce administrative burden on TPD, she will work with crime analysts to determine whether data being shared with the UTSA team can also be used for the current study. Dr. Huff will conduct ongoing evaluations of these data to provide timely information about the impact of these technologies on violent crime and investigative processes. The findings will be disseminated through routine reports, updates, and presentations to TPD, Tacoma City Council, and the BJA SPI team.

Finally, this three-year evaluation involves ongoing dissemination of findings to ensure the project is being implemented as planned and to address concerns as they arise. TPD and Dr. Huff will maintain regular communication about the status of the project. They will additionally work with the BJA SPI team as needed. Dr. Huff will provide bi-annual update reports to TPD and the BJA SPI team. She will present these reports to TPD leadership, Tacoma City Council members, and other stakeholders during bi-annual site visits as requested. She will also provide yearly interim reports detailing findings from the ongoing process and impact evaluations. All of the study results will be codified into a final report, including a brief executive summary. This final report will be written for a practitioner and policymaker audience to ensure the results can be disseminated to other police agencies seeking to improve their responses to gun crime.

## IV. Community engagement

The TPD will develop a Digital Trust Plan and Community Engagement Plan prior to the implementation of the technology. The BJA has recognized the importance of developing Digital Trust Plans for police agencies as they implemented technological change. The BJA awarded \$500,000 to the National Policing Institute to develop a [Digital Trust & Innovation Center](#) police agencies can refer to as they implement new technologies intended to reduce crime. The National Policing Institute project is ongoing, but the SPI research team will connect with the National Police Institute to obtain guidance for developing their Digital Trust and Community Engagement Plan related to the implementation of ShotSpotter, Recover LFT, and the new crime scene scanner as part of this SPI project.

The TPD Digital Trust Plan and Community Engagement Plans will include detailed information about how TPD will engage with the community to develop an understanding that the technologies will be utilized in ways that will be demonstrably effective and free from bias. The TPD plan will share information about the goals of the technology to ensure transparency and community trust. Additionally, the TPD will ensure the plan includes conversations with the community to address how the technology will be utilized in ways that safeguards data security and privacy. The plan is meant to ensure that the impact of the technology on the community remains a priority to the TPD, and to provide the community an opportunity to engage with TPD in the deployment and implementation process for these technologies.

TPD and the research partner will work with the TPD Community Policing Division, the city of Tacoma Neighborhood and Community Services Department, Sound Thinking, and other internal and external stakeholders to ensure the community has an opportunity to learn more about the SPI project, ask questions, and provide feedback. Sound Thinking has specifically agreed to help educate community members about the technology. News releases will be prepared to inform community members about the implementation of new technologies, as well as to provide updates about the impact of the technology on gun crime identification, investigations, and reductions in Tacoma. TPD will also leverage social media posts (e.g., Facebook, Instagram), an educational component during community meetings where Shot Spotter will be installed, and information distributed to residents, crime watch groups and organizations through their distribution list to inform the community about the SPI project. All information related to the project will also be posted on the TPD website and other sites.

Ensuring the community is involved in the planning phase is particularly important given some concerns that ShotSpotter is disproportionately deployed to minority neighborhoods (Mehrotra & Scott, 2024). As part of the Community Engagement Plan, efforts will be made to ensure community members understand that the purpose of this technology is for TPD to effectively identify and respond to gun crime. As a result, ShotSpotter sensors will be deployed to the highest crime areas in the city. Community members will be assured that the technology is not meant to be a form of surveillance, but to facilitate increased police protection in communities that are most impacted by gun violence.

## V. Evaluation plan

As the research partner, Dr. Jessica Huff will maintain regular contact with TPD leadership, Tacoma city officials, other Tacoma community groups identified as important partners, and the SPI TTA team throughout the evaluation of this project. Dr. Huff will work closely with TPD leadership and city officials to ensure all relevant community stakeholders have an opportunity to participate in the project and have their concerns addressed. She will be responsible for collecting and analyzing all relevant data to facilitate both the process and impact evaluations of the new TPD gun crime detection and investigation technologies. She is responsible for providing written updates detailing evaluation progress and will additionally travel to Tacoma to provide biannual presentations to TPD command staff and city officials about the status of the evaluation.

The evaluation itself will consist of two separate components: 1) a process evaluation designed to document the process of implementing these technologies and their use within TPD, and 2) an impact evaluation determining whether these technologies are associated with improved shooting identification, investigations, and reduced violent crime. The evaluation plan for each component is discussed below.

### a. Process evaluation

The first component of this project involves a process evaluation designed to document the implementation and use of new technologies into TPD. Process evaluations provide critical information about programmatic efforts to incorporate technology into existing organizational structures. This portion of the project will also involve identifying barriers to full implementation, strategies for overcoming those challenges, and providing recommendations for TPD to improve implementation fidelity and sustainability. To facilitate completion of this project, the research partner will conduct a content analysis of the following official documents collected from TPD:

- All policies related to the implementation and use of ShotSpotter, Recover LFT, and the crime scene scanner
- All informational bulletins about the implementation and use of these technologies disseminated to TPD personnel
- All training materials related to the use of these technologies for TPD Forensic Services Section personnel

This content analysis will be used to develop a logic model describing the intended inputs, activities, and outputs associated with each technology.

In addition to examining these official documents, Dr. Huff will work with TPD crime analysts to gather records documenting the number of ShotSpotter activations and the TPD Forensic Services Section to collect all use information for Recover LFT and the new crime scene scanner. This will allow her to determine how often each technology is used in practice, a key measure of implementation fidelity.

To assess the use of ShotSpotter, she will work with TPD to collect all ShotSpotter activation records captured in their computer-aided dispatch/records management system (CAD/RMS) data. To assess the use of Recover LFT, she will work with the TPD Forensic Services Section to determine how many fingerprints have been submitted for processing using Recover LFT and how many fingerprints have

been successfully identified. She will also collect information related to when evidence was submitted for processing and when results were disseminated to investigators (i.e., processing time), if available. She will similarly work with the TPD Forensic Services Section to determine how many times the crime scene scanner was used to document a crime scene over the course of the study period. Although the TPD has been using crime scene scanners for several years, research has yet to establish whether this technology improves evidence collection and increases intelligence to aid investigations. Prior to examining the impact of this technology, it is important to understand how it is used and whether it increases the efficiency of crime scene investigations. To do so, the policies guiding the deployment and use of the scanners, data capturing the time it takes to scan a crime scene, and information about how evidence captured through a crime scene scanner is incorporated into the broader investigative process within the TPD will be collected.

This process evaluation will specifically identify the resources allocated to using each new technology, whether there is room to enhance the efficiency of the technology, and whether the information gained provides meaningful benefits that outweigh the costs. Process evaluations like these are crucial for understanding how police investigations are conducted and for guiding the implementation of similar technologies in other police agencies. Through identifying how often each tool is used, the process evaluation will also enable future impact evaluations. Namely, by first understanding the fidelity of treatment implementation, it is possible to determine whether the use of these technologies can lead to intended outcomes.

#### **b. Impact evaluation**

The impact evaluation will be used to assess whether each of the three new gun crime investigation technologies implemented as part of this project can achieve the intended objectives. The process evaluation will be used to determine whether the technologies have been implemented with fidelity and to guide the selection of an appropriate impact evaluation strategy.

The research team will send a data request to TPD at the end of each month to collect all violent crime offenses. The team will request all arrests, calls for service, and evidence records every six months. The research team will use the following template to request data from TPD, with the specific dates filled in to correspond the time period for each data request.

For the period of **MONTH DAY YEAR - MONTH DAY YEAR:**

- All violent crime offenses
  - o Violent crimes include murder, robbery of any type, and non-family aggravated assaults
  - o Here is a list of the critical fields:
    - CaseNo, AgencyID, OccurredOn, Location, Disposition, IBR\_OffenseCode, OffenseCode, Offense, Offense Status, XCoord, YCoord, Reporting Block, District, Sector, Dispatch Time, Arrival Time
- All arrests
  - o With a unique ID to identify multiple offenders arrested during the same incident
  - o Type of arrest (warrant based vs. on scene; custodial vs. summons)
  - o Arrest offense(s)
- All calls for service
  - o With call number
  - o Type and/or priority of call

- All ballistic evidence and firearms collected and processed
  - o Ballistic and firearm evidence includes casings, shells, bullet fragments, and recovered firearms
  - o Each record should include a unique ID to identify the incident and/or arrest associated with the evidence
  - o Outcome associated with the evidence, including entry into NIBIN, identification of a NIBIN lead, entry into eTrace, processing using Recover LFT, suspect identification, arrest, case clearance, and any other outcomes identified in collaboration between the TPD Forensic Services Section and the research partner

This template is consistent with data requests TPD routinely receives from UTSA in efforts to reduce administrative burdens on agency personnel.

Three separate impact evaluations will be conducted to assess each of the new technologies deployed by TPD, as described in the subsections below.

### *1. ShotSpotter*

To assess the impact of ShotSpotter, TPD administrative data will be collected and analyzed to guide the deployment of ShotSpotter sensors and to facilitate a quasi-experimental evaluation of its' impact. Available TPD gun crime and violent crime data will be used to generate a list of areas experiencing high levels of gunshots in Tacoma. Using a combination of the TPD crime data and community structure data gathered from the U.S. Census, k-nearest neighbor matching will be used to identify pairs of similarly situated high gun crime areas. One area in each pair will then be randomly assigned to receive ShotSpotter and the other area will be randomly assigned to a control condition. This will allow an assessment of whether any changes in response time, substantiated gunshots, evidence collection, and arrests between the ShotSpotter locations and similarly situated control areas are attributable to ShotSpotter. This approach is consistent with prior evaluations of ShotSpotter (Ratcliffe et al., 2019). Further, to examine the downstream impact of ShotSpotter, the number of incidents identified by ShotSpotter that result in NIBIN entries and NIBIN leads will also be compared between ShotSpotter and matched control areas.

Given that ShotSpotter is often deployed to the highest crime areas in a jurisdiction, identifying suitable comparisons for these micro-locations often poses a challenge in these types of evaluations. A combination of analytical strategies will be used to assess the impact of ShotSpotter, depending on available data and the ShotSpotter implementation strategy used.

First, the research partner will conduct simple descriptive and bivariate analyses. In treatment areas, data from community reports of gunshots fired will be compared to data acquired by ShotSpotter to evaluate the frequency of unreported gunshots detected by ShotSpotter, the frequency of false positives detected by ShotSpotter, and whether gunshots identified by ShotSpotter are more likely to be substantiated by physical or witness evidence than gunshots reported by civilians. These comparisons are crucial for examining whether ShotSpotter is efficiently and effectively allocating police resources, as opposed to erroneously dispatching officers and limiting their ability to respond to other calls for service. Then, bivariate pre- and post-implementation comparisons will be examined. For example, t-tests will be used to compare the number of shootings, response time, number of arrests, and evidence collection from before ShotSpotter was implemented to after the technology was deployed in treatment areas. These basic analyses are ranked Level 2 of 5 on the Maryland Scientific Methods Scale because they can establish temporal order, but do not eliminate

concerns about other factors that could drive differences between time periods (Farrington et al., 2002).

Second, the research partner will conduct an interrupted time series analysis as a quasi-experimental evaluation of impact. Interrupted time series models are appropriate when there are clearly defined pre- and post-intervention periods and when data related to the outcomes of interest are collected at multiple time points before and after an intervention is deployed. The researcher will collect the exact date ShotSpotter is deployed to determine when the intervention was implemented. The routine collection of administrative data described above will further allow the research partner to assess changes in shootings, response time, arrests, and evidence collection from pre- to post-ShotSpotter implementation. Interrupted time series models are commonly used to evaluate the impact of changing police practices on outcomes, including an evaluation of changes made to the Stockton Police Department Firearms Unit (Maguire et al., 2016).

Third, the research partner will use difference-in-differences models to determine whether changes experienced in treatment areas from pre- to post-ShotSpotter implementation significantly differ from changes experienced in comparable control areas. A similar quasi-experimental evaluation using a difference-in-differences approach was used to evaluate ShotSpotter in St. Louis (Mares & Blackburn, 2021). Further, to address the challenges of identifying similar treatment and control areas when examining outcomes like gun crime, the research partner will use synthetic control matching to artificially create comparable control areas with similar rates of gun crime, violence, and community composition to the ShotSpotter treatment area. The use of synthetic control approaches can address extreme imbalance between treated and non-treated areas in policing research. A synthetic control approach was used in an evaluation of ShotSpotter in Kansas City (Piza et al., 2023). This portion of the evaluation falls at Level 4 on the Maryland Scientific Methods scale because it is possible to compare measures of impact from pre- to post-intervention between treatment and comparison areas, while controlling for other factors (e.g., demographic composition, calls-for-service) that could influence observed differences between groups (Farrington et al., 2002).

In sum, the impact evaluation of ShotSpotter will rely on a combination of simple descriptive and bivariate statistics, in addition to quasi-experimental approaches that attempt to capture differences in outcomes from pre- to post-ShotSpotter implementation, as well as differences in outcomes between ShotSpotter areas and similar untreated areas over the same time period. All of these methods have been used in prior research evaluating similar interventions. The research partner acknowledges that the final modeling strategy selected will depend to some degree on the implementation of ShotSpotter, which could inhibit the selection of comparable control areas. As such, the research partner will use multiple strategies in efforts to isolate the impact of ShotSpotter on gun crime, police responses to shootings, and outcomes of shooting incidents in ShotSpotter locations.

## *2. Recover LFT*

Recover LFT will also be evaluated to determine the accuracy of the technology in identifying fingerprints and the effectiveness of the technology for identifying suspects. To examine whether the adoption of Recover has increased TPD's ability to collect fingerprint evidence in gun crime cases, historical data about the number of fingerprints processed during gun crimes in the past five years will serve as a comparison. The post-Recover fingerprint identification data collected during the process evaluation will first be used to examine whether investigators were more likely to identify fingerprints after Recover LFT is implemented.

Descriptive and bivariate statistics will be used to examine the impact of Recover LFT. The research partner will first describe the number of fingerprints collected from ballistic evidence pre- and post-Recover LFT implementation, if possible. In the event fingerprint data is not available prior to the deployment of Recover LFT, the research partner will visually display the number of ballistic pieces of evidence processed through Recover LFT and the number of fingerprints successfully identified using the technology. If historical data is available, the research partner will conduct simple bivariate statistics to determine whether the number of fingerprints recovered from ballistics evidence significantly increased after the adoption of Recover LFT. The research partner will also examine whether cases involving Recover LFT are more likely to be cleared than those that did not involve this technology.

Depending on data availability, an interrupted time-series analysis will also be used to determine whether the introduction of Recover LFT significantly increased the number of fingerprints generated from gun crimes and the number of fingerprints that resulted in suspect identification from pre- to post-Recover. This portion of the evaluation will determine whether Recover LFT adds value through increasing potential leads an investigator can pursue and potentially generating

evidence that could be used to identify suspects and ultimately secure charges and convictions, as compared to evidence gained prior to the use of this technology. As mentioned above, interrupted time series approaches are quasi-experimental and depend on sufficient data to be analyzed at multiple points of time. As such, the ability to conduct this analysis will depend on when Recover LFT is implemented and good record keeping within the TPD Forensic Services Section to facilitate the evaluation.

It is important to note that very few gun crime incidents resulted in evidence being processed to collect potential fingerprints prior to the adoption of the Recover LFT technology. For example, while casings from homicides might be tested for additional evidence, casings collected from shootings that did not involve victims were rarely processed. A descriptive examination of the number of fingerprints collected after the implementation of Recover LFT will provide a needed assessment of the potential for this technology to increase the amount of evidence that can be obtained in gun crimes. Importantly, a descriptive assessment of whether the types of gun cases that are generating fingerprint evidence after the deployment of Recover LFT will provide insight about whether this technology can lead to additional intelligence that would not have been received previously. For example, if Recover LFT is used to collect fingerprints from casings in victimless shootings that can be used to identify suspects and conduct arrests, that would be an important benefit of this technology the department did not have previously. As such, the number of fingerprints collected, suspects identified, and arrests made in cases involving Recover LFT will be important outcome measures.

### *3. Crime scene scanner*

Finally, the impact of the new FARO Focus 3D laser scanner will also be assessed. Like the assessment of Recover LFT, the research team will work with the TPD Forensic Services Section to identify historical data related to the use of the crime scene scanners, and whether cases that involved crime scene scans were more likely to be cleared than cases without this documentation. By comparing case outcomes for incidents that culminated in a crime scene being scanned to similar incidents that did not, this study seeks to provide an exploratory assessment of the utility of crime scene scanners. Given the lack of research examining the impact of crime scene scanners, a simple comparative analysis will be beneficial to the field. As such, this portion of the study will be largely descriptive in nature, relying on summary statistics and data visualizations to display trends in crime scene scanner use, evidence documentation, and whether this evidence is forwarded to prosecutors over the course of the study period. Deputy Chief Junger has contacted the City Prosecutor to determine whether we can obtain data on crime scene scanner use in the court context to further evaluate the impact of this technology.

Collectively, this evaluation encompasses several different technologies with the shared goal of increasing the TPD's capacity to respond to and investigate gun violence in Tacoma. Through assessing whether ShotSpotter can improve immediate police responses to gunshots and evaluating whether technologies like Recover LFT and 3D scanners can generate better evidence to facilitate long term suspect identification and convictions, this evaluation provides meaningful research evidence about the impact of interventions strategically aimed to address shootings, which could serve as a force multiplier for other evidence-based crime reduction interventions being implemented by the TPD.



## VI. Sustainability

The process evaluation funded through this award will be used to document policy changes, programmatic efforts, and identify barriers to successful implementation and use of these technologies. This portion of the evaluation is crucial for ensuring sustainability after the grant period ends, particularly given that successful implementation of these technologies depends on effectively using personnel and technological resources to support program goals. Given the complexity of these types of strategies, the research partner will work with TPD to identify ways to integrate the new program into existing structures using policy and practical changes to prevent program drift. ShotSpotter, Recover LFT, and the new FARO 3D scanner will continue to be used upon completion of the grant. The findings of this SPI project can be used to guide sustainability in the following ways:

1. Document key processes surrounding the use and integration of ShotSpotter, Recover LFT, and the crime scene scanner into broader TPD strategies.
2. Provide recommendations for tracking the use, inputs, and outputs associated with these technologies. This will be accomplished by creating metrics that can be used by TPD to continually monitor implementation fidelity after completion of the project.

TPD personnel will be central to ensuring the sustainability of the newly implemented technologies through maintaining and revising policies and practices as needed. TPD leadership have provided strong support for using evidence-based practices to address crime in Tacoma. Deputy Chief Paul Junger will be the primary leadership personnel overseeing implementation of the SPI project for TPD. Deputy Chief Junger has a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice and a Masters in Homeland Security and Defense from the Naval Postgraduate School. He is an experienced law enforcement officer and leader with over 32 years of experience. Deputy Chief Junger has overseen planning for large scale projects including Super Bowls, NBA All-Star Games, and presidential visits. He also has experience administering federal Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration comprehensive traffic grants in Dallas, Texas. Deputy Chief Junger also has experience implementing strategies and complex plans to reduce violent crime. He served as the Violent Crime Evaluator in May 2021 under Dallas Police Chief Eddie Garcia, a position created by Chief Garcia to assist with implementing the UTSA's violent crime reduction plan in Dallas, Texas.

The TPD Forensic Services Section will be responsible for managing and sustaining the technology implemented through this SPI project. The TPD Forensic Services Section is a civilian crime scene and latent print analysis unit. The Forensic Services Section is accredited by the ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB) under international standard ISO/IEC 17020:2012 (certificate number FI-0035). Their capabilities and competencies include analyzing and comparing latent impressions, responding to crime scenes, documenting crime scenes with photography and videography, collecting evidence, processing evidence for latent prints both at the crime scene and in a laboratory setting, mapping crime scenes with a 3D laser scanner to create diagrams, and providing expert testimony in court. The section has been headed by Forensics Manager Paul DePoister since March of 2020. He has a Bachelor of Science in Medical Technology from the University of Washington and 21 years of experience working in the Forensic Service Section. Mr. DePoister has two certifications with the International Association for Identification as a Certified Latent Print Examiner and as a Senior Crime Scene Analyst. Continued TPD partnership with technology providers will be used to ensure the technology is appropriately maintained.

As the research partner, Dr. Jessica Huff will maintain active relationships with the TPD and other researchers working with the TPD to address violence. The process evaluation used in this study will document the roles and responsibilities of each member of the TPD Forensic Services Section in the implementation, maintenance, use, and monitoring of these technologies to codify policies and practices into manuals. This will ensure the continual operation and use of these technologies, even in the event of personnel changes within the Section. The findings of this evaluation will be used to guide strategic efforts to incorporate the use of these technologies into other organizational initiatives, such as the ongoing Tacoma Violent Crime Reduction Plan. This will be an important contribution of the current project given prior research suggesting that innovative strategies need to be integrated into the “institutional fabric” of an organization to be sustainable and to continue to achieve intended objectives (Hollywood et al., 2019). Further, prior research suggests that the following elements are crucial to successfully implementing strategic crime control initiatives: 1) community-wide problem analysis; 2) targeted, evidence-based responses; 3) collaborative partnerships; 4) strategic planning; and 5) accountability (Katz & Huff, 2020). The purpose of this project is to build the evidence-base surrounding the impact of technology on gun crime using a collaborative approach. Through strategic planning to develop policies and practices related to the use of this technology, the research partner will also work with TPD to identify policy mechanisms that can be used to establish accountability structures for using these technologies within TPD.

## **VII. Training and Technical Assistance**

TPD and the Research Partner will work with CNA and BJA to identify opportunities for training and technical assistance to facilitate successful completion of the project. The team will specifically connect with subject matter experts familiar with the technology to be evaluated, including Dennis Mares. We will also network with other SPI sites who have implemented ShotSpotter and other similar technologies to discuss lessons they learned through their projects and identify opportunities to improve our own approach.

# VIII. Logic Model

Figure 1. Logic Model for Police Department’s Response to Gun Crime Investigation Technology Evaluation

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Short-term Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes
<p>Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) funding to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ShotSpotter procurement</li> <li>Recover LFT (latent fingerprint technology) procurement</li> <li>Purchase of a new FARO Focus Premium Laser Scanner (digital crime scene scanner)</li> <li>Research partner to evaluate implementation and impact of new technologies</li> </ul> <p>Staff including TPD crime analysts and forensic evidence technicians</p> <p>BJA funding to support training and technical assistance (TTA) from CNA</p>	<p>BJA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program and contract administration</li> </ul> <p>TPD &amp; research partner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase, install, and monitor ShotSpotter</li> <li>Purchase, install, and implement Recover LFT</li> <li>Purchase and implement new digital crime scene scanner</li> <li>Process evaluation of new and updated technology implementation</li> <li>Evaluate overall impacts of new and updated technologies</li> </ul> <p>CNA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convene national and regional meetings</li> <li>Monitor implementation and evaluation progress through routine reviews and meetings as needed</li> <li>Provide TTA as requested</li> </ul>	<p>TPD &amp; research partner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly reports and presentations of technology implementation, use, and impact on gun crime investigations</li> <li>Process and impact evaluations of ShotSpotter, Recover LFT, and new digital crime scene scanner on responses to and investigations of gun crime</li> <li>Final evaluation report</li> </ul> <p>CNA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote findings through webinars, newsletters, and the website</li> <li>SPI reports, articles, and other deliverables</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process evaluation to document technology implementation along with policies and processes used to support the use of new technologies</li> <li>Evidence-based understanding of the effectiveness of technology for identifying, responding to, and processing evidence associated with gun crime</li> <li>Dissemination of findings through quarterly reports and presentations for TPD and the city of Tacoma</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustained use of gunshot detection and evidence collection and processing technology in TPD</li> <li>Reports and publications highlighting best practices for implementing and sustaining gun crime investigation efforts</li> <li>Reports and publications highlighting the impact of gun crime investigation technology</li> <li>Improved production and use of evidence-based practices to guide implementation efforts in other communities</li> </ul>

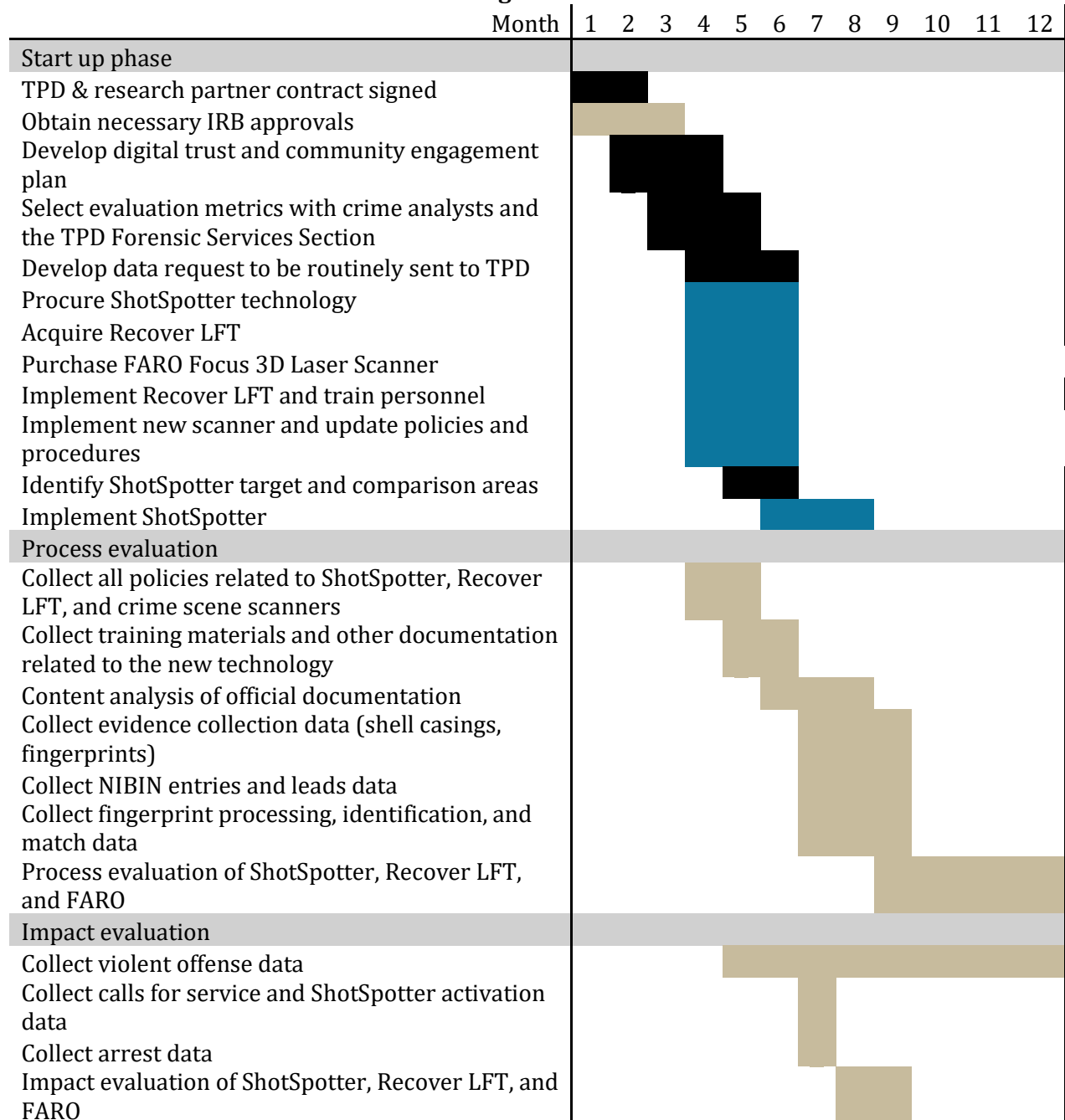
Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ShotSpotter implementation will increase identification, efficiency, and responses to gunshots.</li> <li>Implementation of Recover LFT and the digital crime scene scanner will increase evidence identification and efficient processing for gun crime.</li> </ul>

External Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource challenges among TPD personnel, especially crime analysts and forensic evidence technicians responsible for numerous tasks</li> <li>Coordination between TPD, the city, technology providers, and the university</li> <li>Potential for community opposition</li> </ul>


## IX. Timeline of Activities

The below timelines are approximate and the SPI team recognizes that delays could occur due to contact negotiations, technological issues, resource constraints, and other unforeseen circumstances. The SPI team will maintain regular communication to ensure the project progresses in a timely fashion and to attempt to quickly overcome hurdles as they arise.

**Tacoma Smart Policing Initiative Timeline - Year 1**





<b>Routine reporting</b>	
Bi-annual update reports	
Bi-annual update presentations delivered during site visits	
Year 1 interim report	

- Tacoma PD 
- Research partner 
- Tacoma PD & Research partner 

### Tacoma Smart Policing Initiative Timeline - Year 2

	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Process evaluation</b>													
Collect all policies related to ShotSpotter, Recover LFT, and crime scene scanners													
Collect training materials and other documentation related to the new technology													
Content analysis of official documentation													
Collect evidence collection data (shell casings, fingerprints)													
Collect NIBIN entries and leads data													
Collect fingerprint processing, identification, and match data													
Process evaluation of ShotSpotter, Recover LFT, and FARO													
<b>Impact evaluation</b>													
Collect violent offense data													
Collect calls for service and ShotSpotter activation data													
Collect arrest data													
Impact evaluation of ShotSpotter, Recover LFT, and FARO													
<b>Routine reporting</b>													
Bi-annual update reports													
Bi-annual update presentations delivered during site visits													
Year 2 interim report													

- Tacoma PD 
- Research partner 
- Tacoma PD & Research partner 

### Tacoma Smart Policing Initiative Timeline - Year 3

	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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<b>Process evaluation</b>	
Collect all policies related to ShotSpotter, Recover LFT, and crime scene scanners	
Collect training materials and other documentation related to the new technology	
Content analysis of official documentation	
Collect evidence collection data (shell casings, fingerprints)	
Collect NIBIN entries and leads data	
Collect fingerprint processing, identification, and match data	
Process evaluation of ShotSpotter, Recover LFT, and FARO	
<b>Impact evaluation</b>	
Collect violent offense data	
Collect calls for service and ShotSpotter activation data	
Collect arrest data	
Impact evaluation of ShotSpotter, Recover LFT, and FARO	
<b>Routine reporting</b>	
Bi-annual update reports	
Bi-annual update presentations delivered during site visits	
Year 3 interim report	
Final report	

Tacoma PD

Research partner

Tacoma PD & Research partner



## X. Supplemental material

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#### **b. Evidence of research partnership, letters of commitment, and CV's for key personnel**

The City of Tacoma and University of Nebraska Omaha are in the process of finalizing a contract for this study. The finalized contract will be attached once received. Letters of commitment from other agencies who were not part of the initial proposal will be attached, as needed. CV's for key personnel will be uploaded separately.



**City Of Tacoma  
Tacoma Permit Advisory Group**

**ATTACHMENT**

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**TO:** Tacoma City Council  
**FROM:** Tacoma Permit Advisory Group  
**SUBJECT:** Attachment letter concerning Home in Tacoma  
**DATE:** September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2024  
**CC:** Elizabeth Pauli, Melanie Harding, Peter Huffman

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To the Tacoma City Council:

This letter was collectively drafted and approved by the Tacoma Permit Advisory Group (TPAG) to comment on the current Home in Tacoma package. For councilmembers unfamiliar with our group, the TPAG consists of builders, engineers, architects, and other housing industry professionals that will be working with Home in Tacoma on a daily basis once implemented.

We fully support Home in Tacoma and its goal of increasing affordable middle housing production. Unfortunately, after careful review, we believe the current Home in Tacoma package has several major problems that will significantly impair our ability to construct the affordable housing Home in Tacoma is intended to provide. For the sake of simplicity, we have narrowed our longer list of concerns previously sent to the Planning Commission down to the following three critical problems. Below each problem, we have summarized our proposed solution:

**Problem 1:** The proposed regulations will make it impossible to construct backyard buildings behind approximately 80-90% of existing houses due to pedestrian access requirements and a combination of other regulations (amenity space, FAR, setbacks, etc.). Ironically, it will become more difficult to build DADUs under Home in Tacoma than it is today.

**Recommended Solution:** Reduce pedestrian access requirements to the code minimum and apply other regulations solely to the backyard or side yard area being developed. This will open up thousands more sites for middle housing construction while allowing existing homes and front yards to remain unaltered, preserving neighborhood aesthetics.

**Problem 2:** Setbacks take up 44% of a standard 50'x120' site and 77% of a small 25'x100' site, which is an unacceptably inefficient use of space for middle housing projects. Similarly, rear height restrictions make townhome construction extremely impractical.

**Recommended Solution:** Reduce side and rear setbacks, reduce building separation requirements, and increase rear height limits. This will allow designs with more units and better layouts without dramatically increasing the bulk and scale of new structures when viewed from the street.

**Problem 3:** Tree retention requirements impair affordable housing development and exacerbate gentrification. Tree retention requirements also disincentivize owners from planting new trees in their yards because doing so will impair the value and future developability of their properties.

**Recommended Solution:** Remove tree retention requirements. If removing tree retention requirements is not an option, the Council can somewhat reduce these negative effects by providing an affordable fee-in-lieu option that doesn't require discretionary (variance or arborist) review.

We cannot overstate the importance of resolving these three problems. If the City Council does not resolve them, we believe that Home in Tacoma will largely fail in achieving its goal of increasing affordable housing production.

Please find attached a more detailed explanation of the three above issues. The attachment also includes detailed discussion of several second-tier issues that we believe are highly important but perhaps less critical than the three listed above.

We would welcome the opportunity to further explain our proposed changes in person at a study session or otherwise. Please don't hesitate to reach out with questions or concerns.

Thank you for your consideration.

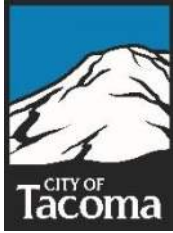
Signed by:



4DCCEC082A08467...

**Justin Goroach**

Chair, Tacoma Permit Advisory Group



**City Of Tacoma  
Tacoma Permit Advisory Group**

**ATTACHMENT**

**TO:** Tacoma City Council  
**FROM:** Tacoma Permit Advisory Group  
**SUBJECT:** Attachment to letter concerning Home in Tacoma  
**DATE:** September 18th, 2024  
**CC:** Elizabeth Pauli, Melanie Harding, Peter Huffman

This letter has been drafted and unanimously approved by the Tacoma Permit Advisory Group. We previously sent a version of this letter to the City Council and Planning Commission in March, 2024. Unfortunately, the Planning Commission left many important issues unaddressed.

We strongly support Home in Tacoma’s goal of increasing affordable housing production. Unfortunately, the proposed regulatory package has six serious problems that stand in the way of that goal. If all of these problems are left unresolved, we believe affordable housing production may actually decrease after Home in Tacoma implementation. We implore the City Council to please fix these problems before it’s too late.

On a positive note, we believe that fixing most of these problems should be uncontroversial and simple. Below, we’ve summarized the six problems and provided a proposed solution to each. In the PDF version of this document, each heading below is a link to the corresponding subsection of this attachment:

**Problem 1: The proposed regulations make it impossible to construct backyard buildings behind approximately 90% of existing houses (around 82,000 lots citywide).** 3

*Recommended Solution: Apply new regulations solely to the area of the property being developed and relax pedestrian egress requirements.* 5

**Problem 2: Setbacks take up 40-70% of most sites and the rear height restriction inhibits townhome construction** 7

*Recommended Solution: Reduce setbacks and rear height limit.* 9

**Problem 3: Tree retention requirements impair affordable housing development, create bad incentives, further inequality, and are not as good for the environment as might be expected.** 10

<i>Recommended Solution: Make tree retention optional.</i>	12
<b>Problem 4: Retention of existing parking requirements in the X-districts, downtown districts, and commercial districts is bad policy and may violate HB 1110.</b>	<b>13</b>
<i>Recommended Solution: Apply the transit parking exemption to all housing types, regardless of zoning.</i>	14
<b>Problem 5: Floor area ratio (FAR) requirements will needlessly impair affordable housing development if our other recommendations are adopted.</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>Recommended Solution: Eliminate FAR requirements</i>	16
<b>Problem 6: There is no efficient method to fix regulations that don't work as expected.</b>	<b>17</b>
<i>Recommended Solution: Empower the Planning Department to make temporary edits to code.</i>	17
<b>Exhibit A – Annotated test site plans</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Exhibit B – Backyard building map overlays</b>	<b>20</b>

After reviewing this letter, we hope the City Council will formally adopt our solutions as revisions to the proposed Home in Tacoma regulations. We would be happy to present our solutions at a study session to provide more context.

Thank you for your consideration.

Signed by:



**Justin Goroch**

Chair, Tacoma Permit Advisory Group

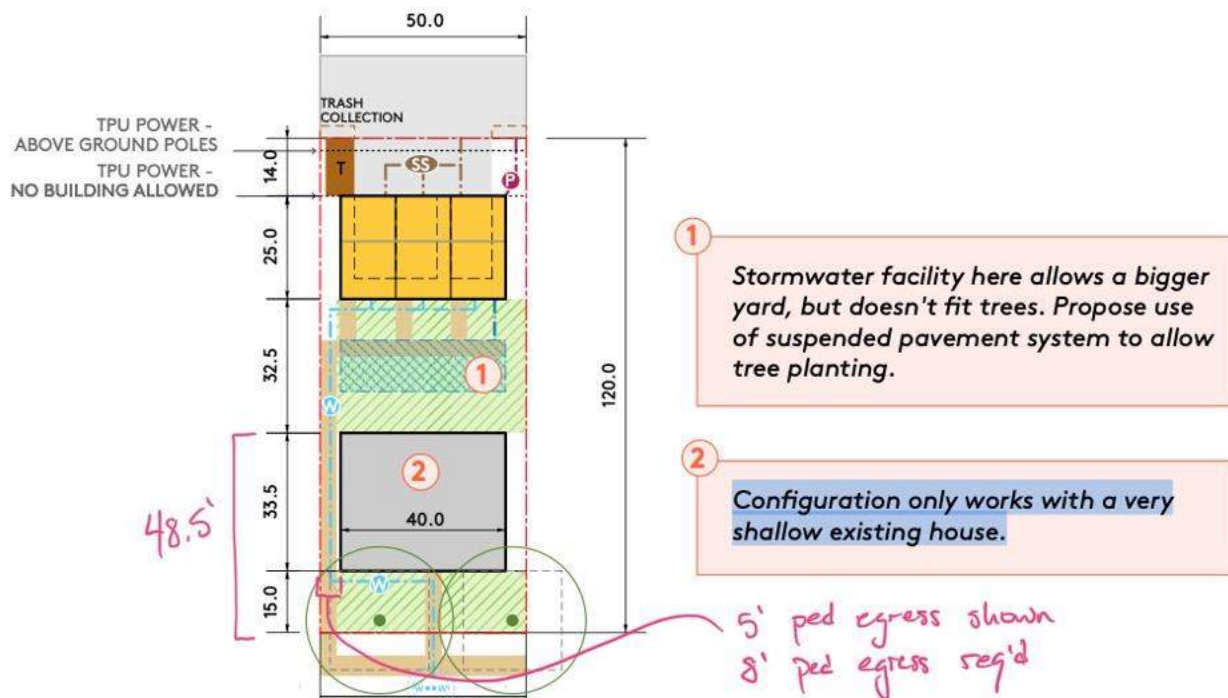
# Problem 1: The proposed regulations make it impossible to construct backyard buildings behind approximately 90% of existing houses (around 82,000 lots citywide).

Tacoma’s proposed regulations will make it almost impossible to build additional units behind around 90% of existing houses. The two main issues are:

1. The pedestrian egress requirement (proposed code requires 8 ft side yard setback for egress)
2. That all other requirements apply to the entire lot, not just the area being developed (tree coverage, amenity space, parking, floor area ratio (FAR), and potentially stormwater filtration all apply to the entire lot, even when only the backyard is being developed).

As a result of these issues, very few existing houses can accept additional units. Below, we show how we reached this conclusion.

The following image is a site plan drawn by Tacoma’s consultant, Mithūn, in which they note that the backyard building “[c]onfiguration only works with a very shallow existing house”:



In other words, Mithūn can’t fit all the proposed site requirements (setbacks, amenity space, parking, tree canopy coverage, stormwater filtration, etc.) onto a standard lot unless the existing house ends about **48.5 ft** from the front boundary line and is also set back at least **8 ft** from one of the side boundary lines for pedestrian egress. Very few existing homes meet these requirements.

Exactly how few existing homes meet these requirements? We used aerial imaging to estimate that approximately 90% of existing homes extend beyond 48.5 ft from the front boundary. Below is a random screenshot of several blocks near Jefferson Park with a blue line superimposed at approximately 48.5 ft from the front boundary line. Any house that crosses this blue line would be unable to support a backyard unit per Mithūn’s findings. As you can see below, a maximum of about 15 of 120 lots shown (12.5%) would be able to accommodate additional units under this restriction (those sites are marked with red dots):



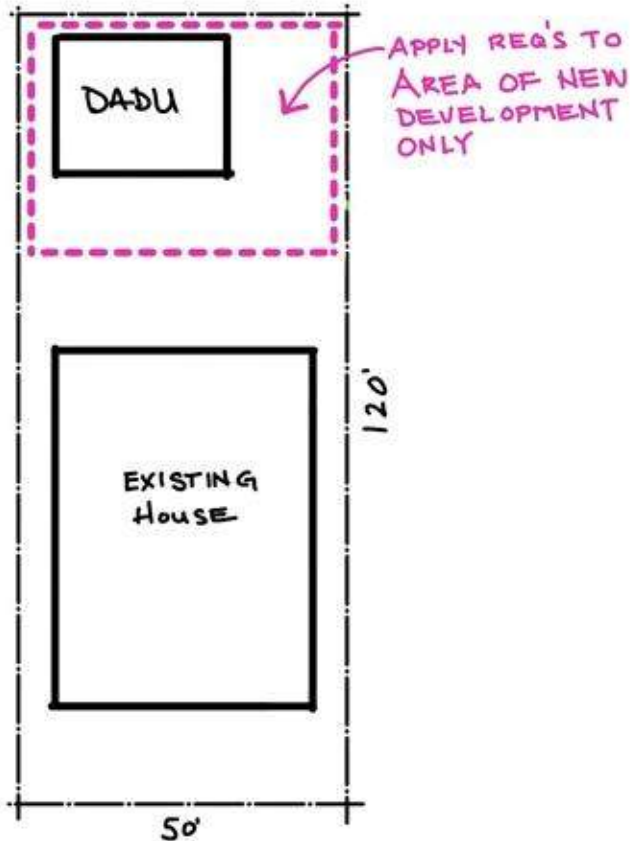
In other words, around 87.5% of the existing homes in the above-pictured neighborhood could not support an ADU-type structure under the proposed code. The outlook appears to be even worse in other neighborhoods where existing homes are larger or set further back from the front boundary. We have attached several screenshots of random neighborhoods around Tacoma as **Exhibit B** to this attachment.

This issue only gets worse when considering the 8 ft side yard setback issue, which we believe (anecdotally) affects 30-50% of Tacoma’s existing houses. In some neighborhoods, it’s possible that only 5% of existing properties could accept backyard units under the proposed regulations.

## Recommended Solution: Apply new regulations solely to the area of the property being developed and relax pedestrian egress requirements.

Our recommended solutions consist of several elements:

1. Only apply the new setback, tree coverage, amenity space, stormwater filtration, parking, and FAR requirements (if any) to the redeveloped portion of the lot and not to the portion of the lot containing the existing house as illustrated below:



2. Eliminate minimum pedestrian path widths (building code minimum widths would still apply to allow safe emergency access).
3. Eliminate pedestrian path requirements entirely when existing homes are constructed within 3 ft of both side property lines if: (a) the backyard units have alley-loaded parking, *and* (b) the backyard units have sufficient alley access for emergency vehicles.

### Advantages of these recommended solutions:

1. As written, Tacoma's proposed regulations will leave approximately 90% of existing lots with no potential for backyard units. Our recommended solution will make backyard units viable on most lots without the need to tear down existing homes.
2. The recommended solution will result in more existing structures being retained, more affordable housing development, and a larger net contribution to the city's housing and tree canopy goals through increased development.



**Possible criticisms of these recommended solutions:**

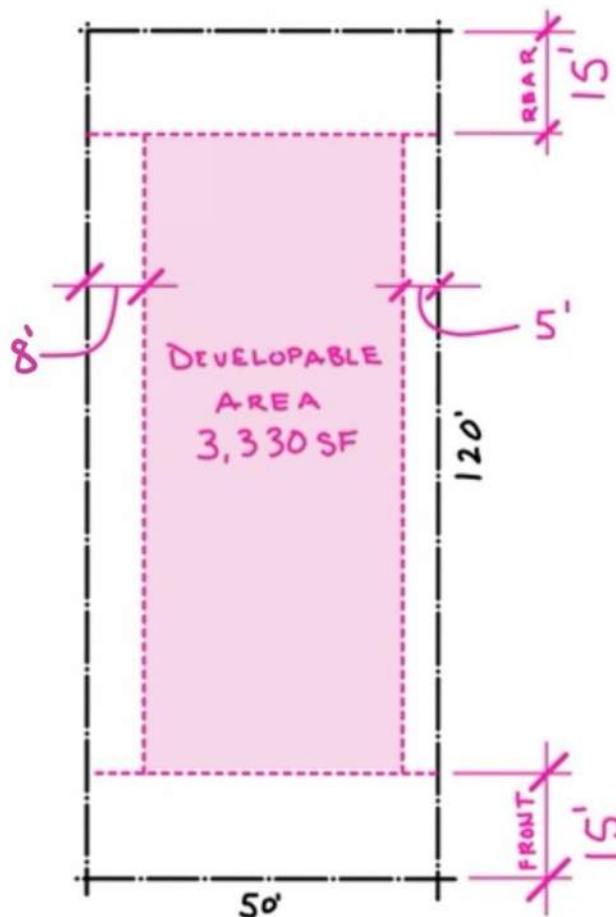
1. We believe this recommendation should be relatively uncontroversial. In an ideal world, the city would probably like to see old sites fully comply with modern requirements. However, that's infeasible on the vast majority of old sites without removing existing heritage buildings. We believe our solution offers a sensible middle-ground where heritage buildings don't need to be dramatically altered or removed to accommodate new development. When heritage buildings reach the end of their useful life, they can be redeveloped according to then-current code, bringing the entire site into compliance.

## Problem 2: Setbacks take up 40-70% of most sites and the rear height restriction inhibits townhome construction

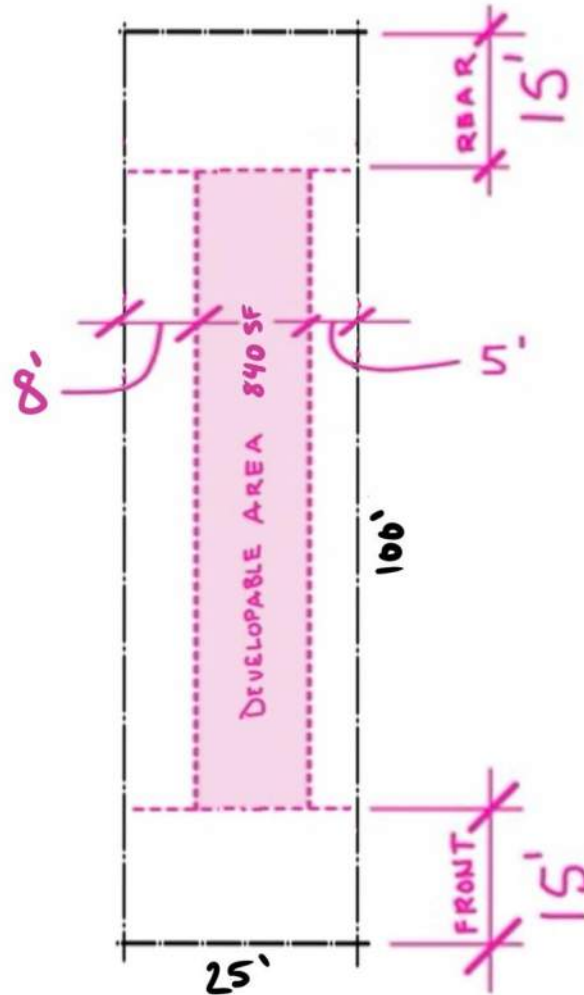
Setbacks are the minimum allowed distance between a property line and a building envelope. Most residential properties in Tacoma will be subject to the following proposed setbacks applicable in the UR-1 zone (without bonusing):

- Front: 15 ft
- Rear: 15 ft
- Side: 5 ft or 8 ft with pedestrian egress (discussed in previous section)
- Building separation: 10 ft

These large setbacks are perhaps the single biggest blow to developability. As shown below, the proposed setbacks wipe out around 44% of a standard site, reducing it from 6,000 sf (measuring 50 ft x 120 ft) to a maximum buildable area of 3,330 sf (measuring 37 ft x 90 ft).



The numbers get much worse on smaller sites. On a 2,500 sq ft site (measuring 25 ft x 100 ft), these setbacks **would wipe out 77% of the site**, leaving a maximum buildable area of just 840 sf measuring 12 ft x 70 ft (far too narrow for a healthy floorplan).



Similarly, the city has imposed a 25 ft height restriction on the rearmost 25 ft of UR-1 and UR-2 lots. This makes it impossible to build a third story adjacent to the alley. This is bad for all housing types, but it's particularly bad for townhomes and backyard buildings, which typically feature a garage on the ground floor and two stories of living space above. Townhome construction will not be viable if this regulation remains unchanged.

Please note that these setbacks and height restrictions are purely about aesthetics, not safety. The building code already includes requirements for fire separation and emergency access (e.g., IRC table R302.1-2).

## **Recommended Solution: Reduce setbacks and rear height limit.**

Tacoma's setback requirements take up more of a developable lot than any other single proposed requirement. Therefore, we recommend that Tacoma reduce or eliminate setbacks as follows:

- Front: No change for mid-block lots. For corner lots, 0' setback (see below).
- Rear: 0 ft
- Side: 3 ft for UR-1 and UR-2, 0 ft for UR-3
- Building separation: 5 ft

We are not recommending a change to Tacoma's proposed front setback for mid-block lots because we believe the front setback is the most important setback for neighborhood character, bulk, and scale compatibility.

However, we do recommend elimination of the front setback for corner lots to facilitate corner stores or small at-home businesses on the corner (e.g., attorney or other professional), which are uses allowed with Home in Tacoma. As part of this proposal, corner lots should be allowed to orient the building towards either (or both) frontages at the election of the property owner, especially if there is an existing building oriented towards the long side of the property (which is considered by Tacoma Planning to be the side rather than the front).

Likewise, we recommend that the city eliminate the 25 ft rear height restriction to allow efficient townhome layouts situated towards the rear of the lot.

### **Advantages of these recommended solutions:**

1. Dramatically increases developable area without having much impact on the bulk or scale appearance of the new structure from the street.
2. Help facilitate neighborhood business uses on corners (the classic "corner store" or neighborhood professional).

### **Possible criticisms of these recommended solutions:**

1. We believe these recommendations should be fairly uncontroversial. Aesthetically, some people prefer to see buildings set back further from the side property lines and alleys. However, we don't believe these aesthetic considerations are worth the trade-off of eliminating 44-77% of a site's developable area. We hope our recommendation strikes the right balance between aesthetic preferences and missing middle housing production.

## **Problem 3: Tree retention requirements impair affordable housing development, create bad incentives, further inequality, and are not as good for the environment as might be expected.**

Tacoma's proposed regulations require owners to retain existing trees larger than 12 inches in diameter except with permission from the city. Trees larger than 18 inches can't be removed without a variance and an arborist's report, which is an expensive, time-consuming, and uncertain process. Even if when the city grants permission to remove trees, owners will be required to pay a canopy loss fee of \$125 per inch, which equates to around \$3,000 per tree for a 24-inch tree. On a heavily treed site, these costs can add up to tens of thousands of dollars.

There are four main downsides to these tree retention requirements, as outlined below.

### **Impact on missing middle housing development**

Tree retention requirements dramatically limit development potential and increase costs. If developers must pay to remove trees, those costs get passed on to homebuyers and renters. If developers are unable to remove trees, they will need to reduce unit count or cut square footage out of their designs to fit the site. This increase design costs (which are passed onto the buyer or renter) and many projects may be entirely infeasible.

### **Furthering existing inequalities**

Counterintuitively, tree retention requirements will further existing inequalities by forcing affordable housing development out of Tacoma's wealthier and more heavily treed areas. As explained above, tree retention requirements make development impossible or expensive in heavily treed neighborhoods. These requirements will push affordable housing development out of the wealthier and more heavily treed areas (the North End, the North Slope, and Northeast Tacoma) and into disproportionately poorer areas with fewer existing trees (Hilltop, Central Tacoma, and the South End). This will exacerbate gentrification, displacement, and further existing inequality by keeping affordable housing out of Tacoma's wealthiest neighborhoods.

While some tree retention advocates seem sincere in their concern for Tacoma's trees, some advocates seem to be using tree retention as a last-ditch effort to resist development in Tacoma's wealthy neighborhoods. Many of the same people who initially opposed Home in Tacoma and who advocated for the College Park Historic District now support tree retention requirements because doing so will ensure that their neighborhoods can continue to exclude development.

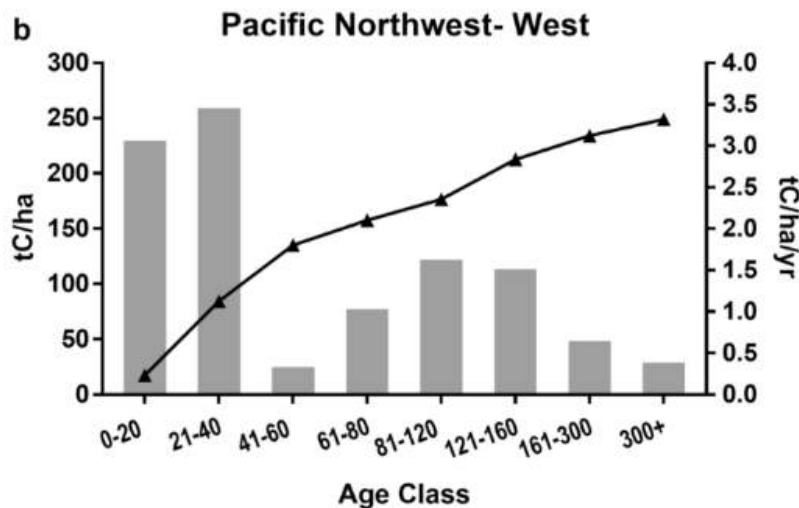
## Creating bad incentives for discretionary tree planting

Tree retention creates bad incentives by punishing the following behaviors we should be encouraging:

1. We should be rewarding owners for contributing to the urban tree canopy by planting trees around their existing homes. Instead, tree retention requirements penalize owners for planting trees by reducing their property values and the development potential of their land. Fewer owners will choose to plant trees around their existing homes as a result.
2. On a similar note, many owners will clearcut their properties ahead of implementation of these tree retention requirements to avoid diminished development potential. If not for an impending tree retention requirement, many of these trees might otherwise remain for years or decades until the properties are ripe for redevelopment.
3. Unscrupulous owners will circumvent tree retention requirements by illegally poisoning trees and then having an arborist declare them dead or hazardous. There's generally no reliable way to detect poisoning, so only law-abiding owners are likely to suffer from tree retention restrictions.

## Younger trees have a carbon sequestration advantage over older trees

Lastly, retention of mature trees is less environmentally friendly than one might expect. Recent studies have concluded that, per stand, young trees are much better at carbon sequestration than mature trees, perhaps due to increased growth rate during youth. See the following graph reflecting a dramatic drop-off in carbon sequestration after around 40 years of life for native Pacific Northwest tree species:



Citation: Hoover, C.M., Smith, J.E. Aboveground live tree carbon stock and change in forests of conterminous United States: influence of stand age. Carbon Balance Manage 18, 7 (2023).

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13021-023-00227-z>

We don't mean to imply that mature trees aren't beneficial or beautiful. Mature trees likely do more than young trees to reduce the urban heat island effect, improve water filtration, and provide urban habitat. However, because young trees have a distinct advantage when it comes to improving air quality (carbon sequestration), it's not clear the city should be prioritizing mature tree retention at the cost of the major downsides noted above.

## **Recommended Solution: Make tree retention optional.**

We recommend making tree retention optional (except in the right-of-way) while keeping retention incentives.

As a middle ground, the city could also consider leaving the canopy loss fee as a disincentive to tree removal. In other words, owners would not need to ask for permission to cut down trees, but they would still need to pay a certain fee per inch if they chose to do so. This policy has the advantages of predictability and consistency. However, this policy still has the other downsides mentioned above, like increasing housing costs for buyers and renters, penalizing discretionary tree planting, incentivizing unscrupulous behavior by owners, adding complexity to the permitting process, and disincentivizing development in wealthier, more heavily treed, neighborhoods. The more costly the removal fee, the greater these risks.

### **Advantages of eliminating tree retention requirements and canopy loss fees:**

1. Eliminate the incentive for property owners to quickly clearcut existing trees before tree retention requirements take effect.
2. Eliminate inequitable neighborhood impacts resulting from existing disproportionate canopy coverage (more development in areas with less existing tree canopy).
3. Eliminate the disincentive for property owners to avoid planting trees around existing homes for fear that those trees may eventually pose an impediment to future development.
4. Increase carbon sequestration by requiring new tree plantings rather than retaining mature trees that sequester less carbon.
5. Increase housing production dramatically.
6. Increase permitting consistency, predictability, and speed.
7. Increase the ease of code administration for staff.

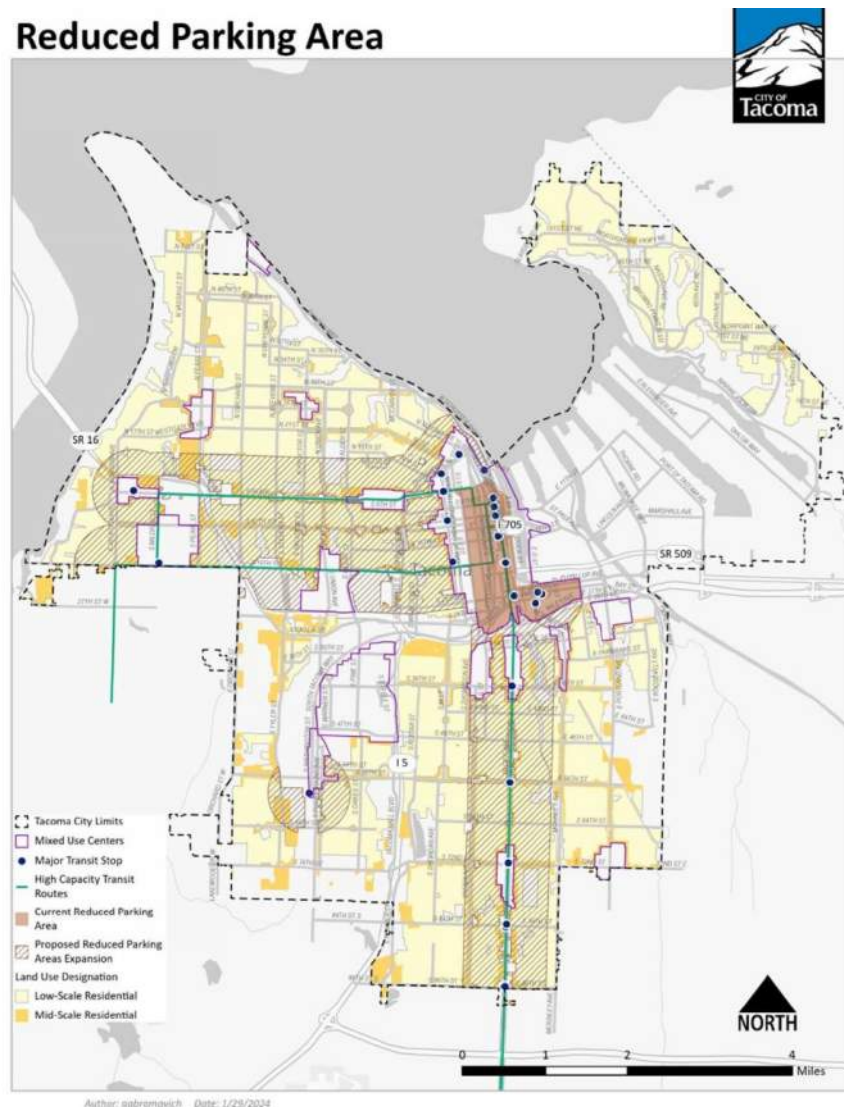
### **Possible criticisms of this recommended solution:**

1. Fewer mature trees will be retained, which may increase urban heat island and decrease habitat (at least until newly planted trees mature). We don't take the loss of mature trees lightly, but we do see it as a worthwhile trade-off when considering the benefits (more carbon sequestration, more housing production, no last-minute clearcutting, no disincentive for planting around existing structures, etc.).

## Problem 4: Retention of existing parking requirements in the X-districts, downtown districts, and commercial districts is bad policy and may violate HB 1110.

Huge swaths of the new Urban Residential zones will have no parking requirement due to their proximity to transit. This is due to the requirement in HB 1110 that missing middle housing types shall not be required to provide parking within one-half mile of a major transit stop. However, the proposed regulations leave the existing parking requirements in the X-District, Downtown District, and Commercial zones, meaning that residential developments in those areas must provide for up to one stall per unit regardless of their proximity to a major transit stop.

The below map shows the areas exempt from parking due to proximity to transit. Notice that the X-District, Downtown District, and Commercial zones (outlined in purple) remain unshaded (i.e., not exempt from parking):





There are two problems with not exempting these zones from parking requirements. First, it's contrary to good policy because the X-District, Downtown District, and Commercial zones are intended to be denser than the adjacent Urban Residential zones. By eliminating parking only in the Urban Residential zones, the city will be pushing development out of the supposedly denser X-District, Downtown District, and Commercial zones and into residential areas.

Second, we believe it's illegal under state law for Tacoma not to apply the transit parking exemption to middle housing in these zones. We have already raised this point with City Attorney's Office and are awaiting response. However, in brief, HB 1110 requires cities to exempt all middle housing from parking requirements within one half-mile of a major transit stop, regardless of zoning. Below is the relevant section:

(6) Any city subject to the requirements of this section [including Tacoma]:

...

(d) Shall not require off-street parking as a condition of permitting development of *middle housing* within one-half mile walking distance of a major transit stop

Thus, it does not matter under HB 1110 whether the missing middle housing is located in an X-District, Downtown District, or Commercial zone—all missing middle housing is exempt from parking requirements if it is built within one-half mile of a major transit stop.

## **Recommended Solution: Apply the transit parking exemption to all housing types, regardless of zoning.**

For the sake of consistency and compliance with state law, Tacoma should apply the transit parking exemption to all middle housing within one-half mile of a major transit stop, regardless of where it's located.

### **Advantages of this recommended solution:**

1. This proposal enhances parking requirement consistency citywide, ensuring that the new Urban Residential districts don't become more densely developed than the X-District, Downtown District, and Commercial zones that are intended to provide more density.
2. This proposal ensures compliance with state law.

### **Possible criticisms of this recommended solution:**

1. Planning staff seemed to generally agree that our proposal made sense from a consistency standpoint. However, staff expressed concern that altering parking requirements within the X-District, Downtown District, and Commercial zones is outside the purview of Home in Tacoma, which was not intended to alter non-residential zones. This argument rings hollow for two reasons:
  - a. First, Home in Tacoma is already altering parking requirements in these zones by eliminating the existing parking exemption for units 450 sq ft and smaller. This is a big blow to residential developability in these zones, as many of the big apartment projects in recent years have relied on this exemption. It's inconsistent

to argue that Home in Tacoma isn't allowed to alter these zones when it already proposes to do so.

- b. Second, these zones should be considered residential. The X-district zones (particularly URX and RCX) are by definition primarily residential with limited commercial allowed.

## **Problem 5: Floor area ratio (FAR) requirements will needlessly impair affordable housing development if our other recommendations are adopted.**

Floor area ratio (FAR) is the measurement of a building's floor area in relation to the size of the lot on which the building is located. Under Tacoma's proposed regulations, the FAR requirements are mostly redundant. Almost any development that would comply with the proposed setback, amenity space, and tree canopy requirements would also comply with FAR restrictions.

However, if the city adopts our recommended solutions set out above, the existing FAR limits will become a significant limiting factor without adding much to bulk and scale compatibility.

### **Recommended Solution: Eliminate FAR requirements**

#### **Advantages of this recommended solution:**

1. Eliminate redundant requirement and allow additional development.
2. Ease the difficult for staff of administering this increasingly complex code.

#### **Possible criticisms of this recommended solution:**

1. Some of the criticisms noted in other sections may apply here too. No other criticisms known.

## **Problem 6: There is no efficient method to fix regulations that don't work as expected.**

It's almost impossible for a sweeping municipal code change like Home in Tacoma to be perfect on the first attempt. As we've noted, the current draft has many unexpected consequences and serious problems that will undermine affordable housing production. Even if each the problems we've noted here are resolved, there are probably many latent problems that will surface after implementation.

Ordinarily, these unforeseen problems could only be resolved by passing code changes through the City Council. However, this is a slow and clunky process, especially for minor tweaks that may only affect a handful of properties.

### **Recommended Solution: Empower the Planning Department to make temporary edits to code.**

To provide a more expedient alternative, we ask that the Planning Department be empowered with discretion to relax regulations that aren't working as expected. This discretion should be subject to the following limitations:

1. In general, this discretion should only be used when the regulations are unclear, or have unforeseen consequences, or render missing middle housing construction infeasible.
2. This discretion shall only apply to residential projects (including those in the commercial, downtown, and x-district zones).
3. The discretion cannot be used to increase regulations, complicate permitting, add costs, or otherwise inhibit housing production.
4. All discretionary changes must be universally applied and published on the city's website so that no individual owner obtains a unique benefit.
5. At regular intervals (perhaps once every six months), the list of discretionary changes must be brought before the City Council for review, approval or disapproval, and codification.

The purpose of our suggested solution is to provide an expedient and flexible way to patch unforeseen problems without waiting for City Council to act. Notably, this recommended solution is broader than a variance because a variance does not empower planning staff to implement policy changes affecting multiple properties. It will also be fairer and more efficient than a variance because once a policy is changed, it applies to all properties and no individual owner will obtain a unique benefit.

#### **Advantages of this recommended solution:**

1. Staff can rapidly patch unforeseen code problems, which will allow more predictable and affordable construction.
2. The City Council will review these patches at regular intervals to assure they align with the council's goals.

**Possible criticisms of this recommended solution:**

1. Planning staff could theoretically relax development regulations too much and the City Council may not catch the issue until the next scheduled review date. However, in our experience, planning staff isn't inclined to recklessly facilitate development. We think the risk of abuse is very low compared to the risk of allowing unforeseen regulatory consequences to persist for months or years pending a fix from the City Council.

## **Exhibit A – Annotated test site plans**

This exhibit consists of our rough annotations of consultant Mithūn’s test site plans. These annotations were initially created by the Tacoma Permit Advisory Group to illustrate issues to Planning Department staff. Note you will notice the same site plan multiple times because there are multiple pages of annotations for the several plans (e.g., #1A, #3A, and #3B).

## **Exhibit B – Backyard building map overlays**

This exhibit shows the backyard building potential of several additional neighborhoods around Tacoma, selected at random. As noted by Mithūn, backyard buildings generally won't fit if the existing house extends beyond around 48.5 ft from the front property line. In this exhibit, we have superimposed lines at approximately 48.5 ft from the front property line. The vast majority of existing homes extend beyond this line, making them ineligible for backyard buildings.

Note that many of the lots in the following images are smaller than a standard lot that Mithūn used in creating these site plans (6,000 sq ft, measuring 50 ft x 120 ft). Therefore, the proposed regulations may prohibit even more backyard development than it appears from the following images.

# #1A Retain House + 3-Unit Backyard Building

## Building Data

- UR-1, 6000 sf lot
- FAR: 0.8, BYB\* 3,000 GSF, 3 stories
- BYB unit size: 1,000 SF

## Access & Parking

- Alley-loaded
- 3 surface parking stalls
- In-unit bike parking

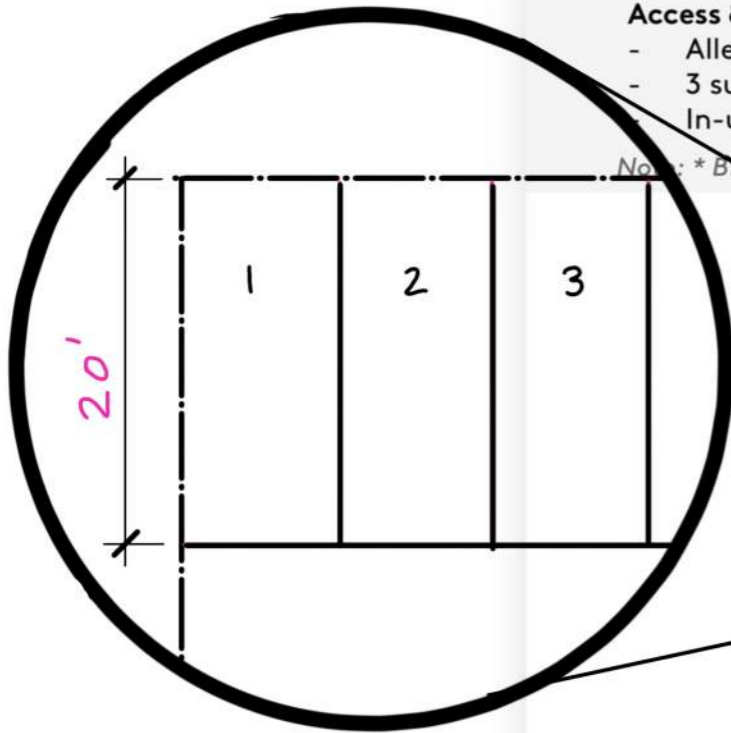
Note: \* BYB = Backyard Building

## Amenity Space

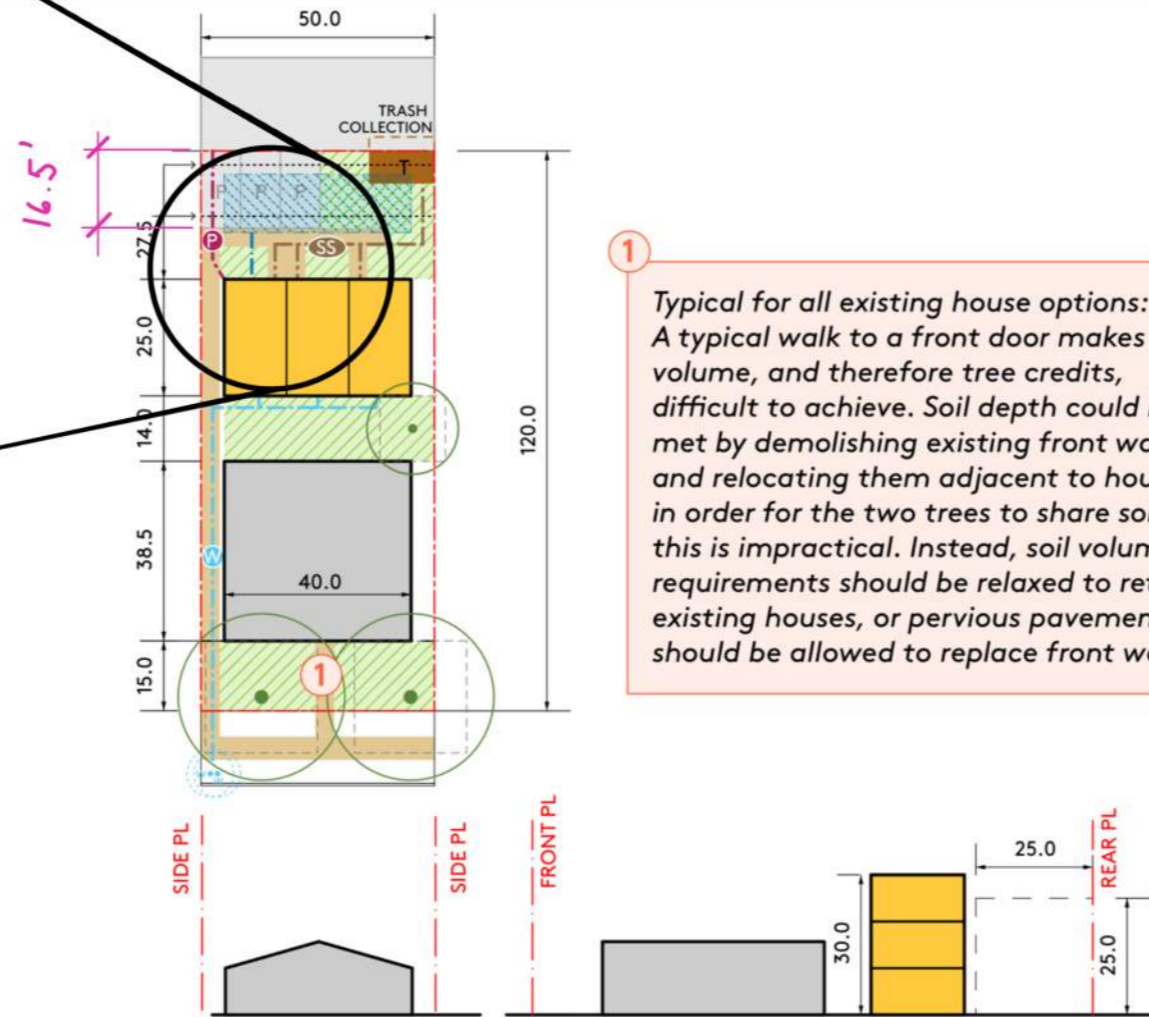
- Ground level amenity space: 2,180 SF
- Amenity space min.: 1,200

## Tree Credits

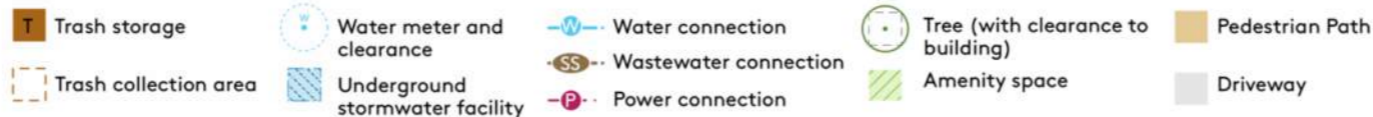
- Tree credit shown: 2,200
- Tree credit min.: 2,100
- Can meet soil volume without SPS  
Greatest soil depth to meet volume requirements: 3.5'



WHEN PARKING ADJACENT TO AN ALLEY, PARKING HAS BEEN 20' DEEP MINIMUM.



1 Typical for all existing house options: A typical walk to a front door makes soil volume, and therefore tree credits, difficult to achieve. Soil depth could be met by demolishing existing front walks and relocating them adjacent to houses in order for the two trees to share soil, but this is impractical. Instead, soil volume requirements should be relaxed to retain existing houses, or pervious pavement should be allowed to replace front walks.





# #1A Retain House + 3-Unit Backyard Building

## Building Data

- UR-1, 6000 sf lot
- FAR: 0.8, BYB\* 3,000 GSF, 3 stories
- BYB unit size: 1,000 SF

## Access & Parking

- Alley-loaded
- 3 surface parking stalls
- In-unit bike parking

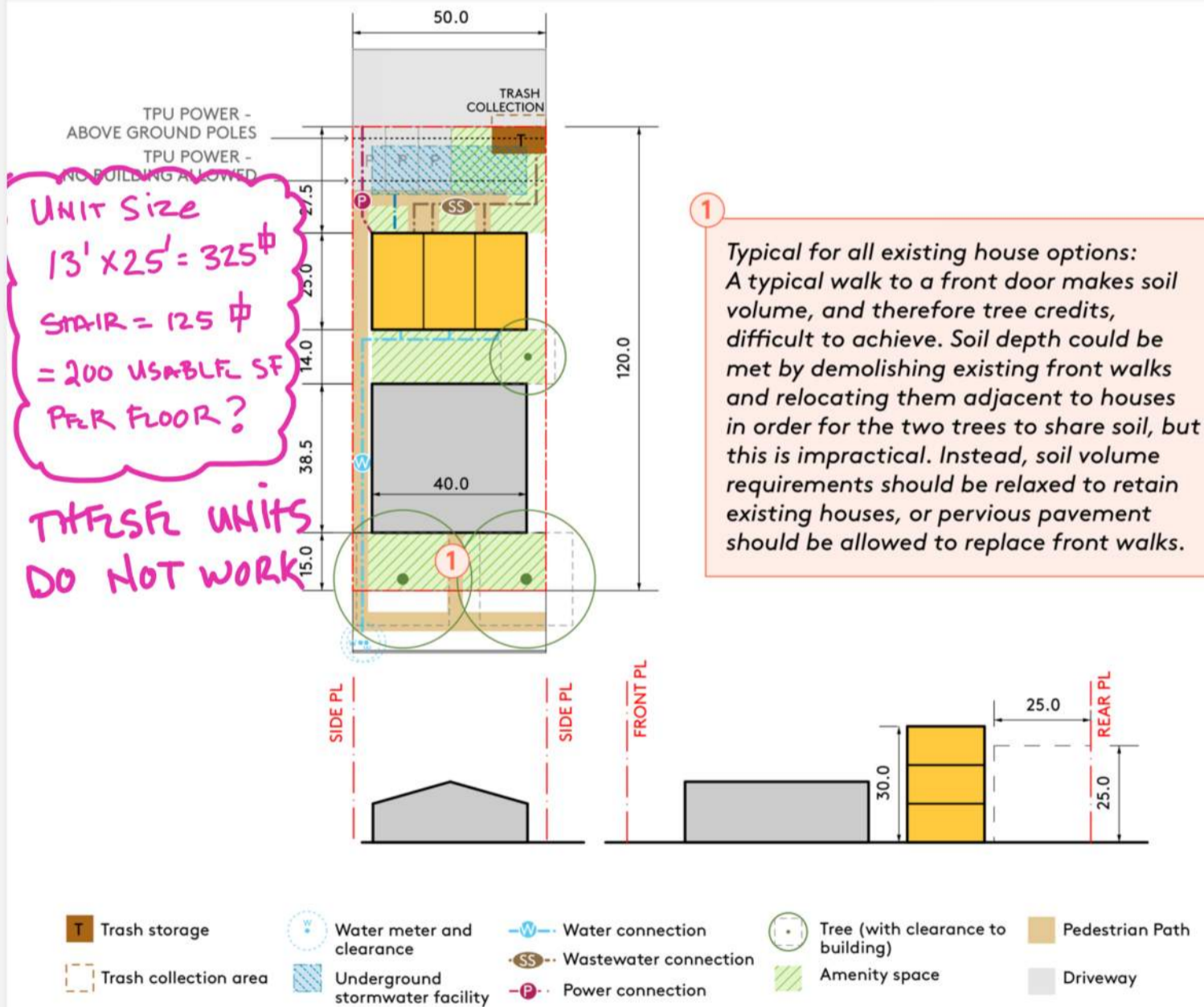
Note: \* BYB = Backyard Building

## Amenity Space

- Ground level amenity space: 2,180 SF
- Amenity space min: 1,200

## Tree Credits

- Tree credit shown: 2,200
- Tree credit min.: 2,100
- Can meet soil volume without SPS  
Greatest soil depth to meet volume requirements: 3.5'



# #1B Retain House + 3-Unit Backyard Building

## Building Data

- UR-1, 6000 sf lot
- FAR: 0.7, BYB\* 2,560 GSF, 2.5 stories
- BYB unit size: 650 SF

## Access & Parking

- Alley-loaded
- 3 parking spaces in garages
- In-unit bike parking

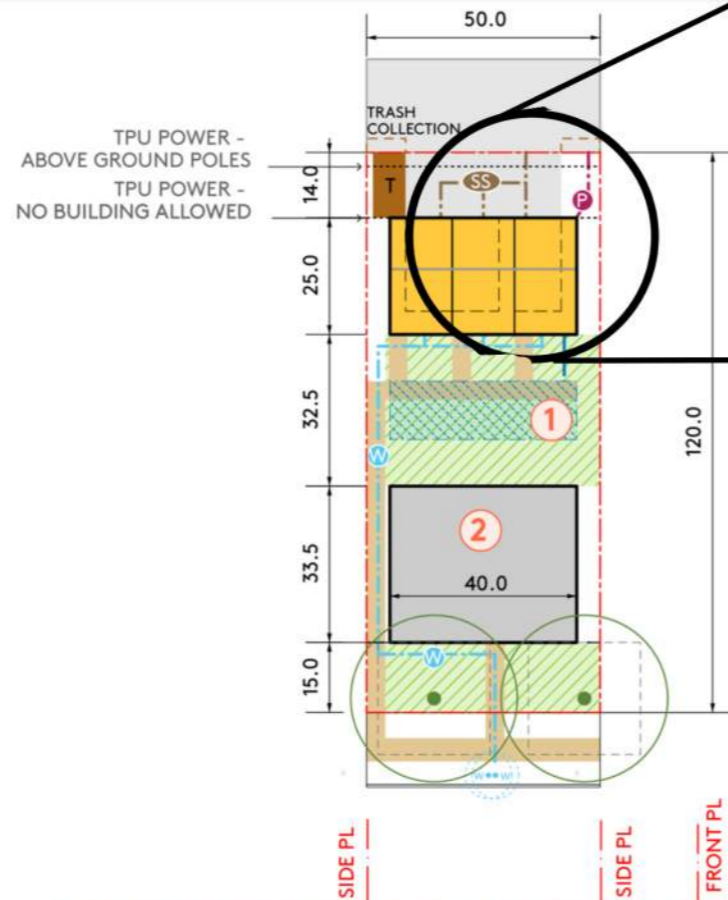
Note: \* BYB = Backyard Building

## Amenity Space

- Ground level amenity space: 2,180 SF
- Amenity space min: 1,200

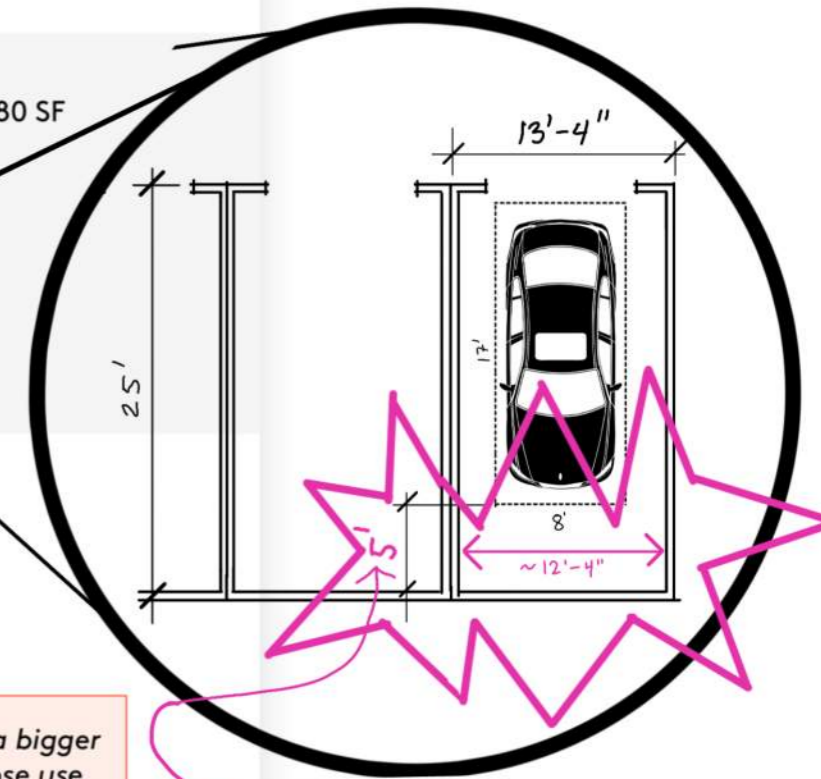
## Tree Credits

- Tree credit shown: 2,000
- Tree credit min.: 2,100 1
- Does not meet tree credits



1 Stormwater facility here allows a bigger yard, but doesn't fit trees. Propose use of suspended pavement system to allow tree planting.

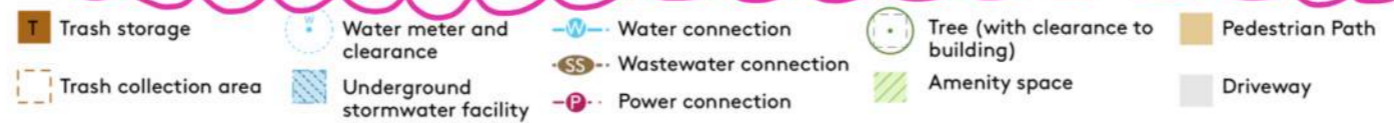
2 Configuration only works with a very shallow existing house.



NEED SPACE FOR A STAIR

\*NOTE: A WORKABLE WIDTH FOR A MULTISTORY UNIT IS 17'-18' WIDE AND 30' LONG. IT CAN BE DONE W/ LESS BUT RECOMMEND BUILDING IN... SOME FLEXIBILITY

**13' wide garage townhomes:** 1B and 1C show 13'x30' units with a parking stall and "in-unit bike parking." Is it feasible to package a parking stall, bike parking, and a staircase (out of the garage up to 1<sup>st</sup> floor) all within a 13'x30' area?



# #1C Retain House + 3-Unit Backyard Building

## Building Data

- UR-1, 6000 sf lot
- FAR: 0.7, BYB\* 3,000 GSF, 3 stories
- BYB unit size: 1,000 SF

## Access & Parking

- Street-loaded
- 3 parking spaces in garages
- In-unit bike parking

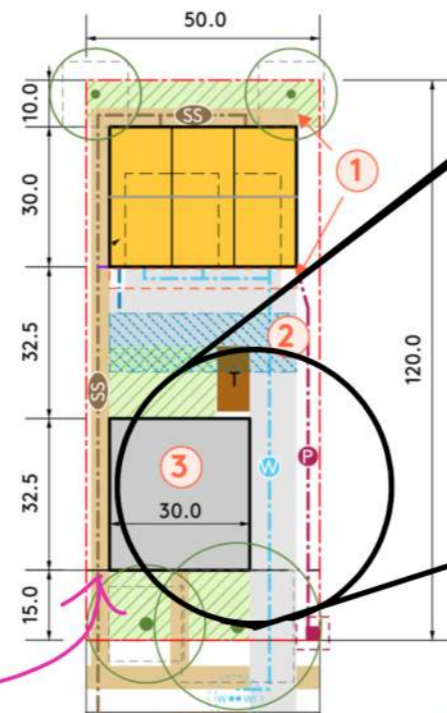
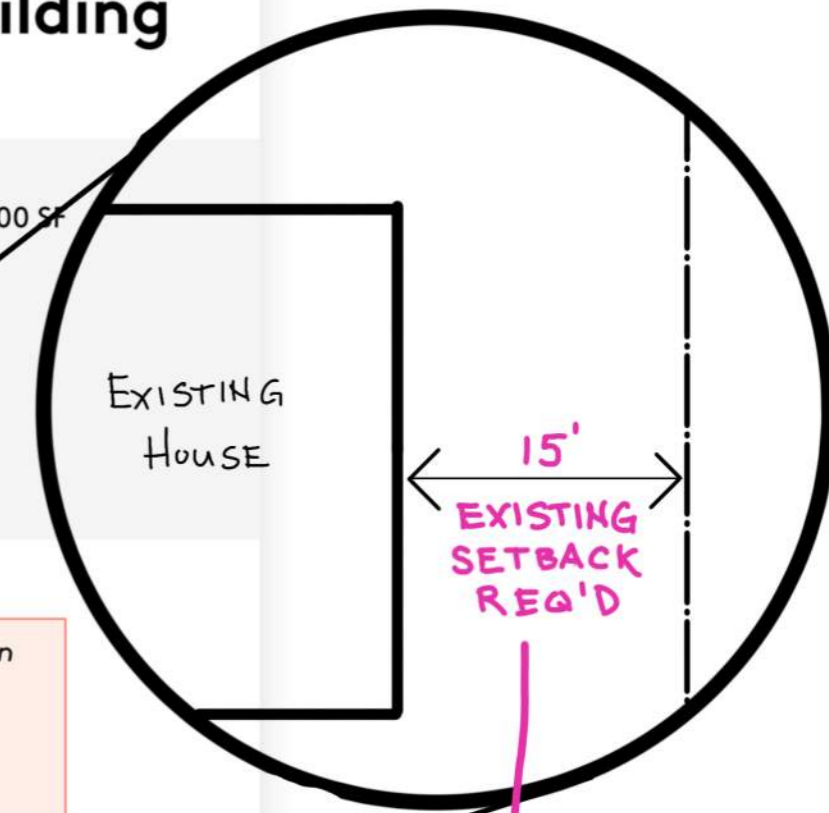
Note: \* BYB = Backyard Building

## Amenity Space

- Ground level amenity space: 1,300 SF
- Amenity space min: 1,200

## Tree Credits

- Tree credit shown: 1,900
- Tree credit min.: 2,100
- Does not meet tree credits <sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Requirement for separated pedestrian and auto access puts rear sidewalks too close to building and negates private yards for the units. Discuss moving sidewalk to cross driveway.

<sup>2</sup> Stormwater facility here allows a bigger yard, but doesn't fit trees. Propose use of suspended pavement system to allow tree planting.

<sup>3</sup> Configuration only works with a shallow existing house with a sideyard large enough for a driveway.

MISSING 8' REQ'D WALKWAY WHEN SERVING BACKYARD UNITS

**Small existing homes:** 1A, 1B, and 1C all picture small existing homes with very specific footprints/positions on the lot. 1C is the worst, as the existing home would need to be about 900 sf and must be positioned about 15' from one property line (to accommodate driveway and power) and 8' away from the other property line (for pedestrian egress). What proportion of existing homes fit these parameters? My guess is less than 5%--probably much less.

**Forgotten sewer:** 1A, 1B, and 1C don't show sewer from the existing home. How would this affect the drawings? In 1A, I believe it would wipe out a tree.

# #2 4-Unit Houseplex (Deep Townhouses)

## Building Data

- UR-1, 6000 sf lot
- FAR: 0.8, 4800 GSF, 2.7 stories
- Unit size: 1,200 SF

## Access & Parking

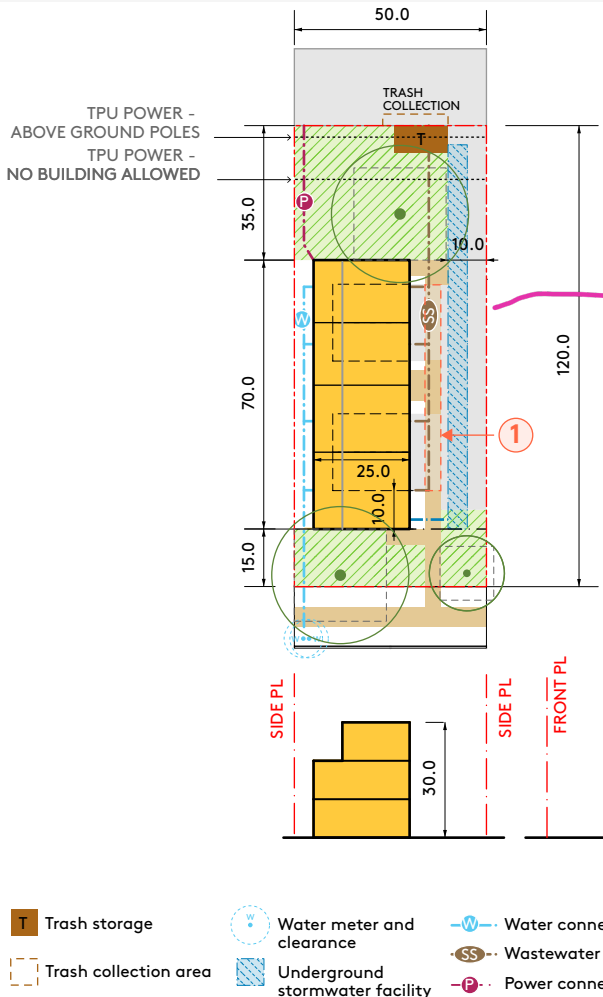
- Alley-loaded
- 4 parking spaces in garages
- In-unit bike parking

## Amenity Space

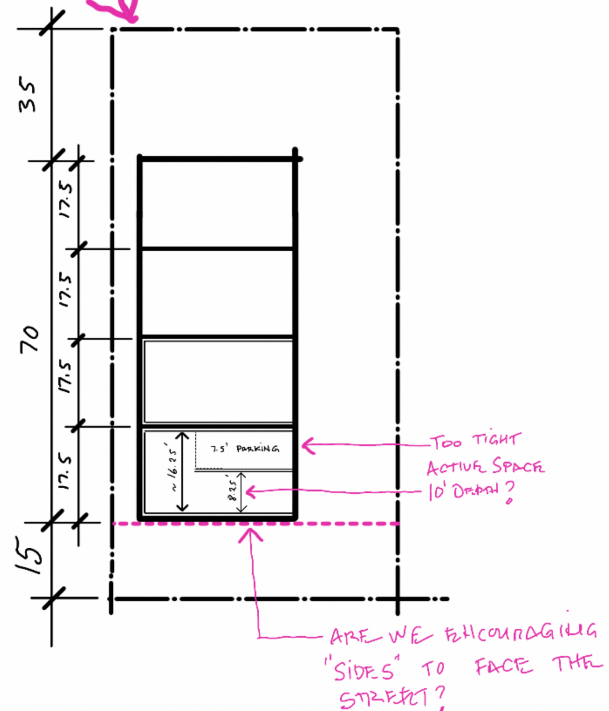
- Ground level amenity space: 2,050 SF
- Amenity space min: 1,200

## Tree Credits

- Tree credit shown: 2,200
- Tree credit min.: 2,100
- Can meet soil volume without SPS  
Greatest soil depth to meet volume requirements: 2.4'



1 This configuration assumes that pedestrian paths are allowed to cross driveways in order to avoid dedicating other side yard to entries which would require more setback and make a skinnier building.



# #3A 6-unit Houseplex (Deep Townhouses)

## Building Data

- UR-1 with bonus, 6000 sf lot
- FAR: 1.0, 6,000 GSF, 2.5 stories
- Unit size: 1,000 SF

## Access & Parking

- Alley-loaded
- 4 surface parking stalls (including one accessible stall)
- 2 in-unit bike parking; 2 spaces in bike lockers

## Amenity Space

- Ground level amenity space: 1,570 SF
- Amenity space min: 1,800

## Tree Credits

- Tree credit shown: 2,200
- Tree credit min.: 2,100
- Can meet soil volume without SPS
- Greatest soil depth to meet volume requirements: 2.6'



# #3A 6-unit Houseplex (Deep Townhouses)

## Building Data

- UR-1 with bonus, 6000 sf lot
- FAR: 1.0, 6,000 GSF, 2.5 stories
- Unit size: 1,000 SF

## Access & Parking

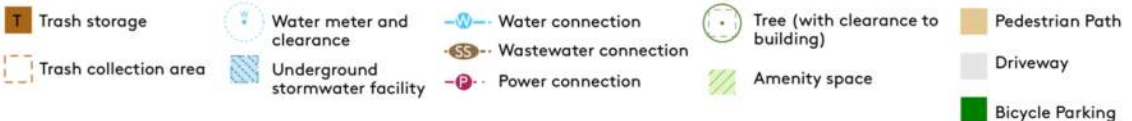
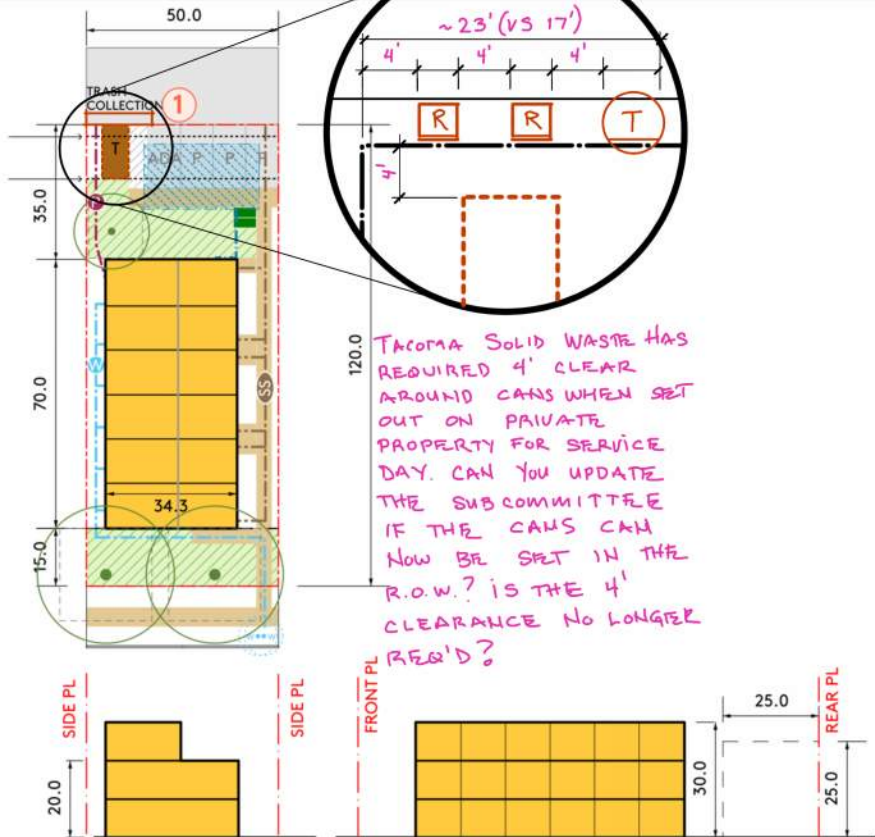
- Alley-loaded
- 4 surface parking stalls (including one accessible stall)
- 2 in-unit bike parking; 2 spaces in bike lockers

## Amenity Space

- Ground level amenity space: 1,570 SF
- Amenity space min: 1,800

## Tree Credits

- Tree credit shown: 2,200
- Tree credit min.: 2,100
- Can meet soil volume without SPS
- Greatest soil depth to meet volume requirements: 2.6'





# #3A 6-unit Houseplex (Deep Townhouses)

## Building Data

- UR-1 with bonus, 6000 sf lot
- FAR: 1.0, 6,000 GSF, 2.5 stories
- Unit size: 1,000 SF

## Access & Parking

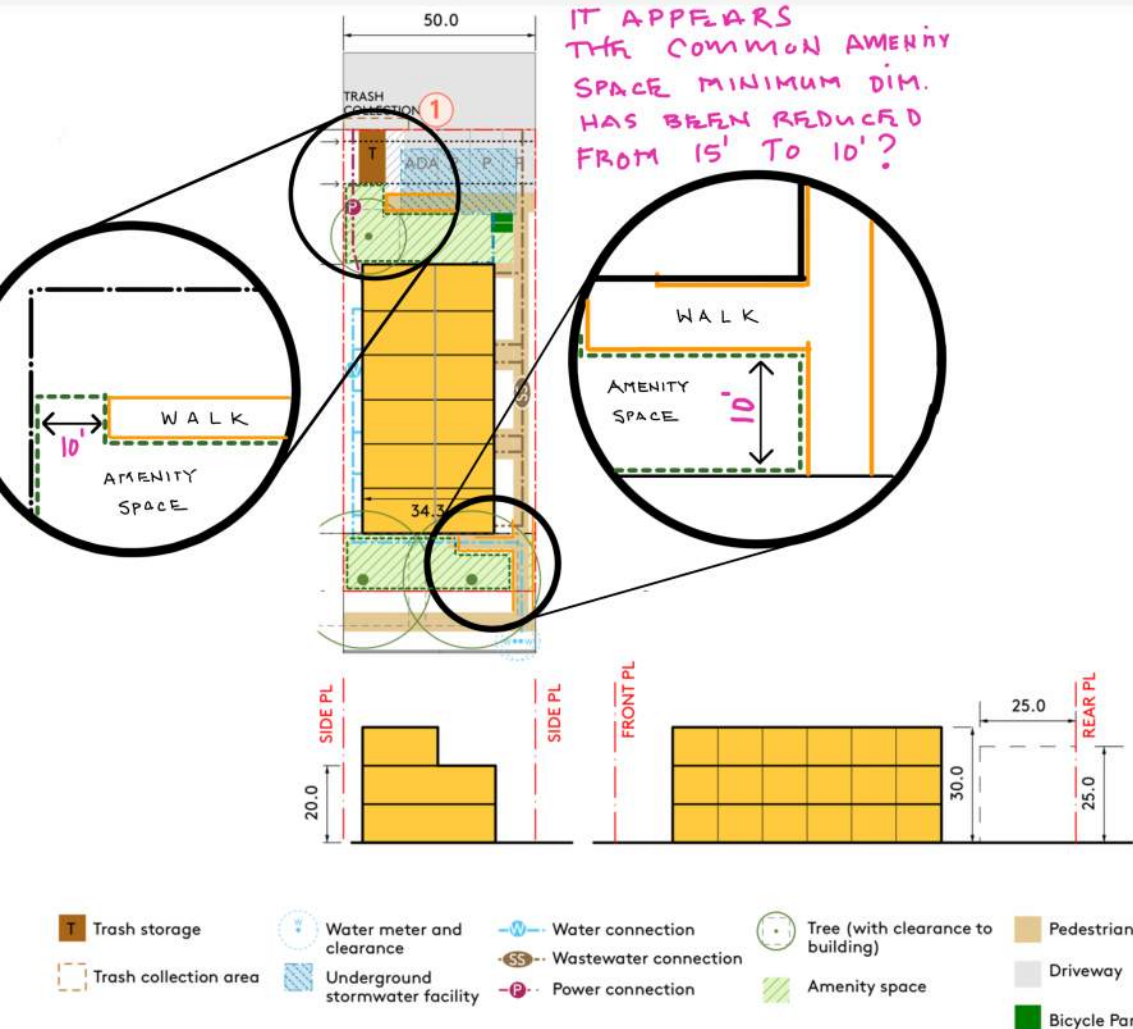
- Alley-loaded
- 4 surface parking stalls (including one accessible stall)
- 2 in-unit bike parking; 2 spaces in bike lockers

## Amenity Space

- Ground level amenity space: 1,570 SF
- Amenity space min: 1,800

## Tree Credits

- Tree credit shown: 2,200
- Tree credit min.: 2,100
- Can meet soil volume without SPS
- Greatest soil depth to meet volume requirements: 2.6'





# #3A 6-unit Houseplex (Deep Townhouses)

## Building Data

- UR-1 with bonus, 6000 sf lot
- FAR: 1.0, 6,000 GSF, 2.5 stories
- Unit size: 1,000 SF

## Access & Parking

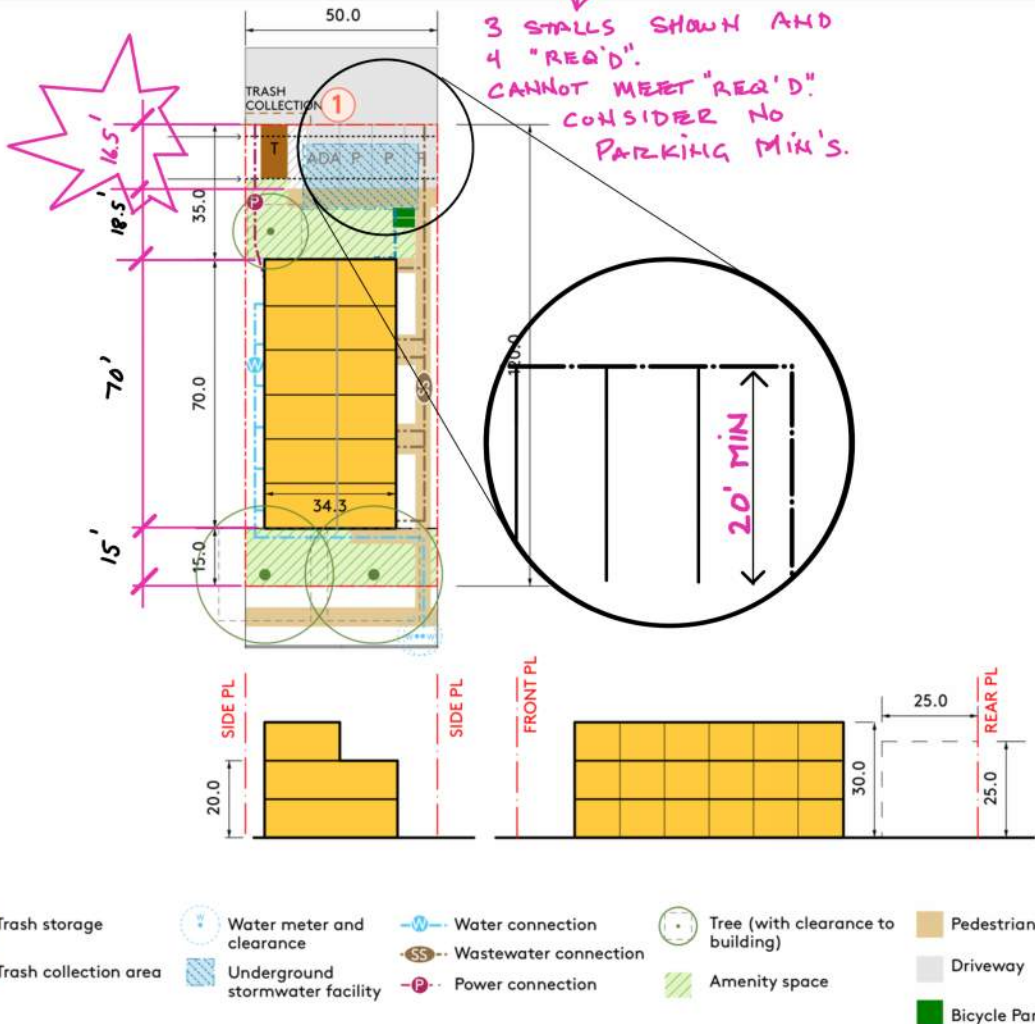
- Alley-loaded
- 4 surface parking stalls (including one accessible stall)
- 2 in-unit bike parking; 2 spaces in bike lockers

## Amenity Space

- Ground level amenity space: 1,570 SF
- Amenity space min: 1,800

## Tree Credits

- Tree credit shown: 2,200
- Tree credit min.: 2,100
- Can meet soil volume without SPS
- Greatest soil depth to meet volume requirements: 2.6'



# #3B 6-unit Houseplex (Deep Townhouses)

## Building Data

- UR-1 with bonus, 6000 sf lot
- FAR: 1.0, 6,000 GSF, 2.75 stories
- Unit size: 1,000 SF

## Access & Parking

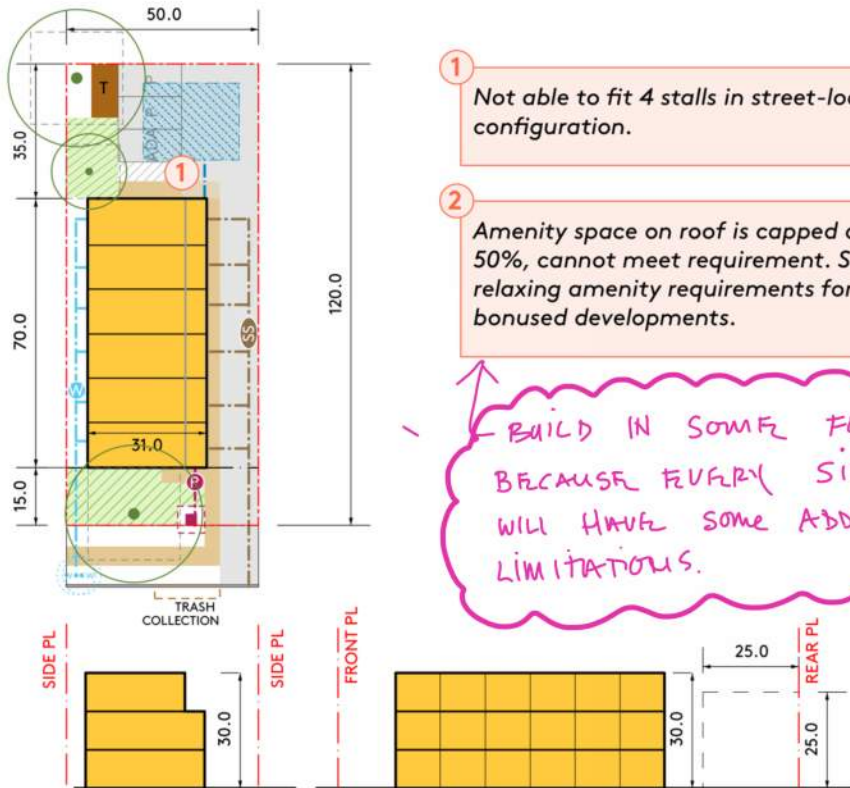
- Street-loaded
- 3 surface parking stalls (including one accessible stall)
- In-unit bike parking

## Amenity Space

- Ground level amenity space: 790 SF
- Amenity space min: 1,800

## Tree Credits

- Tree credit shown: 2,200
- Tree credit min.: 2,100
- Can meet soil volume without SPS  
Greatest soil depth to meet volume requirements: 3.6'



1 Not able to fit 4 stalls in street-loaded configuration.

2 Amenity space on roof is capped at 50%, cannot meet requirement. Suggest relaxing amenity requirements for bonused developments.

BUILD IN SOME FLEXIBILITY BECAUSE EVERY SITE WILL HAVE SOME ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS.

- T Trash storage
- Trash collection area
- Transformer pad
- Water meter and clearance
- Underground stormwater facility
- Water connection
- Wastewater connection
- Power connection
- Tree (with clearance to building)
- Amenity space
- Pedestrian Path
- Driveway

# #3B 6-unit Houseplex (Deep Townhouses)

## Building Data

- UR-1 with bonus, 6000 sf lot
- FAR: 1.0, 6,000 GSF, 2.75 stories
- Unit size: 1,000 SF

## Access & Parking

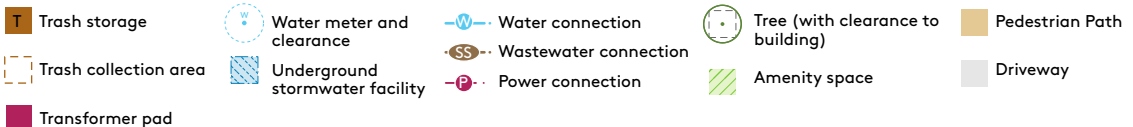
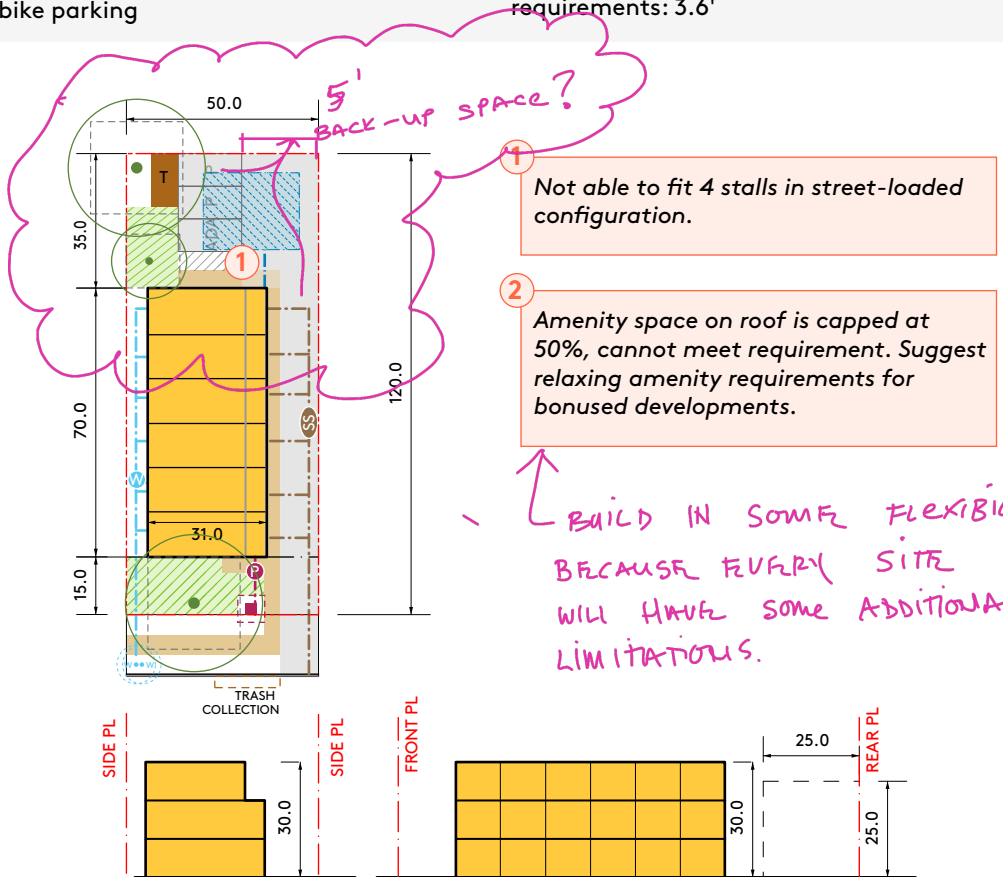
- Street-loaded
- 3 surface parking stalls (including one accessible stall)
- In-unit bike parking

## Amenity Space

- Ground level amenity space: 790 SF
- Amenity space min: 1,800

## Tree Credits

- Tree credit shown: 2,200
- Tree credit min.: 2,100
- Can meet soil volume without SPS
- Greatest soil depth to meet volume requirements: 3.6'



# #6 Multiplex with 24 Units

## Building Data

- UR-3 with bonus, 12,000 sf lot
- FAR: 1.6, 19,200 GSF, 4 stories
- Unit size: 680 SF  
(Excluding 650 SF per level for access and ground-floor bike room)

## Access & Parking

- Street-loaded
- 12 surface parking stalls (including one accessible stall)
- Bike room: 260 SF, 18 spaces

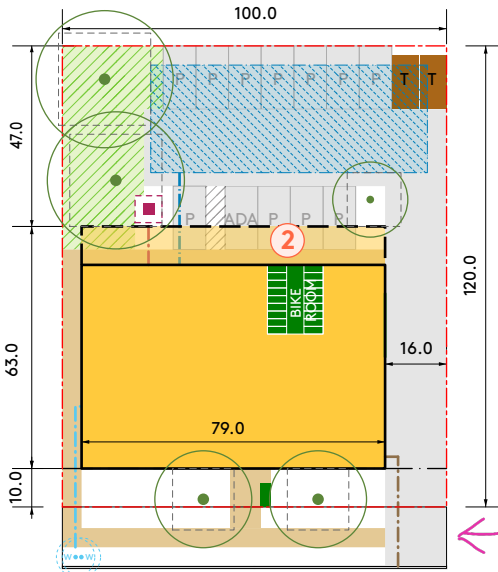
## Amenity Space

- Ground level amenity space: 1,200 SF
- Amenity space min.: 2,400

## Tree Credits

- Tree credit shown: 3,200
- Tree credit min.: 3,000
- Can meet soil volume without SPS  
Greatest soil depth to meet volume requirements: 2.1'

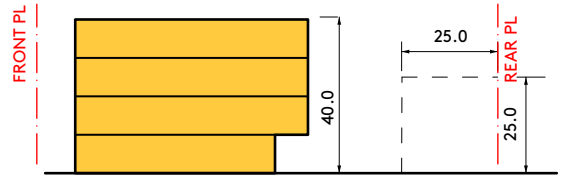
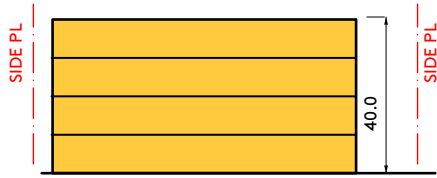
4 STORIES W/O ELEVATOR?



1 Amenity space on roof meets requirements. However, roof decks of that size require an expensive elevator and 2 egress stairs.

2 This study shows tuck-under parking to meet unit and FAR goals. This is only necessary in street-loaded conditions, and would not be necessary in reduced parking areas (because of reduced parking requirements).

← CONSIDER TO PARKING MINIMUM IN THIS CASE.



Trash storage	Water meter and clearance	Water connection	Tree (with clearance to building)	Pedestrian Path
Trash collection area	Underground stormwater facility	Wastewater connection	Amenity space	Driveway
Transformer pad		Power connection		

## Exhibit B – Backyard building map overlays

This exhibit shows the backyard building potential of several additional neighborhoods around Tacoma, selected at random. As noted by Mithūn, backyard buildings generally won't fit if the existing house extends beyond around 48.5 ft from the front property line. In this exhibit, we have superimposed lines at approximately 48.5 ft from the front property line. The vast majority of existing homes extend beyond this line, making them ineligible for backyard buildings.

Note that many of the lots in the following images are smaller than a standard lot that Mithūn used in creating these site plans (6,000 sq ft, measuring 50 ft x 120 ft). Therefore, the proposed regulations may prohibit even more backyard development than it appears from the following images.





S ALASKA ST

S 39TH ST

S 40TH ST

S 40TH ST

S SHERIDAN AVE

S 41ST ST

S MOVIN ST

S CUSHMAN AVE

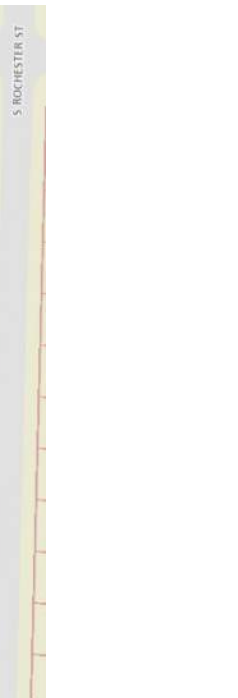
S 42ND ST

S 41ST ST

S 42ND ST

S 42ND ST

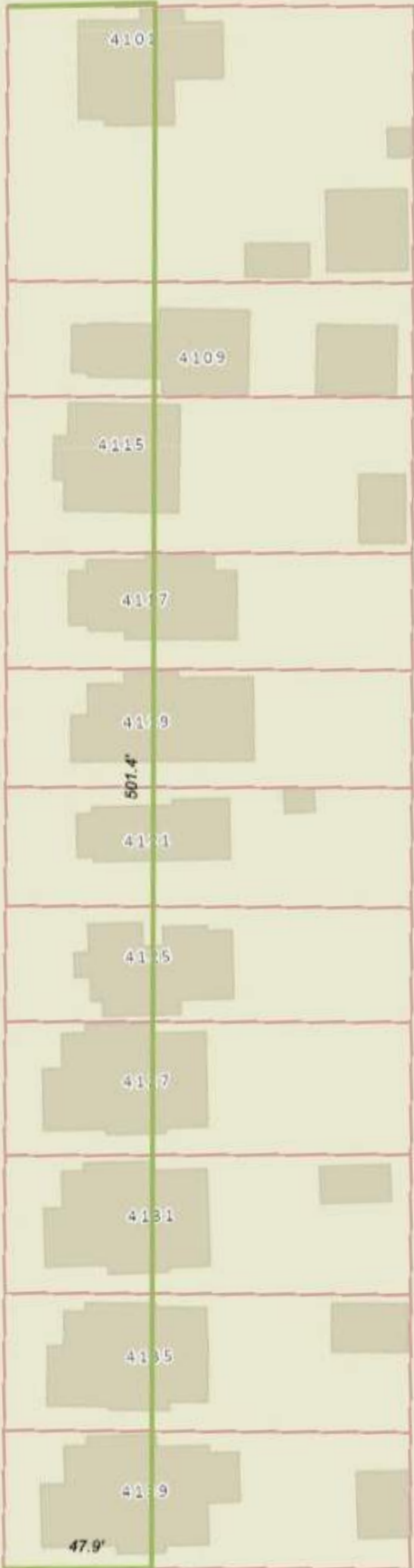






47.9'

48.0'



47.9'

47.9'



# Citywide Weekly Briefing for 16 September 2024 to 22 September 2024

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Offense Breakdown	7 Days		28 Days		Year to Date		7 Days	28 Days	YTD
	16-Sep-2023	16-Sep-2024	26-Aug-2023	26-Aug-2024	01-Jan-2023	01-Jan-2024			
	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024			
<b>Persons</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>3234</b>	<b>3167</b>	1.2% ▼	10.9% ▲	2.1% ▼
Assault	73	71	307	346	2932	2890	2.7% ▼	12.7% ▲	1.4% ▼
Homicide (doesn't include Negligent/Justifiable)	0	0	2	1	22	16	0.0%	50.0% ▼	27.3% ▼
Kidnapping/Abduction	2	2	10	8	71	74	0.0%	20.0% ▼	4.2% ▲
Sex Offenses, Forcible	6	7	22	23	207	185	16.7% ▲	4.5% ▲	10.6% ▼
<b>Property</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>1462</b>	<b>18129</b>	<b>14352</b>	49.1% ▼	24.6% ▼	20.8% ▼
Arson	3	0	11	3	95	91	100.0% ▼	72.7% ▼	4.2% ▼
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	45	16	154	104	1180	1107	64.4% ▼	32.5% ▼	6.2% ▼
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	0	4	0	34	43	0.0%	100.0% ▼	26.5% ▲
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	136	79	483	408	4648	3951	41.9% ▼	15.5% ▼	15.0% ▼
Fraud	11	7	40	38	449	433	36.4% ▼	5.0% ▼	3.6% ▼
Larceny/Theft	163	102	650	598	6245	5804	37.4% ▼	8.0% ▼	7.1% ▼
Motor Vehicle Theft	137	53	497	253	4603	2327	61.3% ▼	49.1% ▼	49.4% ▼
Robbery	22	8	59	28	447	317	63.6% ▼	52.5% ▼	29.1% ▼
Stolen Property	11	3	38	18	361	230	72.7% ▼	52.6% ▼	36.3% ▼
<b>Society</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>497</b>	225.0% ▲	73.8% ▲	43.2% ▲
Drug/Narcotic	6	18	22	47	106	283	200.0% ▲	113.6% ▲	167.0% ▲
Pornography/Obscene Material	1	0	1	0	12	11	100.0% ▼	100.0% ▼	8.3% ▼
Prostitution	0	0	0	2	5	4	0.0%	NC	20.0% ▼
Weapon Law Violations	1	8	19	24	224	199	700.0% ▲	26.3% ▲	11.2% ▼
<b>Citywide Totals</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>2323</b>	<b>1913</b>	<b>21710</b>	<b>18016</b>	39.3% ▼	17.6% ▼	17.0% ▼

NC = Noncalculable

## Last 7 Days

### Notes:

- There were no Homicide offense(s) during the last 7 days.
- 64.8% (46/71) of the Assaults were coded Simple Assault.
- There were 51 DV-related offenses.
- 66.7% (34/51) of the DV-related offenses were Persons.
- 45.1% (32/71) of the Assaults were DV-related.
- DV-related Offenses: 38 ↗ 51
- There were 2 Gang-Related offense(s) during the last 7 days.
- Theft from Motor Vehicle: 64 ↘ 39

### Top 5 Locations - Compared to last year

- 4502 S Steele St: 9 ↗ 10
- 7050 Tacoma Mall Blvd: 4 ↗ 6
- 7202 Pacific Ave: 0 ↗ 5
- 2509 N Stevens St: 0 ↗ 4
- E 25th St & A St: 0 ↗ 3
- There were 11 additional locations with 3.

### Top 5 Offense Locations - Compared to last year

- Parking Lot: 139 ↘ 75
- Street/Right Of Way: 100 ↘ 74
- Single Family Residence: 79 ↘ 49
- Apartment: 54 ↘ 38
- Department Store: 5 ↗ 16



# Sector 1 Weekly Briefing for 16 September 2024 to 22 September 2024

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	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024			
<b>Persons</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>818</b>	22.6% ▼	9.1% ▲	0.6% ▲
Assault	26	23	90	102	734	735	11.5% ▼	13.3% ▲	0.1% ▲
Homicide (doesn't include Negligent/Justifiable)	0	0	0	0	5	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kidnapping/Abduction	2	1	4	3	15	24	50.0% ▼	25.0% ▼	60.0% ▲
Sex Offenses, Forcible	3	0	5	3	58	54	100.0% ▼	40.0% ▼	6.9% ▼
<b>Property</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>4128</b>	<b>3979</b>	30.8% ▼	5.4% ▼	3.6% ▼
Arson	2	0	4	0	38	45	100.0% ▼	100.0% ▼	18.4% ▲
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	11	1	39	29	285	311	90.9% ▼	25.6% ▼	9.1% ▲
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	0	1	0	8	2	0.0%	100.0% ▼	75.0% ▼
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	34	31	143	168	1241	1392	8.8% ▼	17.5% ▲	12.2% ▲
Fraud	2	2	9	5	73	59	0.0%	44.4% ▼	19.2% ▼
Larceny/Theft	43	32	154	170	1313	1482	25.6% ▼	10.4% ▲	12.9% ▲
Motor Vehicle Theft	30	18	114	68	982	557	40.0% ▼	40.4% ▼	43.3% ▼
Robbery	4	5	10	11	87	82	25.0% ▲	10.0% ▲	5.7% ▼
Stolen Property	4	1	11	4	85	37	75.0% ▼	63.6% ▼	56.5% ▼
<b>Society</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>104</b>	33.3% ▼	56.3% ▼	1.0% ▼
Drug/Narcotic	3	2	9	5	43	60	33.3% ▼	44.4% ▼	39.5% ▲
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	0	0	0	1	3	0.0%	0.0%	200.0% ▲
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	4	1	0.0%	0.0%	75.0% ▼
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	7	2	57	40	0.0%	71.4% ▼	29.8% ▼
<b>Sector Totals</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>4901</b>	29.3% ▼	4.3% ▼	2.9% ▼

NC = Noncalculable

## Last 7 Days

### Notes:

- There were no Homicide offense(s) during the last 7 days.
- 60.9% (14/23) of the Assaults were coded Simple Assault.
- There were 17 DV-related offenses.
- 58.8% (10/17) of the DV-related offenses were Persons.
- 39.1% (9/23) of the Assaults were DV-related.
- DV-related Offenses: 11 ↗ 17
- There were 2 Gang-Related offense(s) during the last 7 days.
- Theft from Motor Vehicle: 25 ↘ 17

### Top 5 Locations - Compared to last year

- 1424 Tacoma Ave S: 0 ↗ 3
- 1019 Pacific Ave: 0 ↗ 3
- E 25th St & A St: 0 ↗ 3
- 2102 S C St: 1 ↗ 3
- 6300 Marine View Dr: 0 ↗ 3

### Top 5 Offense Locations - Compared to last year

- Street/Right Of Way: 39 ↘ 37
- Parking Lot: 37 ↘ 16
- Apartment: 8 ↗ 15
- Other Business: 5 ↘ 4
- Driveway: 8 ↘ 4



# Sector 2 Weekly Briefing for 16 September 2024 to 22 September 2024

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Offense Breakdown	7 Days		28 Days		Year to Date		7 Days	28 Days	YTD
	16-Sep-2023	16-Sep-2024	26-Aug-2023	26-Aug-2024	01-Jan-2023	01-Jan-2024			
	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024			
<b>Persons</b>	16	20	73	94	699	789	25.0%▲	28.8%▲	12.9%▲
Assault	15	17	65	84	621	708	13.3%▲	29.2%▲	14.0%▲
Homicide (doesn't include Negligent/Justifiable)	0	0	1	0	7	2	0.0%	100.0%▼	71.4%▼
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	0	1	10	21	0.0%	NC	110.0%▲
Sex Offenses, Forcible	1	3	7	9	61	57	200.0%▲	28.6%▲	6.6%▼
<b>Property</b>	140	76	482	387	5088	3887	45.7%▼	19.7%▼	23.6%▼
Arson	1	0	2	1	18	15	100.0%▼	50.0%▼	16.7%▼
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	9	5	30	20	298	250	44.4%▼	33.3%▼	16.1%▼
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	0	3	0	11	15	0.0%	100.0%▼	36.4%▲
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	37	20	110	97	1354	1055	45.9%▼	11.8%▼	22.1%▼
Fraud	7	3	15	12	131	154	57.1%▼	20.0%▼	17.6%▲
Larceny/Theft	42	28	167	157	1857	1638	33.3%▼	6.0%▼	11.8%▼
Motor Vehicle Theft	35	18	128	91	1251	658	48.6%▼	28.9%▼	47.4%▼
Robbery	7	1	20	4	110	63	85.7%▼	80.0%▼	42.7%▼
Stolen Property	2	0	6	1	39	26	100.0%▼	83.3%▼	33.3%▼
<b>Society</b>	0	0	2	4	38	70	0.0%	100.0%▲	84.2%▲
Drug/Narcotic	0	0	0	1	7	39	0.0%	NC	457.1%▲
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	0	0	0	4	1	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%▼
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	2	3	27	30	0.0%	50.0%▲	11.1%▲
<b>Sector Totals</b>	156	96	557	485	5825	4746	38.5%▼	12.9%▼	18.5%▼

NC = Noncalculable

## Last 7 Days

### Notes:

- There were no Homicide offense(s) during the last 7 days.
- 64.7% (11/17) of the Assaults were coded Simple Assault.
- There were 9 DV-related offenses.
- 77.8% (7/9) of the DV-related offenses were Persons.
- 35.3% (6/17) of the Assaults were DV-related.
- DV-related Offenses: 7 ↗ 9
- There were no Gang-Related offense(s) during the last 7 days.
- Theft from Motor Vehicle: 19 ↘ 8

### Top 5 Locations - Compared to last year

- 2509 N Stevens St: 0 ↗ 4
- 3320 S 23rd St: 2 ↗ 3
- 3402 S 19th St: 1 ↗ 3
- 111 N E St: 0 ↗ 3
- 1965 S Union Ave: 0 ↗ 3
- 207 Broadway: 0 ↗ 3

### Top 5 Offense Locations - Compared to last year

- Single Family Residence: 28 ↘ 20
- Parking Lot: 31 ↘ 20
- Street/Right Of Way: 22 ↘ 10
- Apartment: 18 ↘ 10
- Department Store: 3 ↗ 7



# Sector 3 Weekly Briefing for 16 September 2024 to 22 September 2024

The data is not National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) compliant. Do not compare the results with any report using that standard. The data is dynamic and is subject to change and/or revision. The number of distinct offenses listed on a report are counted. This does not represent reports or individuals. All data is compared to last year for the same number of days or date range. Small numbers may cause large percent increases and decreases. Beginning 1 October 2022, there was a change in how TPD reports certain Aggravated Assaults and Destruction offenses.

Offense Breakdown	7 Days		28 Days		Year to Date		7 Days	28 Days	YTD
	16-Sep-2023	16-Sep-2024	26-Aug-2023	26-Aug-2024	01-Jan-2023	01-Jan-2024			
	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024			
<b>Persons</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>707</b>	0.0%	6.7%▲	0.0%
Assault	16	15	67	71	644	659	6.3%▼	6.0%▲	2.3%▲
Homicide (doesn't include Negligent/Justifiable)	0	0	1	0	5	1	0.0%	100.0%▼	80.0%▼
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	3	2	21	12	0.0%	33.3%▼	42.9%▼
Sex Offenses, Forcible	1	2	4	7	36	34	100.0%▲	75.0%▲	5.6%▼
<b>Property</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>4672</b>	<b>3517</b>	55.0%▼	35.1%▼	24.7%▼
Arson	0	0	0	0	15	15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	9	5	42	25	295	282	44.4%▼	40.5%▼	4.4%▼
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	0	0	0	10	13	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%▲
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	44	21	118	82	1069	805	52.3%▼	30.5%▼	24.7%▼
Fraud	1	2	9	10	129	117	100.0%▲	11.1%▲	9.3%▼
Larceny/Theft	48	29	180	159	1729	1570	39.6%▼	11.7%▼	9.2%▼
Motor Vehicle Theft	37	7	141	41	1206	545	81.1%▼	70.9%▼	54.8%▼
Robbery	7	2	13	8	106	80	71.4%▼	38.5%▼	24.5%▼
Stolen Property	2	1	10	7	100	77	50.0%▼	30.0%▼	23.0%▼
<b>Society</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>149</b>	133.3%▲	73.3%▲	58.5%▲
Drug/Narcotic	2	6	9	18	32	90	200.0%▲	100.0%▲	181.3%▲
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	0	0	0	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%▼
Weapon Law Violations	1	1	6	8	57	55	0.0%	33.3%▲	3.5%▼
<b>Sector Totals</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>5473</b>	<b>4373</b>	46.2%▼	27.2%▼	20.1%▼

NC = Noncalculable

## Last 7 Days

### Notes:

- There were no Homicide offense(s) during the last 7 days.
- 66.7% (10/15) of the Assaults were coded Simple Assault.
- There were 13 DV-related offenses.
- 61.5% (8/13) of the DV-related offenses were Persons.
- 53.3% (8/15) of the Assaults were DV-related.
- DV-related Offenses: 9 ↗ 13
- There were no Gang-Related offense(s) during the last 7 days.
- Theft from Motor Vehicle: 14 ↘ 12

### Top 5 Locations - Compared to last year

- 4502 S Steele St: 9 ↗ 10
- 7050 Tacoma Mall Blvd: 4 ↗ 6
- 8203 S Hosmer St: 0 ↗ 3
- 6228 Tacoma Mall Blvd: 5 ↘ 2
- There were 11 additional locations with 2.

### Top 5 Offense Locations - Compared to last year

- Parking Lot: 49 ↘ 22
- Single Family Residence: 10 ↗ 12
- Street/Right Of Way: 19 ↘ 12
- Apartment: 19 ↘ 8
- Department Store: 2 ↗ 8



# Sector 4 Weekly Briefing for 16 September 2024 to 22 September 2024

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Offense Breakdown	7 Days		28 Days		Year to Date		7 Days	28 Days	YTD
	16-Sep-2023	16-Sep-2024	26-Aug-2023	26-Aug-2024	01-Jan-2023	01-Jan-2024			
	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024	22-Sep-2023	22-Sep-2024			
<b>Persons</b>	17	19	94	96	1015	851	11.8%▲	2.1%▲	16.2%▼
Assault	16	16	85	89	933	786	0.0%	4.7%▲	15.8%▼
Homicide (doesn't include Negligent/Justifiable)	0	0	0	1	5	8	0.0%	NC	60.0%▲
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	1	3	2	25	17	NC	33.3%▼	32.0%▼
Sex Offenses, Forcible	1	2	6	4	52	40	100.0%▲	33.3%▼	23.1%▼
<b>Property</b>	110	36	457	281	4241	2968	67.3%▼	38.5%▼	30.0%▼
Arson	0	0	5	2	24	16	0.0%	60.0%▼	33.3%▼
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	16	5	43	30	302	264	68.8%▼	30.2%▼	12.6%▼
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	0	0	0	5	13	0.0%	0.0%	160.0%▲
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	21	7	112	61	984	699	66.7%▼	45.5%▼	29.0%▼
Fraud	1	0	7	11	116	103	100.0%▼	57.1%▲	11.2%▼
Larceny/Theft	30	13	149	112	1346	1113	56.7%▼	24.8%▼	17.3%▼
Motor Vehicle Theft	35	10	114	53	1164	567	71.4%▼	53.5%▼	51.3%▼
Robbery	4	0	16	5	144	92	100.0%▼	68.8%▼	36.1%▼
Stolen Property	3	1	11	6	137	90	66.7%▼	45.5%▼	34.3%▼
<b>Society</b>	2	17	9	36	110	174	750.0%▲	300.0%▲	58.2%▲
Drug/Narcotic	1	10	4	23	24	94	900.0%▲	475.0%▲	291.7%▲
Pornography/Obscene Material	1	0	1	0	3	3	100.0%▼	100.0%▼	0.0%
Prostitution	0	0	0	2	0	3	0.0%	NC	NC
Weapon Law Violations	0	7	4	11	83	74	NC	175.0%▲	10.8%▼
<b>Sector Totals</b>	129	72	560	413	5366	3993	44.2%▼	26.3%▼	25.6%▼

NC = Noncalculable

## Last 7 Days

### Notes:

- There were no Homicide offense(s) during the last 7 days.
- 68.8% (11/16) of the Assaults were coded Simple Assault.
- There were 12 DV-related offenses.
- 75.0% (9/12) of the DV-related offenses were Persons.
- 56.3% (9/16) of the Assaults were DV-related.
- DV-related Offenses: 11 ↔ 12
- There were no Gang-Related offense(s) during the last 7 days.
- Theft from Motor Vehicle: 6 ↘ 2

### Top 5 Locations - Compared to last year

- 7202 Pacific Ave: 0 ↗ 5
- 1302 S 38th St: 2 ↗ 3
- 4345 Salishan Blvd: 0 ↗ 2
- There were 10 additional locations with 2.

### Top 5 Offense Locations - Compared to last year

- Parking Lot: 22 ↘ 17
- Street/Right Of Way: 20 ↘ 15
- Single Family Residence: 26 ↘ 14
- Apartment: 9 ↘ 5
- Grocery Store: 3 ↗ 4



## MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2024 THROUGH OCTOBER 4, 2024

TIME	MEETING	LOCATION
<b>MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2024</b>		
1:00 PM	Public Utility Board Study Session – <b>Special Meeting</b>	Join Zoom Meeting at: <a href="https://zoom.us/j/81336402669">https://zoom.us/j/81336402669</a> Telephonic: Dial 253-215-8782 Meeting ID: 813 3640 2669
<b>TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 2024</b>		
9:00 AM	Hearing Examiner's Hearing*	747 Market St., Municipal Bldg., Council Chambers Visit <a href="http://www.cityoftacoma.org/hearingexaminer">www.cityoftacoma.org/hearingexaminer</a>
9:00 AM	Police Pension/Disability Board	3628 S. 35th St., Public Utilities Bldg., ABN-Ground Floor, Retirement Conf. Rm. Join Zoom Meeting at: <a href="https://zoom.us/j/86309639383">https://zoom.us/j/86309639383</a> Telephonic: Dial 253-215-8782 Meeting ID: 863 0963 9383 Passcode: 521502
10:00 AM	Government Performance and Finance Committee	747 Market St., Municipal Bldg., Conf. Rm. 248 Join Zoom Meeting at: <a href="https://zoom.us/j/84416690206">https://zoom.us/j/84416690206</a> Telephonic: Dial 253-215-8782 Meeting ID: 844 1669 0206 Passcode: 614650
11:15 AM	Bid Opening**	Visit <a href="http://www.tacomapurchasing.org">www.tacomapurchasing.org</a>
NOON	City Council Study Session	747 Market St., Municipal Bldg., Council Chambers Join Zoom Meeting at: <a href="https://zoom.us/j/89496171192">https://zoom.us/j/89496171192</a> Telephonic: Dial 253-215-8782 Meeting ID: 894 9617 1192 Passcode: 896569
5:00 PM	City Council Meeting	747 Market St., Municipal Bldg., Council Chambers Join Zoom Meeting at: <a href="https://zoom.us/j/84834233126">https://zoom.us/j/84834233126</a> Telephonic: Dial 253-215-8782 Meeting ID: 848 3423 3126 Passcode: 349099
<b>WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 2024</b>		
4:30 PM	Mayor's Youth Commission - Leadership Team – <b>CANCELLED</b>	
5:00 PM	Planning Commission	747 Market St., Municipal Bldg., Council Chambers Join Zoom Meeting at: <a href="https://zoom.us/j/84416624153">https://zoom.us/j/ 84416624153</a> Telephonic: Dial 253-215-8782 Meeting ID: 844 1662 4153
<b>THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2024</b>		
9:00 AM	Hearing Examiner's Hearing*	747 Market St., Municipal Bldg., Council Chambers Visit <a href="http://www.cityoftacoma.org/hearingexaminer">www.cityoftacoma.org/hearingexaminer</a>
10:00 AM	Fire Pension/Disability Board	3628 S. 35th St., Public Utilities Bldg., ABN-Ground Floor, Retirement Conf. Rm. Join Zoom Meeting at: <a href="https://zoom.us/j/88629750418">https://zoom.us/j/88629750418</a> Telephonic: Dial 253-215-8782 Meeting ID: 886 2975 0418 Passcode: 169592
5:00 PM	Civil Service Board Meeting and Study Session	747 Market St., Municipal Bldg., Council Chambers Join Zoom Meeting at: <a href="https://zoom.us/j/85371075182">https://zoom.us/j/85371075182</a> Telephonic: Dial 253-215-8782 Meeting ID: 853 7107 5182 Passcode: 657068

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 2024**

**NO MEETINGS SCHEDULED**



Meeting sites are accessible to people with disabilities. People with disabilities requiring special accommodations should contact the appropriate department(s) 48 hours prior to the meeting time.

\* Hearing Examiner's Hearings and Local Improvement District Meetings meet on an as-needed basis. Contact the Hearing Examiner's Office at (253) 591-5195 to confirm whether a meeting will be held this week. Hearings may be held at various times throughout the day.

\*\* Bid Opening will be held on an as-needed basis. Contact the Finance Procurement and Payables Office at 253-502-8468 or [www.tacomapurchasing.org](http://www.tacomapurchasing.org) to confirm whether Bid Opening will be held.

\*\*\* Land Use Public Meetings meet on an as-needed basis. Contact the Division Manager, Shirley Schultz at 253-345-0879 to confirm whether a meeting will be held this week.



Date	Meeting	Subject	Department	Background
<b>October 1, 2024</b>	Study Session (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 12:00 pm)	Proposed 2025-2026 Biennial Budget	Office of Management and Budget	
		2025 State Legislative Agenda	Government Relations - Sonja Hallum Alex MacBain	Staff from the Government Relations Office will present the 2025 Legislative Agenda
	City Council Meeting (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 5:00 PM)			
<b>October 8, 2024</b>	Joint City Council / TPU Study Session (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 1:15 pm)	Home in Tacoma Project Phase 2 - Public Hearing Debrief		Debrief the community input received as part of the Council's public hearing on the Home in Tacoma Phase 2 package held on September 24, 2024, and begin discussions about any potential modifications to the package
		Budget Presentation - Utilities and Infrastructure ( Environmental Services, Tacoma Public Utilities, Public Works)	Environmental Services, Tacoma Public Utilities, Public Works	
	City Council Meeting (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 5:00 PM)			
<b>October 15, 2024</b>	Study Session (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 12:00 pm)	Budget Presentation - Community Safety and Alternative Response ( Tacoma Fire , Tacoma Police)	Tacoma Fire , Tacoma Police	
	City Council Meeting (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 5:00 PM)			
<b>October 22, 2024</b>	Study Session (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 12:00 pm)	Home in Tacoma - Potential Amendments Discussion	Planning and Development Services	Review and discuss any potential Council amendments to the Home in Tacoma Phase 2 package, in preparation for Council's consideration of an ordinance to adopt the package
		Budget Presentation - Affordable Housing, Homelessness and Economic Development (Community & Economic Development, Neighborhood and Community Services, Planning and Development Services)	Community & Economic Development, Neighborhood and Community Services, Planning and Development Services	
	City Council Meeting (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 5:00 PM)			
<b>October 29, 2024</b>	Study Session (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 12:00 pm)	Budget Presentation - Internal Services (Tacoma Venues and Events)	Tacoma Venues and Events	
	City Council Meeting (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 5:00 PM)	*Budget First Public Hearing		
<b>November 5, 2024</b>	City Council Study Session (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 12:00 pm)	Streets Initiative II	Public Works - Ramiro Chavez & Joesph Franco	The Public Works Department will provide an information briefing on the next Streets Initiative funding package, timeline, and scope of work.
		TMC Ch 1.06 Personnel and Administration Update	City Attorney's Office & Department of Finance	The City Attorney's Office in collaboration with the Department of Finance are recommending amendments be made to TMC Ch. 1.06 (Personnel and Administration) to update and consolidate code provisions related to collection of debts owed to the City, settlement of claims, and filing of claims. The purpose of this presentation and discussion would be to provide an overview of the proposed changes and discuss with the council the proposed adjustments to settlement authority reserved to the City Manager, Tacoma Public Utilities Director, City Attorney and Finance Director. Reserved settlement authority is capped at \$30,000 and the proposed amendments would increase this amount.
	City Council Meeting (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 5:00 PM)			
<b>November 12, 2024</b>	<b>City Council Study Session - Cancelled</b>			
	City Council Meeting (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 5:00 PM)			
<b>November 19, 2024</b>	Joint City Council / TPU Study Session ( hybrid Council Chambers / dial-in 12:00pm)			
	City Council Meeting (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 5:00 PM)	*Budget Second Public Hearing		
<b>November 26, 2024</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>			
<b>December 3, 2024</b>	City Council Study Session (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 12:00 pm)	Pierce Transit Destination 2045 Long Range Plan	Pierce Transit - Lauren Adler	
	City Council Meeting (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 5:00 PM)			
<b>December 10, 2024</b>	Study Session (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 12:00 pm)	*Budget Final Reading		
		Homeless Strategy Update		
	City Council Meeting (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 5:00 PM)			
<b>December 17, 2024</b>	Study Session (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in 12:00 pm)	Alternative Response	TFP, TPD, NCS	Quarterly update on the status of the three Alternative Response projects being led by Fire, Police, and Neighborhood and Community Services: Behavioral Health Response Team, Community Safety Officers, Homelessness Outreach expansion.
	City Council Meeting (hybrid Council Chambers /dial-in, 5:00 PM)			
<b>December 24, 2024</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>			
<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>			

**Economic Development Committee (EDC)**

<b>Committee Members:</b> (Chair) Daniels, (Vice-Chair) Diaz, Bushnell, Scott <b>Alternate:</b> Rumbaugh <b>Executive Liaison:</b> Pat Beard <b>Coordinator:</b> Anna Le		<b>2nd, 4th, and 5th Tuesdays</b> <b>10:00 a.m.</b> <b>Hybrid: In-Person &amp; Virtual meeting</b>	<b>CBC Assignments:</b> • City Events and Recognition Committee • Equity in Contracting Advisory Committee • Greater Tacoma Regional Convention Center Public Facilities District • Tacoma Arts Commission • Tacoma Creates Advisory Board
	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Presenters</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>October 8, 2024</b>	Canceled	Canceled	Canceled
<b>October 22, 2024</b>	EDC Commissions, Boards, and Committees Update	EDC Commissions, Boards, and Committees Chairs and Staff Liaisons	An opportunity for Commissions, Boards, and Committees assigned to EDC to give short 10-15 minute informational briefings. All EDC Commission, Board, and Committee members are welcome to attend.
<b>October 29, 2024</b>	Tacoma Creates Advisory Board Annual Report	Lisa Jaret, Tacoma Creates Program Manager; Clarissa Gines, Tacoma Creates Coordinator; Elm McCrummen, Tacoma Creates Program Assistant, Community and Economic Development; Katie Mattran, Vice Chair, Tacoma Creates Advisory Board	This presentation will provide updates to the Economic Development Committee regarding the 2023-24 program year for Tacoma Creates, and the positive impacts of this funding in the community. We will share highlights from our annual report, including details about more than \$5M distributed to over 60 local non-profit cultural organizations, and examples of programming happening downtown and in neighborhoods across the City.
	Supporting Small Food and Beverage Businesses	Dierdre Patterson, Business Financing Program Manager, Community and Economic Development	A panel discussion, including private sector and regulatory parties, regarding establishing a restaurant establishment in Tacoma.
<b>November 12, 2024</b>	Canceled	Canceled	Canceled
<b>November 21, 2024 Special Meeting</b>	Tacoma Arts Commission Interviews	Nicole Emery, City Clerk	The Committee will conduct interviews to fill four vacancies on the Commission.
<b>December 10, 2024</b>	Economic Development Strategic Plan Work Session	Pat Beard, Interim Director; Carol Wolfe, Business Services Division Manager, Community and Economic Development	The third strategic plan work session will focus on objectives 4 and 5 of the Economic Development Strategic Plan: Build Increasingly Vibrant Neighborhoods and Promote Downtown as the Center of Commerce for the South Sound.
<b>December 24, 2024</b>	Cancelled	--	--
<b>December 31, 2024</b>	Cancelled	--	--

**Infrastructure, Planning, and Sustainability Committee (IPS)**

<b>Committee Members:</b> Walker (Chair), Diaz (Vice Chair), Sadalge, and Hines <b>Alternate:</b> Bushnell <b>Executive Liaison:</b> Ramiro Chavez <b>Coordinator:</b> Anna Le		<b>2nd and 4th Wednesdays</b> <b>4:30pm</b> <b>Hybrid: In-Person &amp; Virtual Meeting</b>	<b>CBC Assignments:</b> • Board of Building Appeals • Landmarks Preservation Commission • Planning Commission • Sustainable Tacoma Commission • Transportation Commission • Urban Design Board
	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Presenters</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>October 9, 2024</b>	IPS Commissions, Boards, and Committees Update	IPS Commissions, Boards, and Committees Chairs and Staff Liaisons	An opportunity for Commissions, Boards, and Committees assigned to IPS to give short 10-15 minute informational briefings. All IPS Commission, Board, and Committee members are welcome to attend.
<b>October 23, 2024</b>	Impact Fee Scope of Work Update	Ramiro Chavez, City Engineer and Director; Jennifer Kammerzell, Assistant Transportation Division Manager; Joseph Franco, Special Assistant to the Director, Public Works Department	Public Works staff will provide a presentation on the scope and schedule of the Impact Fees Rate Study. Impact fees are one-time fees jurisdictions can use to help pay for cost of capital improvements needed to accommodate new growth.
	Right-of-Way Design Manual Update	Brennan Kidd, Assistant Division Manager, Public Works Transportation, Traffic Safety, and Review	Public Works staff will update the Committee on Department efforts to review and update certain chapters and sections within the City's Right-of-Way Design Manual. The purpose of the Manual is inform, instruct, and guide capital and private improvement project efforts to properly design and implement infrastructure and other elements within the City's various rights-of-way.
<b>October 30, 2024</b>	Urban Design Board interviews	Nicole Emery, City Clerk	The Committee will conduct interviews to appoint members to the inaugural Urban Design Board.
<b>November 13, 2024</b>	Cancelled	Cancelled	Cancelled
<b>November 20, 2024</b>	Landmarks Preservation Commission Interviews	Nicole Emery, City Clerk	The Committee will conduct interviews to fill three vacancies on the Landmarks Preservation Commission.
	Planning Commission Annual Report and Work Program	Brian Boudet, Division Manager, Planning and Development Services	Staff from Planning and Development Services will deliver an update on the Planning Commission Work Program and the Annual Report.
	South Tacoma Groundwater Protection District Code Update	Stephen Atkinson, Principal Planner, Planning and Development Services; Glen George, Principal Civil Engineer, Tacoma Water; Dana Deleon, Assistant Division Manager, Environmental Services; Jeff Hansen, Principal Engineer, HDR, Inc.	A progress report on the South Tacoma Groundwater Protection District code review and update, including: Summary of recent engagement activities; preliminary recommendations for code amendments, and; next steps and schedule for the code development process.
<b>November 27, 2024</b>	Cancelled	--	--
<b>December 11, 2024</b>	Vision Zero Annual Report	Grayson Reim, Vision Zero Coordinator; Carrie Wilhelme, Principal Transportation Planner, Public Works	Public Works staff will present an update of the City's Vision Zero Program. The presentation will provide an overview of crash trends and progress on the implementation of the 2022 Vision Zero Action Plan.
	Tree Operations Plan Briefing	OEPS, Mike Carey, Urban Forestry	Benchmark what other cities are doing. Get feedback
<b>December 25, 2024</b>	Cancelled	--	--

**Government Performance and Finance Committee**

<b>Committee Members: Hines (Chair), Bushnell (Vice Chair), Rumbaugh, and Daniels                      Alternate - Walker</b>			
<b>Executive Liaison: Andy Cherullo; Coordinator: D'Angelo Baker</b>		<b>1st and 3rd Tuesdays                      10 a.m.                      Room 248</b>	<b>CBC Assignments: •Public Utility Board •Board of Ethics •Audit                      Advisory Board •Civil Service Board</b>
	Topic	Presenter	Description
<b>October 1, 2024</b>	TPU 2024-2025 Budget and Rates Presentation	Staff from TPU	Staff from TPU will present on their preliminary budget and rates for 2024-2025.
	Deductions from the City's Gross Earnings Tax (GET)	Andy Cherullo, Finance Director; Danielle Larson, Division Manager Tax & License; Alex Yoon, TPU Deputy Director	Staff from Finance and Tax & License will present on the current deductions from the Gross Earnings Tax (GET) currently in Tacoma Municipal Code (TMC) and have a discussion on the GET on Grants.
<b>October 15, 2024</b>	Fee Schedule Update	Staff from the Office of Management & Budget (OMB)	Staff from OMB will present on updates to the City's fee schedule.
	Excise Tax at Tacoma Venues	Adam Cook, Director Tacoma Venues & Events (TVE)	Staff from Tacoma Venue & Events will be presenting a proposal to place an excise tax on the vendors who sell food and beverages at City-owned indoor venues (Dome, Convention Center, Theaters).
	Amendments to TMC 6B.40 - Alarm Ordinance	Danielle Larson, Tax & License Manager, Finance	Request to add language to strengthen the licensing requirements for Monitored Alarm companies and increase the fee for False Alarm Responses when there are three or more false alarms from the same location in a calendar year.
	Amendments to TMC 6A.30 - Business & Occupation Tax	Danielle Larson, Tax & License Manager, Finance	Request to repeal the International Investment Management Services tax rate and related tax deduction and instead require the businesses currently receiving the 100% deduction from tax to report under the Service & Other tax rate of .4%.
<b>November 5, 2024</b>	MFTE Update	Debbie Bingham	DM Hines requested update.
	Board of Ethics Interviews	Nicole Emery, City Clerk	The committee will perform interviews of candidates for a position (1 vacancy) on the Board of Ethics.
	Audit Advisory Board Interviews	Nicole Emery, City Clerk	The committee will perform interviews of candidates for the community representative position (1 vacancy) on the Audit Advisory Board
	ES/Solid Waste Management Division Special Permits Recycling Incentive TMC Changes	Lewis Griffith, Division Manager, Environmental Services; Danielle Larson, Tax & License Division Manager	Staff from Environmental Services and Tax & License will present on TMC changes necessary for the new program for special permits related to recycling.
<b>November 19, 2024</b>	Monthly Budget Update	Reid Bennion, Budget Officer, OMB	Staff from OMB will present on topics related to the current biennium budget, revenue collections and expenditures, and other issues related to budgeting.
	Audit Advisory Board Quarterly Meeting	Staff from the State Auditor's Office (SAO)	Staff from the State Auditor's Office will hold an exit conference on the City's 2023 Financials.
	Cybersecurity Update	Daniel Key, IT Director; Paul Federghi, IT Assistant Director-Chief Security Officer	Staff from IT will provide a briefing on the City's cybersecurity efforts.
<b>Tentative</b>	Charter Review - Citizen Referendum	City Attorney's Office	Staff from the City Attorney's Office will provide background on the legal requirements related to Citizen Referendums.
<b>Tentative</b>	Charter Review - Fiscal Notes	Office of Management & Budget (OMB)	Staff from OMB will present on the drafting of Fiscal Notes.
<b>December 3, 2024</b>			

**Community Vitality and Safety**

<b>Committee Members: Rumbaugh (Chair), Walker (Vice-Chair), Scott, Sadalge Alternate - Diaz</b>		<b>2nd and 4th Thursdays 4:30pm TMB 248</b>	CBC Assignments: Community's Police Advisory Committee • Human Services Commission • Human Rights Commission • Housing Authority • Commission on Disabilities • Library Board • Tacoma Community Redevelopment Authority • Commission on Immigrant and Refugee Affairs
<b>Executive Liaison: Allyson Griffith; Coordinator: D'Angelo Baker</b>			
	Topic	Presenter	Description
<b>September 26, 2024</b>	NCS Competitive Funding Process Allocations	Jason McKenzie, Resource Manager, Neighborhood & Community Services	
<b>October 10, 2024</b>	Cancelled		
<b>October 24, 2024</b>	Code Compliance Code Review (TMC 8.30) - Recommended Revisions		Neighborhood and Community Services (NCS) presents 'Code Compliance Code Review (TMC 8.30) - Recommended Revisions' to the Community Vitality and Safety (CVS) committee, outlining proposed updates and improvements to the municipal code to enhance compliance and ensure community well-being.
<b>11/7/2024 Special Meeting</b>	Community's Police Advisory Committee Interviews	Nicole Emery, City Clerk	Interviews to fill 4 vacancies on the commission.
<b>November 14, 2024</b>	Cancelled		
<b>November 28, 2024</b>	Cancelled		
<b>December 12, 2024</b>	Final Recommendations for TMC 1.45 revisions for Committee Review	Keegan Buckley, Neighborhood & Community Services	
<b>December 26, 2024</b>	Cancelled		