



Meeting Agenda

Planning Commission

City Hall
601 4th Avenue E
Olympia, WA 98501

Contact: Cari Hornbein
360.753.8048

Monday, August 3, 2020

6:30 PM

Online and via phone

Register to attend:

https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_qe6zPUcQJJSYPLpgmlupTg

1. CALL TO ORDER

Estimated time for items 1 through 5: 20 minutes

1.A ROLL CALL

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

[20-0591](#) Approval of July 20, 2020 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes

Attachments: [OPC Minutes 07202020](#)

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

During this portion of the meeting, citizens may address the Advisory Committee or Commission regarding items related to City business, including items on the Agenda. In order for the Committee or Commission to maintain impartiality and the appearance of fairness in upcoming matters and to comply with the Public Disclosure Law for political campaigns, speakers will not be permitted to make public comments before the Committee or Commission in these two areas: (1) on agenda items for which the Committee or Commission either held a Public Hearing in the last 45 days, or will hold a Public Hearing within 45 days, or (2) where the speaker promotes or opposes a candidate for public office or a ballot measure. Individual comments are limited three (3) minutes or less.

REMOTE MEETING PUBLIC COMMENTS INSTRUCTIONS:

During this time, the Planning Commission will hold business meetings remotely using Zoom. Live public comments will be taken during the meeting but advance registration is required. The link to register is at the top of the agenda. You will be given the choice to comment during the registration process.

After you complete the registration form, you will receive a link by email to log onto or call into Zoom for use at the meeting day and time. If you plan on calling into the meeting, you will need to provide your phone number at registration so you can be recognized during the meeting.

Once connected to the meeting you will be auto-muted. At the start of the public comment period, the Chair will call participants by name to speak in the order they signed up. When it is your turn to speak, your microphone will be unmuted. Once three minutes concludes your microphone will be muted again.

WRITTEN COMMENT INSTRUCTIONS:

If you prefer to submit written comments regarding items 6.B and 6.C on the Agenda, please submit them to Cari Hornbein, Staff Liaison, at chornbei@ci.olympia.wa.us at least two hours prior to the meeting.

Your comments will be forwarded to the Planning Commissioners prior to the meeting.

Estimated time: 0-30 minutes

5. STAFF ANNOUNCEMENTS

This agenda item is also an opportunity for Commissioners to ask staff about City or Planning Commission business.

6. BUSINESS ITEMS

6.A [20-0559](#) Amendments to the Municipal Code related to Recreational Vehicles - Deliberations and Recommendation

Attachments: [Draft Ordinance](#)
[RCW 35A.21.312](#)

Estimated time: 30 minutes

6.B [20-0583](#) Transportation Master Plan Briefing

Attachments: [Link to Transportation Master Plan](#)
[Link to Story Map](#)

Estimated time: 30 minutes

6.C [20-0587](#) One Community: Healthy, Safe and Housed Plan - Briefing

Attachments: [One-Community-Plan-Web](#)
[2020 City Led Actions](#)

Estimated time: 45 minutes

7. REPORTS

From Staff, Officers, and Commissioners, and regarding relevant topics.

8. OTHER TOPICS

None

9. ADJOURNMENT

Approximately 9:00 p.m

Upcoming

Next regular Commission meeting is August 17, 2020. See 'meeting details' in Legistar for list of other meetings and events related to Commission activities.

Accommodations

The City of Olympia is committed to the non-discriminatory treatment of all persons in employment and the delivery of services and resources. If you require accommodation for your attendance at the City Advisory Committee meeting, please contact the Advisory Committee staff liaison (contact number in the upper right corner of the agenda) at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. For hearing impaired, please contact us by dialing the Washington State Relay Service at 7-1-1 or 1.800.833.6384.



City Hall
601 4th Avenue E.
Olympia, WA 98501
360-753-8244

Planning Commission
Approval of July 20, 2020 Planning
Commission Meeting Minutes

Agenda Date: 8/3/2020
Agenda Item Number:
File Number:20-0591

Type: minutes **Version:** 1 **Status:** In Committee

Title

Approval of July 20, 2020 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes



Meeting Minutes

Planning Commission

ATTACHMENT 1

City Hall
601 4th Avenue E
Olympia, WA 98501

Contact: Cari Hornbein
360.753.8048

Monday, July 20, 2020

6:30 PM

Online and via Phone

Register to attend:

https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_Dx7leorUTq2Q1OEXyofjUQ

1. CALL TO ORDER

1.A ROLL CALL

Present: 7 - Vice Chair Paula Ehlers, Commissioner Kento Azegami, Commissioner Travis Burns, Commissioner Rad Cunningham, Commissioner Yen Huynh, Commissioner Carole Richmond and Commissioner Aaron Sauerhoff

Excused: 2 - Chair Candi Millar and Commissioner Tammy Adams

1.B OTHERS PRESENT

City of Olympia Community Planning and Development Staff:

Senior Planner Cari Hornbein
Senior Planner Nicole Floyd
Senior Planner Joyce Phillips

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

The agenda was approved.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

[20-0569](#) Approval of June 15, 2020 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes

The minutes were approved.

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

Public comment was received prior to the meeting in writing by the following individuals:

Judy Barden, Barbara Buchan, Phyllis Booth, Maryanne deGoede, Ida Dightman, Eric Dightman, Jay Elder, Randy Foster, Bob Jacobs, Walt Jorgensen, Carl Kagy, Esther Kronenberg, Kim Murillo, Ellen Silverman, Tessa Smith, Bethany Weidner, Karl Young

5. STAFF ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ms. Hornbein shared announcements.

6. BUSINESS ITEMS

6.A [20-0559](#) Amendments to the Municipal Code related to Recreational Vehicles - Public Hearing

Commissioner Azegami moved, seconded by Commissioner Richmond, to table consideration of this item following business items 6.B and 6.C. The purpose of this motion was to move ahead with other business items while technical issues related to public testimony were addressed.

The discussion was tabled.

Aye: 7 - Vice Chair Ehlers, Commissioner Azegami, Commissioner Burns, Commissioner Cunningham, Commissioner Huynh, Commissioner Richmond and Commissioner Sauerhoff

Excused: 2 - Chair Millar and Commissioner Adams

Commissioner Richmond moved, followed by Commissioner Azegami to keep the record open for additional comment until 5 p.m. on Friday, July 24, 2020 and schedule this item for additional deliberations and action at the August 3, 2020 Planning Commission meeting.

The public hearing was postponed.

Aye: 7 - Vice Chair Ehlers, Commissioner Azegami, Commissioner Burns, Commissioner Cunningham, Commissioner Huynh, Commissioner Richmond and Commissioner Sauerhoff

Excused: 2 - Chair Millar and Commissioner Adams

6.B [20-0545](#) Housing Options Code Amendments - Briefing

The information was received.

6.C [20-0560](#) Organizational Retreat Planning

Commissioners discussed this year's organization retreat. Commissioners Richmond, Huynh, and Sauerhoff volunteered to be on a planning subcommittee with Commissioner Richmond leading.

The discussion was completed.

7. REPORTS

Commissioner Richmond reported on the July 16, 2020 Land Use and Environment

Committee Meeting.

8. OTHER TOPICS

Commissioner Richmond asked Commissioners if they would be interested in other topics such as high-speed rail, new airport, and municipal parking garage.

Commissioner Azegami asked for feedback regarding the CFP review process. The preference is for a subcommittee to review/comment upon the Preliminary CFP. Commissioners Cunningham and Richmond volunteered to be on the committee.

Commissioner Cunningham reported on the latest statistics regarding COVID-19 cases in Thurston County.

9. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 8:57 p.m.

Upcoming

The next regular Planning Commission meeting is August 3, 2020.



Planning Commission

Amendments to the Municipal Code related to Recreational Vehicles - Deliberations and Recommendation

Agenda Date: 8/3/2020
Agenda Item Number: 6.A
File Number:20-0559

Type: recommendation **Version:** 3 **Status:** In Committee

Title

Amendments to the Municipal Code related to Recreational Vehicles - Deliberations and Recommendation

Recommended Action

Deliberate and formulate a recommendation to the City Council.

Report

Issue:

Discussion of potential minor amendments to the Olympia Municipal Code (OMC) to bring the code into compliance with the RCW by allowing recreational vehicles to be used as primary residences when located within a manufactured home community or mobile home park.

Staff Contact / Presenter:

Nicole Floyd, Senior Planner, Community Planning and Development, 360.570.3768

Background and Analysis:

Currently the City does not allow recreational vehicles to be used as residences anywhere in the City. This is in direct conflict with recent revisions to the State Law that were created to ensure regulations do not discriminate against consumer choices in the placement of homes. The RCW was amended to prohibit Cities from preventing the use of recreational vehicles used as primary residences in manufactured/mobile home communities. The Municipal Code therefore must be amended to conform to the revised RCW language.

The proposed revisions are applicable only to manufactured/mobile home parks, therefore the applicability is relatively limited. The proposed revisions intend to treat all of the housing types likely to be located in a manufactured/mobile home park (manufactured, mobile, RV) the same. Requirements that impose fire, safety, utility hook-up etc., would remain in place and apply equally to all housing types, including recreational vehicles. The intent is to allow replacement of units within the housing park provided the total number of units is not increased. The replacement unit would be required to be connected to utilities and be placed on the previously approved pad/site location

regardless of whether it is a manufactured home or recreational vehicle.

A public hearing was held on July 20, 2020. There was no public testimony.

Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):

None known.

Options:

1. Recommend adoption of the draft amendments to City Council as proposed.
2. Recommend adoption of the draft amendments to City Council with revisions.
3. Recommend denial of the draft amendments to City Council.

Financial Impact:

None, processing of these amendments is covered by the department's annual budget.

Attachments:

- 1) Draft Amendments
- 2) RCW 35A.21.312

Ordinance No. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON, amending Olympia Municipal Code Chapters 16.06.060, 18.02.180, 18.04.040, 18.04.060, to remove conflicts between the municipal code and State Law related to residing in recreational vehicles within Manufactured / Mobile Housing Communities.

WHEREAS, the City wishes to ensure accuracy in its Municipal Code and consistency with State law; and

WHEREAS, the amendments are procedural actions resulting in non-substantive changes respecting use or modification to the environment, therefore, not subject to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) pursuant to WAC 197-11-800(19); and

WHEREAS, the Olympia Planning Commission (herein the "OPC") reviewed this proposal on July 16, 2020, recommended that the proposed amendments were consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, on June 10, 2020 a legal notice was published in *The Olympian* newspaper regarding the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, this Ordinance meets the goals and requirements of the Growth Management Act; and

WHEREAS, Chapters 35A.63 and 36.70A RCW and Article 11, Section 11 of the Washington State Constitution authorize and permit the City to adopt this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, this Ordinance is supported by the staff report and materials associated with this Ordinance, along with other documents on file with the City of Olympia; and

NOW, THEREFORE, THE OLYMPIA CITY COUNCIL ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Amendment of OMC 16.06.030(B). Olympia Municipal Code 16.06.030(B) is hereby amended to read as follows:

B. EXTERIOR PROPERTY AREAS

302.1 Sanitation. Exterior property and premises shall be maintained in a clean, safe, and sanitary condition. The occupant shall keep that part of the exterior property which such occupant occupies or controls in a clean and sanitary condition.

302.2 Grading and Drainage. Premises shall be graded and maintained to prevent erosion of soil and to prevent the accumulation of stagnant water thereon, or within any structure located thereon.

EXCEPTION: Approved retention areas and reservoirs.

302.3 Sidewalks and driveway. All sidewalks, walkways, stairs, driveways, parking spaces and similar areas shall be kept in a proper state of repair, and maintained free from hazardous conditions.

302.5 Rodent harborage. All structures and exterior property shall be kept free from rodent harborage and infestation. Where rodents are found, they shall be promptly exterminated by

approved processes which will not be injurious to human health. After extermination, proper precautions shall be taken to eliminate rodent harborage and prevent reinfestation.

302.6 Exhaust vents. Pipes, ducts, conductors, fans or blowers shall not discharge gases, steam, vapor, hot air, grease, smoke, odors or other gaseous or particulate wastes directly upon abutting or adjacent public or private property or that of another tenant.

302.7 Accessory structures. All accessory structures, including detached garages, fences and walls, shall be maintained structurally sound and in good repair.

302.8 Motor Vehicles. Except as provided for in other regulations, no inoperative or unlicensed vehicle shall be parked, kept or stored on any premises, and no vehicle shall at any time be in a state of major disassembly, disrepair, or in the process of being stripped or dismantled. Painting of vehicles is prohibited unless conducted inside an approved spray booth. For purposes of this section "vehicle" is defined in the Revised Code of Washington Section 46.04.670.

EXCEPTION: A vehicle of any type is permitted to undergo major overhaul, including body work, provided that such work is performed inside a structure or similarly enclosed area designed and approved for such purposes.

302.9 Defacement of property. No person shall willfully or wantonly damage, mutilate, or deface any exterior surface of any structure or building on any private or public property by placing thereon any marking, carving, or graffiti.

It shall be the responsibility of the owner to restore said surface to an approved state of maintenance and repair.

302.10 Recreational vehicles or other vehicles. No recreational vehicle as defined by the Olympia Municipal Code Chapter 18.02.180 or other vehicles shall be used for the purpose of living, sleeping, cooking or any similar use while parked on publicly owned or private property.

EXCEPTIONS:

A) Recreational vehicles lawfully located in manufactured/mobile communities (as defined in RCW 59.20.030) may be used as a primary residence for the purpose of living, sleeping, cooking or similar uses, provided that that:

- i) The recreational vehicle has a Recreational Park Trailer or Recreation Vehicle Label provided by Washington State Department of Labor and Industries (Or its equivalent if from another state).
- ii) The total number of residential units within the community/park shall not exceed the number established within the land use approval. A recreational vehicle may replace a manufactured or mobile unit, but additional units require land use approval prior.
- iii) A recreational vehicle shall not be permitted as an accessory living quarter or an accessory dwelling unit to any other primary residence within the community/park.
- iv) The recreational vehicle shall comply with all applicable requirements of the International Building and Fire Codes in effect at the time of application.
- v) Unless the pad/side is shown on the approved site plan without connection, the recreational vehicle shall be connected to the sanitary sewer or an onsite sewage system in compliance with OMC 13.08.090 and all applicable Thurston County regulations.

B) Recreational vehicles may be permitted to be used as a temporary residence, provided the criteria and approvals required in OMC 18.04.060(dd) Temporary Uses are satisfied.

302.11 Cargo containers and semi-trailers.

302.11.1 Cargo containers, except as otherwise permitted by Olympia Municipal Code Title 18 shall not be permitted to be used as storage buildings. Cargo containers which are permitted by the land use regulatory code to be used as storage buildings shall be provided with a foundation system that provides adequate clearance from the ground to

prevent deterioration and shall be provided with an anchorage system to prevent sliding or overturning by wind or seismic forces prescribed by the building code.

302.11.2 Semi trailers shall not be used as storage buildings.

302.12 Additional nuisances.

A. Causing or allowing any human or animal waste, poison, poison oak or ivy, or noxious substance to be collected or to remain in any place, street, highway, or alley in the City in a manner which is reasonably offensive to the public; or

B. Obstructing or encroaching upon or rendering unsafe for passage any public highway, private way, street, sidewalk, trail, alley, park, square, driveway, lake, or stream in the City; or

C. Excavating or maintaining on public or private property any hole, excavation or pit which is reasonably dangerous to the public or adjacent property.

Section 2. Amendment of OMC 18.02.180(R). Olympia Municipal Code 18.02.180(R) is hereby amended to read as follows:

R. DEFINITIONS - SPECIFIC.

Radio Frequency Emissions. Any electromagnetic radiation or other communications signal emitted from an antenna or antenna-related equipment on the ground, antenna support structure, building, or other vertical projection.

Radio, Television, or Communication Tower. A vertical structure that is intended to send or receive radio, or other wireless communications and to serve more than one user or an enterprise whose principal business is such communications. See Antenna.

Ravine. A narrow gorge that normally contains steep slopes and is deeper than ten (10) vertical feet as measured from the lowest point of the valley to the top of the slope.

Rear Yard. See Yard, Rear.

Reasonable Alternative. An activity that could feasibly attain or approximate a proposal's objectives, but with less environmental impact or decreased level of environmental degradation.

Recreation, Active. Leisure-time activities, usually of a formal nature and often performed with others, requiring equipment and taking place at prescribed places, sites, or fields.

Recreation, Commercial. A facility operated as a business which is designed and equipped for leisure-time activities such as theaters, bowling alleys, museums, aquariums, public and private recreational concessions, miniature golf, archery ranges, and amusement activities such as coin or token-operated machines, rides, or booths to conduct games. (See also Health Fitness Centers and Dance Studios, Golf Courses, Country Clubs, and Riding Stables.)

Recreation, Passive. Activities that involve relatively inactive or less energetic activities, such as walking, sitting, picnicking, card games, chess, checkers, or similar table games and activities which may involve educating the user.

Recreation Facility. A place designed and equipped for the purpose of sports and leisure-time activities.

Recreational Vehicle. A vehicle towed or self-propelled on its own chassis or attached to the chassis of another vehicle and designed or used for recreational or sporting purposes. The term recreational vehicle includes, but is not limited to, travel trailers, pick-up campers, camping trailers, tiny-houses on wheels, motor coach homes, converted trucks, buses, or boats.

Recreational Vehicle Park. Any lot or parcel of land upon which two or more recreational vehicles sites are located, established, or maintained as temporary living quarters for recreation or vacation purposes, not to exceed 180-days of the year.

Recycling. The process by which waste products are collected and reduced to raw materials and transformed into new products.

Recycling Facility. A facility for the collection and/or sorting and storage of recyclable materials generated from domestic or small business sources, such as bottles, cans, paper, cardboard, aluminum, and plastics. This definition does not include facilities for the processing of recyclable

materials, which are classified as an industrial use. Recycling facilities are further divided into two categories: Type I Recycling Facilities include bins or other temporary or permanent facilities for the collection of small quantities of recyclable materials to be sorted and/or processed elsewhere. A Type I facility may be accessory to a primary use, such as a recycling bin at a grocery store parking lot. Type II Recycling Facilities include facilities primarily dedicated to the collection, sorting, or purchase and resale of recyclable materials.

Remodel. The alteration, restoration, reconstruction, addition to, structural modification, change of existing building footprint or internal floor plan that requires city approval or the issuance of any City permit.

Rental, Residence. The temporary rental of a single-family home for personal social events such as a wedding reception, private party or similar activity. (See also Temporary Uses.)

Replat. The further division of lots or the relocation of lot lines of any lot or lots within a subdivision previously approved and recorded according to law; or the alteration of any streets or the establishment of any new streets within any such subdivision, but not including conveyances, made so as to combine existing lots by deed or other instruction.

Restaurant. A use providing preparation and retail sale of food and beverages, including coffee shops, sandwich shops, ice cream parlors, fast food take-out, espresso stands, and similar uses. A restaurant may include licensed "on-site" provision of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises when accessory to such food service. A "drive-in" restaurant is one where all or a significant portion of the consumption takes place or is designed to take place with the patrons remaining in their vehicles while on the premises. A "drive-through" restaurant is one which has one or more drive-through lanes for ordering and dispensing of food and beverages to patrons remaining in their vehicles, for consumption off the premises.

Restoration. Measures taken to restore an altered or damaged natural feature including:

- a. Active steps taken to restore damaged wetlands, streams, protected habitat, or their buffers to the functioning condition that existed prior to an unauthorized alteration; and
- b. Actions performed to reestablish structural and functional characteristics of the critical area that have been lost by alteration, past management activities, or catastrophic events.

Restrictive Covenant. A restriction on the use of land usually set forth in the deed. [NOTE: Restrictive covenants usually run with the land and are binding upon subsequent owners of the property. However, some restrictive covenants run for specific periods of time.]

Retail Trade. The selling of goods or merchandise to the general public for personal, business, or household consumption. The retail sales establishment is usually a place of business and is engaged in activity to attract the general public to buy goods. The establishment may also buy and receive goods. Retail sales includes services related to the retail goods. The establishment may process, repair, manufacture, and wholesale some of the products, such as jewelry, baked goods, beverages, apparel, pottery, or consumer electronics, but such processing, repair, or manufacturing must be associated with retail activities, be limited to rear or upper floor areas in the same building, and emit no loud noise or noxious odor. See Industry, Light.

Revision of Application, Minor. A change or correction by an applicant of a proposed project, either voluntarily or to conform with applicable standards and requirements, that does not, in the opinion of the Director, constitute a substantial change requiring reinitialization of the review process and period.

Revision of Application, Substantial. A change or correction by an applicant of a proposed project, either initiated voluntarily by the applicant or to conform with applicable standards and requirements, that in the opinion of the Director requires a new review process and period. For example, a change in a proposal which, as a result of changes in the proposed land use, substantially greater floor area or number of residential units, or substantial relocation of uses or structures, or the like, probably would result in significantly different impacts to the environment, upon public services or facilities, or to neighboring properties or land uses.

Review Authority. A person, committee, commission or council responsible for review and final action on a land use or development entitlement or permit.

Revolving Sign. See Sign, Animated.

Rezone. A change in the land use classification of a specific area to another use classification.

Right-of-Way - Improved. All of the right-of-way where any portion of it is used for motor vehicle travel.

Rights-of-Way. The right of one to use or pass over the property of another.

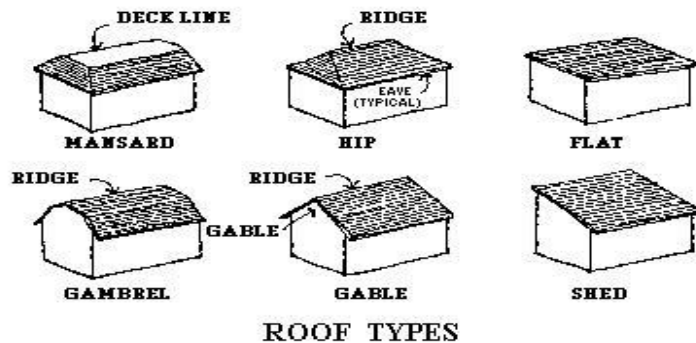


FIGURE 2-6

Roof. The outside top covering of a building.

Rooming House. See Lodging House.

ROW. Rights-of-ways of public easements, roadways, streets, or other so defined public access locations.

Rummage Sale. An occasional or periodic market held in an open area or structure which is sponsored by schools, places of worship or other nonprofit organizations.

Run With The Land. A covenant, benefit or restriction of the use of land binding on present and future owners of the property.

Section 3. Amendment of OMC 18.04.040(B). Olympia Municipal Code OMC 18.04.040(B) is hereby amended to read as follows:

18.04.040 Permitted, conditional and prohibited uses

B. Prohibited and Unspecified Uses. Land uses which are not listed in Table 4.01 as permitted or conditional uses are prohibited. However, the Director of Community Planning and Development may authorize unlisted uses consistent with Section 18.02.080, Interpretations. In addition to those uses prohibited by Table 4.01, the following uses are prohibited in these districts:

1. All Residential Districts.
 - a. Adult oriented businesses (see Chapter 18.02, Definitions).
 - b. Mobile homes, except in approved mobile home/manufactured home parks or when used as temporary housing consistent with Section 18.04.060(DD), Temporary Uses.
 - c. Habitation of recreational vehicles, except when used as temporary housing consistent with Section 18.04.060(DD) or as permanent housing within a mobile/manufactured housing park as outlined in Section 18.04.060(P) and Section 16.06.030(B).
 - d. Junk yards.
 - e. Uses which customarily create noise, vibration, smoke, dust, glare, or toxic or noxious emissions exceeding those typically generated by allowed uses.
 - f. Secure community transition facilities.

2. All Residential Districts Except RMU. Conversion of residences to a commercial use (not including home occupations).
3. RMU District.
 - a. Home improvement/hardware stores larger than ten thousand (10,000) square feet in size.
 - b. Garden stores.
 - c. Motor vehicle sales.
 - d. Service stations.
 - e. The sale of gasoline.
 - f. Drive-in and drive-through businesses and uses.

Section 4. Amendment of OMC 18.04.060(P). Olympia Municipal Code 18.04.060(P) is hereby amended to read as follows:

P. MANUFACTURED OR MOBILE HOME PARKS.

The following requirements apply to all manufactured/mobile home parks subject to conditional use approval.

1. Site Size. The minimum size for a manufactured or mobile home park shall be five (5) acres.
2. Utilities. Manufactured or mobile home parks shall be completely and adequately served by City utilities.
3. Lot Sizes. Each space or lot upon which a manufactured or mobile home is to be located shall be at least two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet in area and have a minimum width of thirty (30) feet, exclusive of common parking areas and driveways.
4. Accessory Buildings. Buildings and structures accessory to the primary residence (manufactured home, mobile home, or recreational vehicle) located on an approved pad within the manufactured / mobile housing park shall be allowed, provided at least fifty (50) percent of the pad/site remains unencumbered by structures. An accessory roof or awning may be attached to a manufactured or mobile home and shall be considered a part thereof. Automobile parking spaces, which are not computed in the space or lot area, may be covered with a carport.
5. Access. All drives within the park shall be hard surfaced. Sidewalks and paths shall be provided consistent with applicable City Development Standards.
6. Clearance. There shall be at least ten (10) feet clearance between manufactured or mobile homes. Manufactured or mobile homes shall not be located closer than ten (10) feet from any building within the park or from any property line bounding the park.
7. Screening. There shall be sight-obscuring fencing (see Section 18.40.060(D), Fencing), landscaping, or natural vegetated buffers at least eight (8) feet wide on all sides of the park. Such screening shall contain openings which provide direct pedestrian access to adjoining streets and trails.
8. Open Space. At least five hundred (500) square feet of ground area for each manufactured or mobile home space shall be made available in a centralized location or locations for recreational uses. (See Section 18.04.080(J).) At least fifty percent (50%) of such open space shall comply with soil and vegetation protection area standards.
9. Lighting. Access roadways and recreational areas shall be provided with general area lighting at no less than five-tenths (5/10) foot candle intensity as measured at ground level.
10. Site Plan. A complete and detailed plot plan shall be submitted to the Hearing Examiner for approval. The plan shall show the locations and dimensions of all contemplated buildings, structures, spaces, driveways and roads and recreational areas. The City may require additional information as necessary to determine whether the

proposed park meets all the above mentioned conditions and other applicable provisions of this code.

Section 5. Amendment of OMC 18.04.060(DD). Olympia Municipal Code 18.04.060(DD) is hereby amended to read as follows:

DD. TEMPORARY USES.

1. Intent. Certain uses, when active for a limited period of time and when properly regulated, can be compatible, or otherwise limited in impact to neighboring properties and the general community. In accord with this intent, no temporary use shall be allowed unless a temporary use permit is approved by the City as prescribed by this section. Each separately proposed activity or use shall require a separate permit and payment of the fee required by OMC 4.40.010(A).
2. General Standards. Temporary uses are subject to the following regulations:
 - a. No temporary use shall be permitted on public rights-of-way, unless a rights-of-way obstruction permit is authorized by the Public Works Department.
 - b. Temporary uses not listed in the use table in this chapter may be authorized by the applicable approval authority, provided such temporary uses are similar to and no more intensive than other temporary uses permitted in the district in which the subject property is located.
 - c. The applicable approval authority may apply additional conditions to any temporary use permit in order to:
 - i. Ensure compliance with this chapter;
 - ii. Ensure that such use is not detrimental to neighboring properties and the community as a whole; and
 - iii. Ensure compliance with the International Building Code.
 - d. Within three (3) days after termination of the temporary use permit, such use shall be abated and all structures, signs and evidence of such use removed. The City may require a financial surety be posted by the applicant upon application to defray the costs of cleanup and repair of the property should the permittee fail to do so. The property owner is responsible for any abatement action and costs should the permittee fail to properly clean and repair the property.
 - e. Temporary use permits not exercised within thirty (30) days of issuance shall be null and void.
3. Specific Temporary Use Standards. The following temporary uses are permitted subject to the requirements below.
 - a. Use of mobile homes, and recreational vehicles as emergency housing during reconstruction of a dwelling following damage sustained from earthquake, fire, storm or other natural disaster, not to exceed the period of reconstruction.
 - b. A recreational vehicle may be used as temporary housing during the construction of a primary residence not to exceed twenty four (24) months; provided all of the following criteria are met:
 - i. The recreational vehicle shall be occupied by the property owner and cannot exceed manufacturer recommended occupant loads/levels. The owner of the property shall match the registration of the recreational vehicle. Proof of current vehicle registration, insurance, and a valid driver's license shall be provided.
 - ii. Occupancy of the recreational vehicle shall be limited to the duration of time necessary for construction in which occupation of the primary residence is prohibited by the scope of work and no other residence onsite is available.

- iii. Occupation of the recreational vehicle shall not exceed twenty four (24) months. Extensions are not permitted.
 - iv. The building permit number for the construction shall be provided at the time of application for the Temporary Use Permit and the building permit approval shall be conditioned to ensure the recreational vehicle has been vacated, relocated to an approved storage location, and detached from the sewer/septic system prior to occupancy of the primary residence being constructed.
 - v. The recreational vehicle shall contain at least one internal toilet and at least one internal shower and shall include a Recreational Park Trailer or Recreation Vehicle label from Washington State Labor and Industries (or equivalent agency if from another state). Proof is required with the Temporary Use Permit Application.
 - vi. The recreational vehicle shall be connected to the sanitary sewer or an onsite sewage system in compliance with OMC 13.08.090 and all applicable Thurston County Regulations for the duration of the occupation and connection to the approved sewer/septic system. The recreational vehicle shall be disconnected from the sewer/septic system prior to occupancy of the residence.
- c. One model home per five acres may be constructed in each subdivision prior to final plat approval. Model homes shall contain a functional restroom served by City water. The applicant for a model home permit shall provide adequate parking and emergency access. The Director may authorize appropriate temporary provisions of water and sewer service and other utilities prior to final plat approval. Operation of model homes shall cease when building permits have been issued for ninety (90) percent of the subdivision's lots.
- d. Residences rented for personal social events, such as wedding receptions, private parties or similar activities. No more than six (6) such events may occur during any one (1) year.
- e. Temporary, commercial wireless communications facilities, for the purposes of providing coverage of a special event such as news coverage or sporting event. Such facilities must comply with all federal and state requirements. Temporary wireless communications facilities may be exempt from the provisions of Chapter 18.44 up to one week after the duration of the special event.
4. Violations. At any time when such temporary use is operated in violation of required conditions of this section, or otherwise found to constitute a nuisance, the City may revoke the temporary use permit. The permittee shall be given notice of and an opportunity to contest the revocation prior to a final determination. If, in the opinion of the approval authority, the violation poses a life, health, or safety threat, the temporary use permit may be revoked immediately, and the permittee shall be given the opportunity to request reconsideration and/or appeal.

Section 6. Severability. If any provision of this Ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or application of the provisions to other persons or circumstances shall remain unaffected.

Section 7. Ratification. Any act consistent with the authority and prior to the effective date of this Ordinance is hereby ratified and affirmed.

Section 8. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect on _____, being five (5) days after publication, as provided by law.

MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CITY ATTORNEY

PASSED:

APPROVED:

PUBLISHED:

RCW 35A.21.312**Authority to regulate placement or use of homes—Regulation of manufactured homes—Issuance of permits—Restrictions on location of manufactured/mobile homes and entry or removal of recreational vehicles used as primary residences.**

(1) A code city may not adopt an ordinance that has the effect, directly or indirectly, of discriminating against consumers' choices in the placement or use of a home in such a manner that is not equally applicable to all homes. Homes built to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 5401-5403 standards (as amended in 2000) must be regulated for the purposes of siting in the same manner as site built homes, factory built homes, or homes built to any other state construction or local design standard. However, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, any code city may require that:

- (a) A manufactured home be a new manufactured home;
- (b) The manufactured home be set upon a permanent foundation, as specified by the manufacturer, and that the space from the bottom of the home to the ground be enclosed by concrete or an approved concrete product which can be either load bearing or decorative;
- (c) The manufactured home comply with all local design standards applicable to all other homes within the neighborhood in which the manufactured home is to be located;
- (d) The home is thermally equivalent to the state energy code; and
- (e) The manufactured home otherwise meets all other requirements for a designated manufactured home as defined in RCW 35.63.160.

A code city with a population of one hundred thirty-five thousand or more may choose to designate its building official as the person responsible for issuing all permits, including department of labor and industries permits issued under chapter 43.22 RCW in accordance with an interlocal agreement under chapter 39.34 RCW, for alterations, remodeling, or expansion of manufactured housing located within the city limits under this section.

(2)(a) A code city may not adopt an ordinance that has the effect, directly or indirectly, of restricting the location of manufactured/mobile homes in manufactured/mobile home communities that were legally in existence before June 12, 2008, based exclusively on the age or dimensions of the manufactured/mobile home.

(b) A code city may not prohibit the siting of a manufactured/mobile home on an existing lot based solely on lack of compliance with existing separation and setback requirements that regulate the distance between homes.

(c) A code city is not precluded by (a) or (b) of this subsection from restricting the location of a manufactured/mobile home in manufactured/mobile home communities for any other reason including, but not limited to, failure to comply with fire, safety, or other local ordinances or state laws related to manufactured/mobile homes.

(3) Except as provided under subsection (4) of this section, a code city may not adopt an ordinance that has the effect, directly or indirectly, of preventing the entry or requiring the removal of a recreational vehicle used as a primary residence in manufactured/mobile home communities.

(4) Subsection (3) of this section does not apply to any local ordinance or state law that:

- (a) Imposes fire, safety, or other regulations related to recreational vehicles;
- (b) Requires utility hookups in manufactured/mobile home communities to meet state or federal building code standards for manufactured/mobile home communities or recreational vehicle parks; or

- (c) Includes both of the following provisions:

- (i) A recreational vehicle must contain at least one internal toilet and at least one internal shower; and

- (ii) If the requirement in (c)(i) of this subsection is not met, a manufactured/mobile home community must provide toilets and showers.

(5) For the purposes of this section, "manufactured/mobile home community" has the same meaning as in RCW [59.20.030](#).

(6) This section does not override any legally recorded covenants or deed restrictions of record.

(7) This section does not affect the authority granted under chapter [43.22](#) RCW. [[2019 c 390 § 15](#); [2009 c 79 § 2](#); [2008 c 117 § 2](#); [2004 c 256 § 3](#).]



Planning Commission

Transportation Master Plan Briefing

Agenda Date: 8/3/2020
Agenda Item Number: 6.B
File Number:20-0583

Type: report **Version:** 1 **Status:** In Committee

Title

Transportation Master Plan Briefing

Recommended Action

Information only. No action requested.

Report

Issue:

Whether to receive a briefing on the Transportation Master Plan.

Staff Contact:

Sophie Stimson, Transportation Planning Supervisor, Public Works Transportation, 360.753.8497

Presenter(s):

Sophie Stimson, Transportation Planning Supervisor

Background and Analysis:

Transportation staff are continuing to work on the City's first Transportation Master Plan. We will brief the Committee on:

- Public responses to the questions in the last story map
- Status of funding future projects
- Preliminary 2021 Capital Facilities Plan projects
- Next steps

Links to the Transportation Master Plan webpage and the story map are attached.

Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):

The plan's second online story map included survey questions and was available in late 2019. Public input indicated support for the approach for these final steps in the development of the master plan.

Options:

None, briefing only.

Type: report **Version:** 1 **Status:** In Committee

Financial Impact:

None.

Attachments:

[Link to Transportation Master Plan webpage](#)

[Link to Transportation Master Plan story map](#)



Planning Commission

One Community: Healthy, Safe and Housed Plan - Briefing

Agenda Date:
Agenda Item Number: 6.C
File Number:20-0587

Type: information **Version:** 1 **Status:** In Committee

Title

One Community: Healthy, Safe and Housed Plan - Briefing

Recommended Action

Information only. No action requested.

Report

Issue:

Discussion on the One Community: Healthy, Safe, and Housed Plan

Staff Contact:

Teal Russell, Homeless Response Coordinator, Community Planning and Development,
360.753.8235

Presenter(s):

Teal Russell, Homeless Response Coordinator, Community Planning and Development

Background and Analysis:

The City used a participatory leadership model to approach the community for gathering information, and forming the One Community Plan. This consisted of 20 community conversations and online surveys, where the City heard from over 1,200 people. The community conversations were split into three sections, the Learning Phase, Dialogue Phase and finally Identifying Strategies and Actions. Each meeting was focused on collecting snapshots of real conversations, ideas and hearing stories of impacts on the individuals who live in the community, housed or unhoused.

A community work group made up of 11 volunteers, each from different backgrounds and life experiences, was tasked to listen to the meetings and feedback from individuals. Their job was to take that information, identify a direction and guide the process. The One Community plan is the City's roadmap for homeless response in Olympia.

Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):

There is broad community interest in homelessness. Information has been disseminated through weekly newsletters, handouts, videos, social media and local media as a way to keep the community informed.

Options:

Informational only; no action required.

Financial Impact:

The planning process was completed in-house. Estimated costs of implementing actions in the One Community Plan are outlined in the 2020 City Led Actions document.

Attachments:

One Community: Healthy, Safe and Housed Plan
2020 City Led Actions

One community

Healthy • Safe • Housed



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Executive summary

In March 2019, the City of Olympia launched a yearlong planning effort aimed at finding community agreement around how to best respond to the homeless crisis. At the time homelessness in Olympia appeared to be growing dramatically. In the summer of 2018, tents started to appear in Downtown parking lots, growing from 75 in August to over 300 by early October. In January of 2019, Thurston County's annual homeless census counted 394 unsheltered persons, up from 124 in 2017. Many of these individuals were sleeping in Olympia, in the woods, under bridges, in vehicles and on Downtown streets.

Concerns grew about the safety of the individuals, the impacts on the community and the environment. Community members were pleading with the City to take action, yet people saw the problem and solutions very differently.

In the summer of 2018, the City Council declared a public health emergency. Several emergency actions were taken, including opening a tiny house village and a safe camping site known as the Downtown mitigation site, helping fund an expansion at the local youth shelter and incentivizing faith community partners to host temporary emergency housing. At the same time, the City Council recognized a more planned and coordinated long-term response would be necessary in order to have a lasting and sustainable impact.

To engage the public, the City used a Participatory Leadership approach specifically designed for identifying community-based solutions to incredibly wicked and complex challenges. This approach involved creating a Community Work Group made up of 11 volunteers with different life experiences and perspectives. Their role was to deeply listen to the voices of the community to identify the strategic direction.

This process included hearing from over 1,200 people through 20 different community conversations and two online surveys. Community members engaged in important civic dialogue, face-to-face with one another and across significant differences. The Community Work Group heard from a wide and diverse cross-section of stakeholders, including people experiencing homelessness, neighborhood residents, faith leaders, business and property owners, Downtown visitors and employees, and people representing social services, emergency services, hospitals and school organizations. Despite what often seems like a polarizing topic, the process uncovered significant areas of agreement about what needs to be done.

This plan includes strategies for responding to the immediate crisis, as well as long term prevention strategies; it aims to help people experiencing homelessness as well as the broader community

Effectively addressing homelessness requires strong and committed regional partnerships. This will be a dynamic undertaking as we measure our progress and learn and adapt our actions based on what works.

Not everyone will agree with every aspect of this plan. However, the Community Work Group determined this plan to reflect the voice of our community, and a balanced approach comprised of compassion and accountability, both so strongly expressed throughout the process.

Community Work Group



◀ Selena Rodocker



Kim Adney ▼



◀ Grace Burkhart

Scott Clifthorne ▶

Jennifer Davis ▼



▲ Derek Harris

◀ Elspeth Charno



◀ Robert Coit



Meg Martin ▶



Letter to the community

Having a safe place to call home is fundamental to all families' and individuals' ability to thrive. Over the past year, we listened as hundreds of you, our fellow Olympians, shared your deep commitment to this goal, your ideas for how to make this vision a reality, and your fears about what can happen if we don't.

Throughout the development of this plan, we heard your stories. You shared stories of survival and strength, stories of giving and deep empathy and concern, and stories of mourning and loss. Our responsibility was to listen, and not to judge or choose winners and losers, but rather to distill your collective voices into a shared and balanced way forward for addressing homelessness and its impact on our community.

At its core, this plan is about more than homelessness. It is about how as a community we came together, often face-to-face and despite seemingly significant differences, to discover commonly held values and a shared commitment to maintaining the quality of life in Olympia we so deeply care about.

We recognize and honor the many impactful efforts by our community that have made, and continue to make, life-changing differences in the lives of individuals and families. Let us not lose our momentum, but build on our shared experience, and move swiftly to action. Public agencies at every level, residents, businesses, non-profits, philanthropic organizations, and others need to join in this critical work. We know it will not be easy; more difficult conversations will be needed. We know there will be significant challenges and setbacks.

And we know we need to continue to be better at intentionally seeking out the voices of marginalized members of our community. While disproportionately affected by homelessness, they are all too often underrepresented in planning and decision-making. There is more we can do to ensure that everyone feels welcome and respected, and has their voice heard.

This plan is not meant to sit on a shelf, but to be a living document to rally around; a call for bold, strategic, and innovative efforts. All three elements of this plan are meant to be acted on simultaneously. We recognize that this will take a tremendous amount of work, and that regional collaboration will be critical to making a real difference.

We are a strong community with exceptional individuals, businesses, and non-profit organizations; we don't walk away from wicked problems, but instead we lean in with compassion, grace, and a desire for transformative change. That is why we so strongly believe that together, we can continue to make a difference.

- Members of the Community Work Group

Participatory Leadership Process

Up until 2018 the City hadn't had much of a leadership role in responding to homelessness. By the end of that year the City Council had taken several significant steps to respond to the immediate emergency but had yet to establish a long-term approach.

To even begin to bring the community together to develop a plan, the complexity of the situation needed to be taken into account. The reality on the ground was shifting rapidly. The regional homeless crisis response system was overwhelmed and lacked resources to respond effectively. Citizens with deeply held core values were seeing the problem and solutions very differently and tensions were high. The City would need to think outside the box; to test, learn, and adapt our response efforts. Also, critical, would be to strengthen collaborative relationships to respond quickly and effectively and develop much-needed regional resiliency.

The City chose Participatory Leadership as the model for the public process because its various tools and methodologies are specifically designed for identifying community-based solutions to incredibly wicked and complex challenges. At the core of this approach is the belief that in order to build trust, confidence and investment in the final outcome, the best and wisest solutions need to come from the community, not a panel of experts or City staff.

While City Council and staff convened the meetings and listened throughout, it was a Community Work Group made up of 11 volunteers who guided the process. Their role was to ensure a diverse and inclusive set of perspectives and experiences were represented and fully integrated into the process and the resulting outcomes. They did this by:

- Inviting a broad variety of viewpoints and life experiences into the process;
- Helping to host conversations and listening to participants;
- Seeking out learning opportunities;
- Reflecting back to participants and community members what was being heard and learned throughout the process; and
- Uniting that input into a strategic direction

Community Work Group members were identified from a series of community stakeholder interviews and conversations held in December 2018 and January 2019.

The Community Work Group heard from over 1,200 community members through 20 different community conversations and two online surveys. Over 50 different community organizations participated. Some sessions were open to the public, others were tailored to specific groups such as people experiencing homelessness or Downtown business and property owners. Also widely included were faith community leaders, residents, representatives from social and emergency service agencies, business owners and employees. A broad range of voices and perspectives were heard and reflected in the outcomes. This highly intentional and inclusive process was necessary for the final plan to set a path forward that would be reflective of our community.



Learning Phase

During this phase participants were asked to consider what does it look like to successfully address homelessness in our community? What's currently working? What's not?

Listening Sessions

03/28 Community Resource Partners	06/03 Residents of Plum St Village
04/18 Downtown Community	06/06 Downtown Business Owners
04/20 Public Workshops	06/10 Guests of Community Care Center
05/04 Public Workshops	06/30 Evergreen Christian Community
05/29 City Employees	Online Survey in June - Experiences
05/31 Downtown Property Owners	



Dialogue Phase

During this phase we shared what we had heard and learned during phase one, and dug deeper into the issues. We asked participants to identify 1, 5 and 10 year goals.

Public Engagement

07/22 Faith Community Leaders
07/25 Law & Justice Representatives
07/25 Olympia Residents (Demographic Sample)
07/29 Community Resource Partners
08/08 Community Resource Partners



Identify Strategies & Actions

During this phase we focused on two of the hardest issues:

1. How should we address encampments, and
2. How to address behaviors that make people feel unsafe.

Despite differences of opinion at each table, participants engaged in a rich, civic dialogue to help the Work Group identify a way forward.

Public Engagement

10/08 Community Resource Partners & Faith Leaders
10/14 Coalition of Neighborhoods
10/26 Public Workshop
11/02 Public Workshop
11/14 Guests of the Community Care Center
Online Survey in November - Strategies and Actions

Process & partnerships

Through their commitment to this process, the Community Work Group heard and learned much to shape the strategies they identified. It was challenging for them to sift through the many perspectives and to balance the needs of people experiencing homelessness with the needs of a community impacted by homelessness. There were some tough conversations, and even some members themselves do not agree with every outcome in the final plan. However, in the end the entire Community Work Group agreed this plan is the result of a thorough public process, reflects the balanced voice of our community, and when implemented will be a robust and impactful response to the homelessness crisis.

Homelessness is bigger than any single jurisdiction or organization. An effective response will require a coordinated, regional approach that involves Thurston County and other jurisdictions, the State, federal government, social service and medical providers, the faith community, private sector, and citizens coming together to take action.

Not everything in this plan can be implemented by the City of Olympia. The strategies and approaches herein were developed by our community and often point to the types of partnership actions our community would like to see. Throughout the process we also heard directly from a myriad of partners and potential partner organizations whose voices and opportunities for collaboration are represented in this plan.

Partners may be organizations working directly with the City, but often and just as important, they are individuals and organizations doing related work independent of the City. Many of these organizations are already hard at work. Along with reporting its own actions and performance data, the City can highlight the important work of these partners.



Partners

Participating Community Resource Partners

- Athena Group
- Boys and Girls Club
- Build A Bus
- Capital Medical Center
- Capital Recovery Center
- Catholic Community Services
- CHOICE
- Community Action Council
- Community Care Center
- Community Youth Services
- Concerned Clergy
- Crisis Response Unit (CRU)
- Dept. of Health & Social Services
- Downtown Ambassadors
- Economic Development Council
- EGYHOP
- Experience Olympia Board
- Faith Communities (various)
- Familiar Faces
- Family Education & Support Services
- Family Support Center
- Habitat for Humanity
- Hands on Children's Museum
- Homes First
- Housing Authority
- Intercity Transit
- Just Housing
- Low Income Housing Institute
- Olympia Downtown Alliance
- Olympia Fire Department
- Olympia Free Clinic
- Olympia School District
- Olympia Police Department Walking Patrol
- PacMT Workforce
- Parking Business & Improvement Area
- PiPE
- Pizza Klatch
- Providence Foundation Board
- Quixote Communities
- Sidewalk
- South Puget Sound Community College
- Stonewall Youth
- The Evergreen State College
- Thriftway
- Thurston County Chamber of Commerce
- Thurston County Food Bank
- Thurston County Homeless Services
- Thurston County Prosecutors Office
- Thurston Thrives
- Timberland Regional Library
- Union Gospel Mission
- United Way Board
- Valley View Medical Center
- Veteran's Administration
- Virgil Adams Real Estate
- Visitor & Convention Board
- WA Business Bank
- West Olympia Business Association
- West Olympia Rotary
- YMCA

**"There is no us and them solution
Only we as a community, working
together to create systems that support
everyone."**

I'M
HUNGRY AND
HOMELESS
THANK YOU

A community impacted by homelessness

ATTACHMENT 1

There really is no us and them when we're talking about homelessness – only we, only community. We are all impacted by homelessness. Whether it's the individual on the street in crisis, the family living in their car on the side of the road or the business owner struggling to be successful in Downtown. Whether it's the medical facility attempting to attract the most qualified and talented professionals to their practice, the mother and her child visiting a park who find a needle, the visitor to our community who is confronted by someone in crisis or the local government attempting to provide services we are all impacted by homelessness.

Recently I had a chance to talk to several new business owners in our Downtown. When you talk to them you realize that to start a new business is a blind leap into the unknown. Of course, a business plan can help, along with advice from friends and other business owners who have been there before, but in the end there's no way to know what it's really going to be like. It sounds like getting on a roller coaster - a powerful mix of fear and excitement.

The business owners whom I spoke with talked in terms of excitement about our growing Downtown and the opportunity that new residents create to build a thriving community. They also spoke about the challenge of being part of the Downtown community. They are challenged when a homeless individual who appears to suffer from mental health issues urinates on their front step regularly. When they have spoken to her they have been met with threatening and potentially dangerous behavior. They see this individual and understand their pain and the suffering that they endure, but none the less the urination and threatening behavior impact their business.

They spoke in terms of frustration that there doesn't seem to be help for this vulnerable person living on the edge of our society and the edge of crisis. They asked how they can help. They didn't make it about her – they made it about us. They asked what can we do as a community?

This short encounter illustrated for me both the simplicity and the complexity of responding to homelessness. Simple in that living on the street creates challenges and conflicts and complex in that there are no easy solutions and not enough resources to address this situation. There is no us and them solution – only we. We as a community, working together to create systems that support everyone.

- Keith Stahley, Assistant City Manager

Community concerns

Throughout the process, the Community Work Group heard about the impacts the homelessness crisis has on the broader community. The Community Work Group sensed there is a secondary trauma people experience from seeing people suffer, and from having their personal property, neighborhoods or favorite public spaces impacted by camping activity.

Olympians said they are concerned about people living unsheltered on city streets, in vehicles, in the woods and under bridges. They said they are concerned about individuals' exposure to weather, vulnerability to predation and assault and the lack of access to hygiene facilities. Olympians are also concerned about public health and safety, environmental degradation and the accumulation of trash and needles.

The Community Work Group heard housed and unhoused people alike shared stories of interactions with others that they found concerning, sometimes frightening. They heard Downtown business and property owners discuss a variety of impacts, including people sleeping in their doorways, disruptive behaviors and the loss of customers who will no longer come Downtown. While not everyone shares the same perspective of what is scary or safe, the process made it clear the entire community is impacted.

Several of Olympia's core community values appear to be challenged by the homelessness crisis. These values lead to expected standards for our community that were expressed throughout the process, including:

- Helping ensure all community members can meet their **basic needs**;
- Providing **economic opportunities** for people of all income levels;
- Treating all community members with **respect**;
- Giving **fair and equal treatment** under the law;
- Being good stewards of the **environment**;
- Creating a **safe and welcoming** Downtown and public spaces;
- Working toward **sustainable solutions**; and
- Being **transparent** about the City's actions.

Olympians don't want to lose sight of these values in responding to the crisis. The Community Work Group wove them into the strategies and potential implementation approaches they identified in this plan.

"Throughout the process participants spoke about being compassionate; doing what we can to help neighbors in need. Participants also questioned the limits of compassion; concerned that too much leads to being taken advantage of or will encourage the arrival of more people seeking sanctuary, exceeding our community's capacity to respond."

How much is too much?

Throughout the process participants spoke about being compassionate; doing what we can to help neighbors in need. Other people questioned the limits of compassion; concerned that too much leads to being taken advantage of or will encourage the arrival of more people seeking sanctuary, exceeding our community's capacity to respond.

Participants also discussed accountability; taking responsibility for one's actions and fairly enforcing laws. Other people questioned who should be held accountable – people experiencing homelessness, the City, the County, service providers, police? The Work Group heard concerns that demanding accountability may assume people choose to be homeless, blame them for circumstances that may be outside of their control, and discounts the impact of trauma on an individual's behavior and choices.

They heard from people having experienced homelessness and drug addiction. They heard how important it is to be treated with a level of authentic human compassion and to be supported. At the same time these participants often said that being held accountable in some way was an important step in their journey to recovery.

One Persons Journey

"K" is a citizen of Olympia who has a long history of trauma and homelessness. Not long ago K was sleeping in parking lots and alcoves Downtown. K was well known to Olympia's Downtown Ambassadors, Walking Patrol and Crisis Response Unit (CRU) who often responded to complaints about her behavior and her dog who was acting aggressively and biting people.

In April of 2019, after numerous warnings, K was arrested for trespassing. But sending her to jail would not create long lasting change for K or for the community. Instead, K's case was referred to Olympia's Community Court, where low-level offenders can have their sentences reduced if they connect to service providers onsite and develop a personalized plan they are then held accountable to. Around this time K was also connected to the police department's Familiar Faces program, to a peer navigator named Melissa.

All this led to a chance for K to interview for permanent housing at Quixote Village. While housing is not always immediately available for everyone – in fact, it's a huge gap in our system that this plan seeks to address – K's specific circumstances made her eligible for this particular program. However, because Quixote Village is considered recovery housing, in order to be considered for residency, K would be required to pass a sobriety test. Remaining abstinent while living on the street seemed an impossible feat. But with the help and guidance of her Familiar Faces peer, K agreed to enter into a detox facility that would help her achieve that goal.

It was a difficult journey, and K did the hard work with sustained support from her peer navigator Melissa and a network of others who sought her out, encouraged her, took her to appointments, and called every day to find her a treatment bed. They even found foster care for Paco during her stay and helped get him neutered so that his behavior relaxed. K and Paco are now proud residents of Quixote Village.



Everyone's story is different, and there are no one size fits all solutions. But this story is an example of how our community can achieve success by taking a human centered approach, and a tailored approach that applies both compassion and accountability.

What we learned

Below are six key findings that shaped the Community Work Group’s understanding of the issue of homelessness based on what they heard and learned throughout the process and their own knowledge and experience. For more information, see the [Thurston County Homeless Crisis Response Plan](#), which provides a good overview of the history and landscape of homelessness, both nationally and regionally.

1 Homelessness is a national and regional issue that is felt most acutely at the local level

Over several years, and despite many notable successes, visible homelessness has increased in Olympia and other cities nationwide.

Each year on a single night in January communities across the United States participate in the Point in Time Census (PIT) to count the number of people experiencing homelessness.

From the 2019 PIT:

Area	# of homeless	Ratio of homelessness
United States	567,715	17 out of every 10,000 people
Washington State	21,577	29.1 out of every 10,000 people
Thurston County	800	27.9 out of every 10,000 people

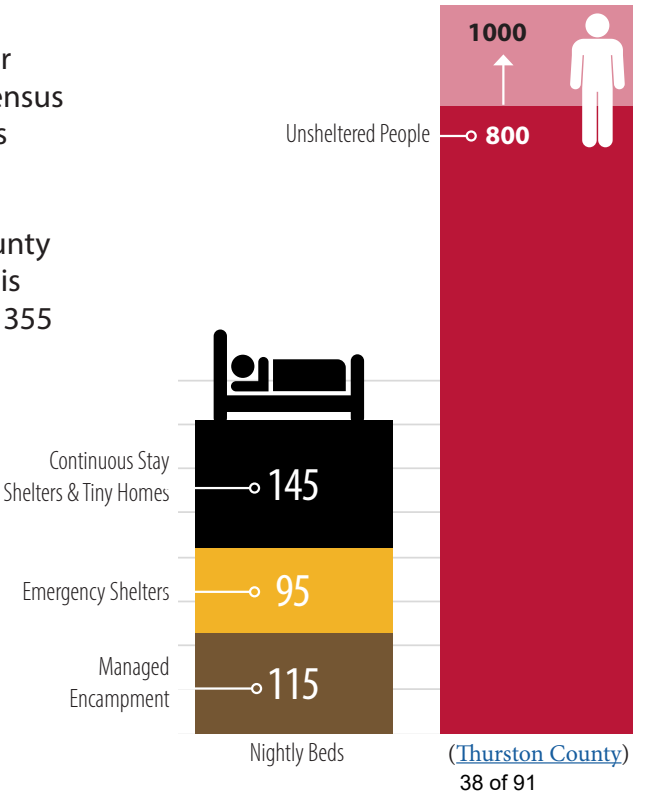
(U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Thurston County)

In 2019, 800 individuals were counted in Thurston County, including 394 unsheltered, meaning they slept outside, in a car or another place not meant for human habitation the night before. Not everyone experiencing homelessness is able to be contacted or chooses to participate on the day of the PIT count, therefore census administrators nationwide tend to believe the actual number is likely 2 or 3 times higher.

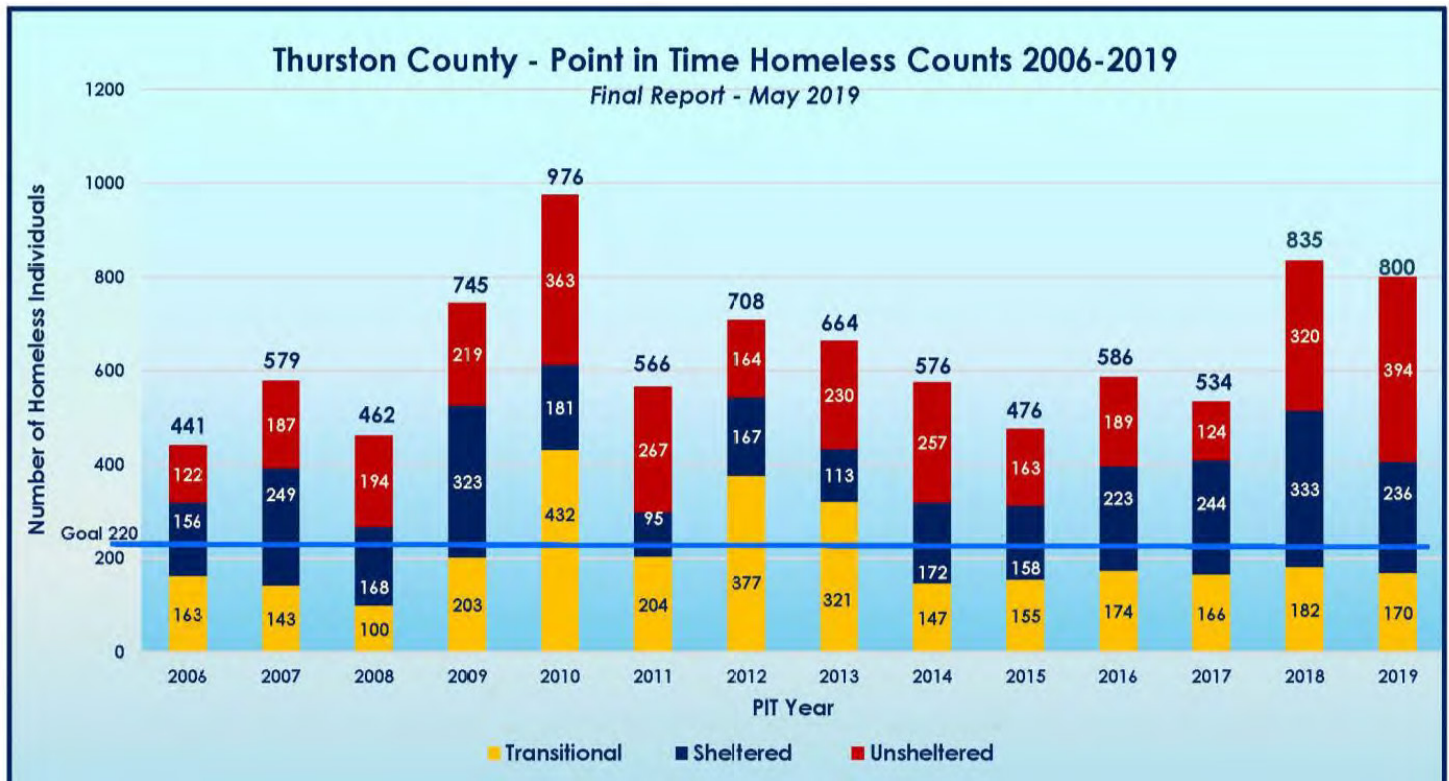
Based on more informal observations in the field, Thurston County posits the number of people who are unsheltered countywide is probably more like 800-1000 individuals. This compares to just 355 nightly shelter beds available countywide (Thurston County).

Thurston County reports there are **more like 800 -1,000 people** sleeping unsheltered countywide.

That compares to just 355 nightly beds available countywide.



Six key findings



Nationally homelessness decreased by about 15% between 2007 and 2017. There were even higher success rates for specific subgroups like veterans and families with children ([National Alliance to End Homelessness](#)). However, since 2014 *unsheltered* homelessness has been increasing within certain geographic areas of the country. Unsheltered homelessness is more likely to occur in western and southern metro areas (e.g., Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Las Vegas, Portland, and Miami). Individuals experiencing chronic homelessness (prolonged homelessness among people with a disability) and unaccompanied youth and single adults are the most likely to be unsheltered ([National Alliance to End Homelessness](#)).

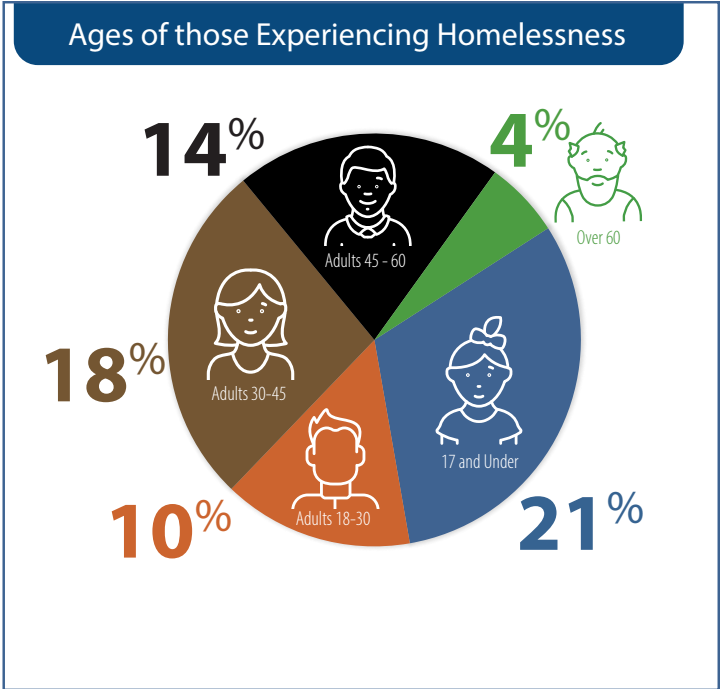
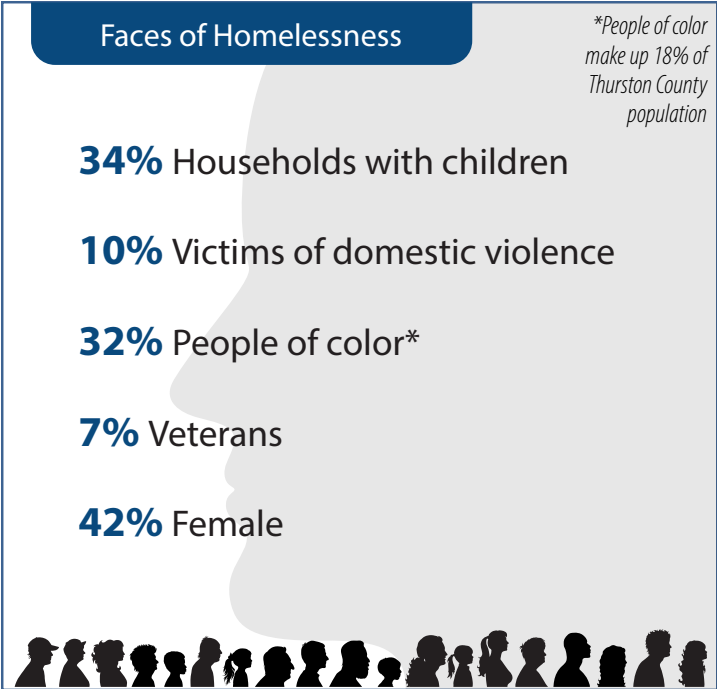
The number of people experiencing homelessness in Washington State fell 3.3% between 2018-19. Still, Washington has the fifth highest count and sixth highest rate in the nation of people experiencing homelessness relative to the general population ([U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development](#)).

The chart above presents 14 years of PIT data for Thurston County. In 2019 there were 800 homeless people representing an 81.4% increase from the 2006 baseline number of 441. But the number has fluctuated over the years, following the broad economic trends of the past decade - the rise of the recession, a drop during the recovery and most recently a rise that appears to correlate with sharp rent increases in Thurston County ([Thurston County](#)).

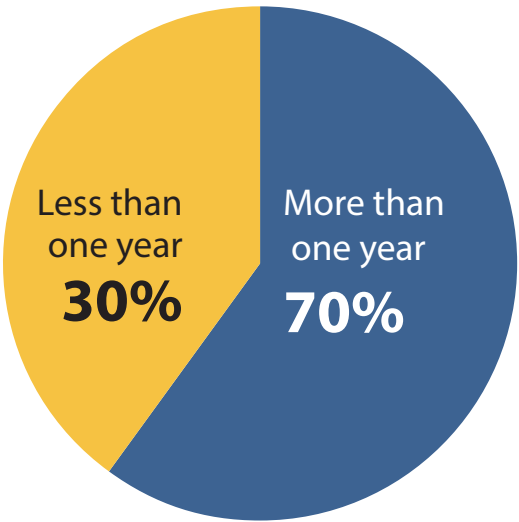
What we learned

2 The homeless population is not homogenous

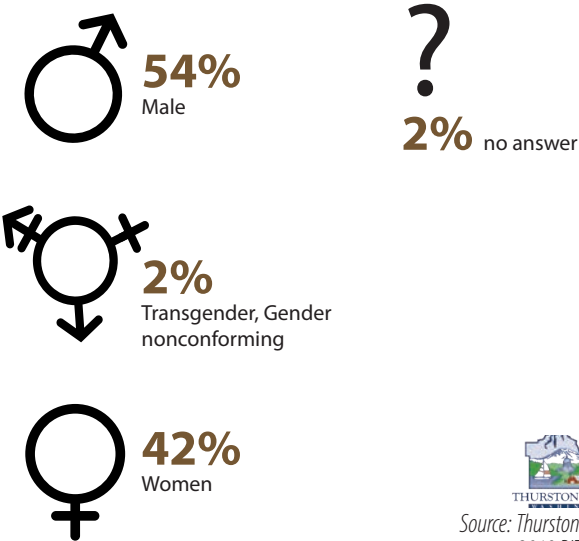
The Point in Time Census shows us that homelessness affects people of all ages and with a variety of characteristics. (2019 PIT, [Thurston County](#))



Time Unhoused



Gender Identity



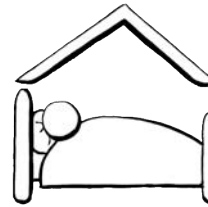
Demographic data

ATTACHMENT 1

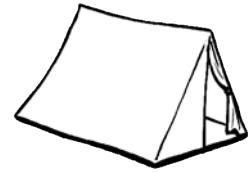


Where They Slept

*1% other



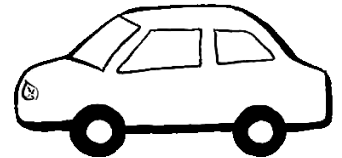
30%
Emergency
shelter



34%
Out of doors
(street, tent,
etc.)



21%
Transitional
housing



14%
Vehicle, abandoned
building, other

Where Lived Before Experiencing Homelessness



59%
Thurston County

28%
Outside WA
Counties

13%
Other WA
Counties

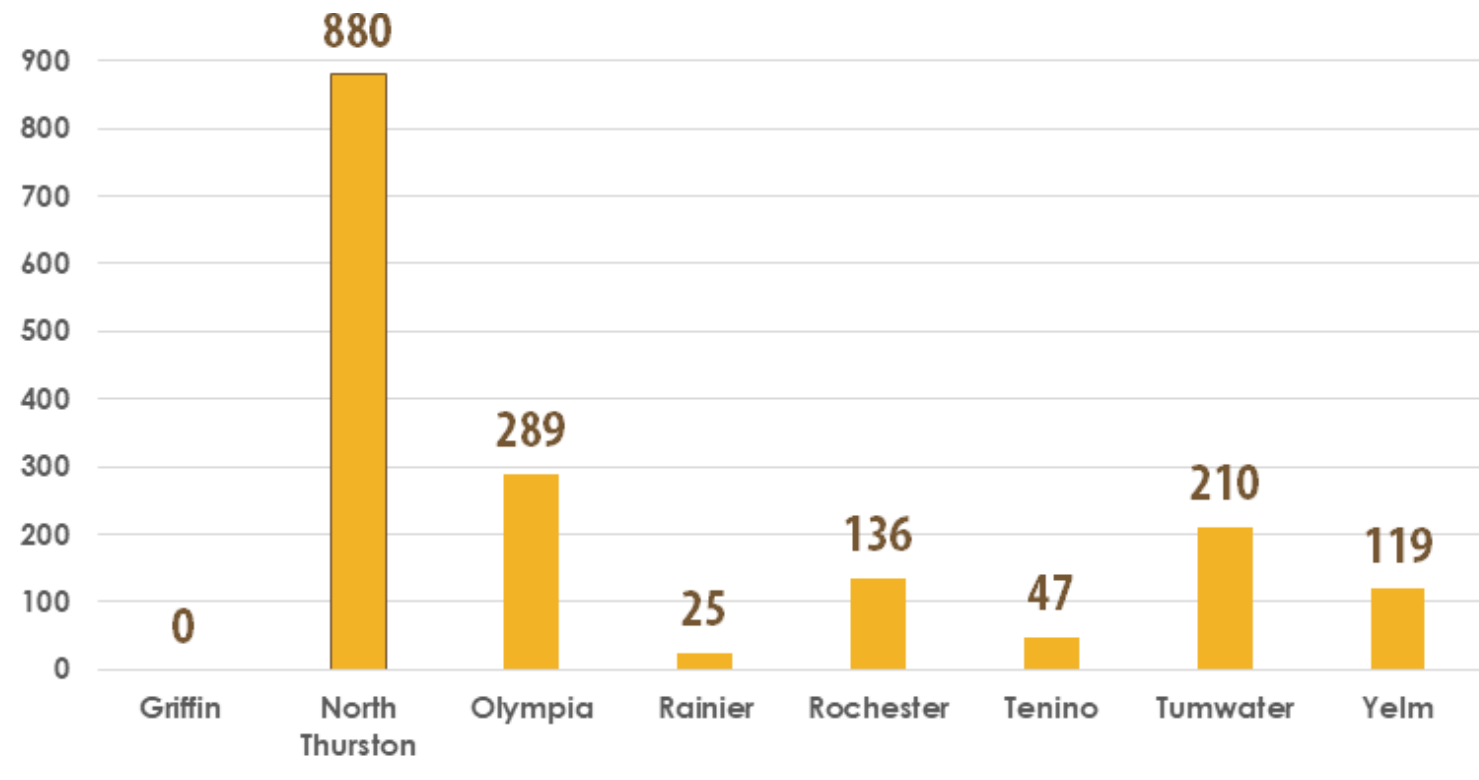
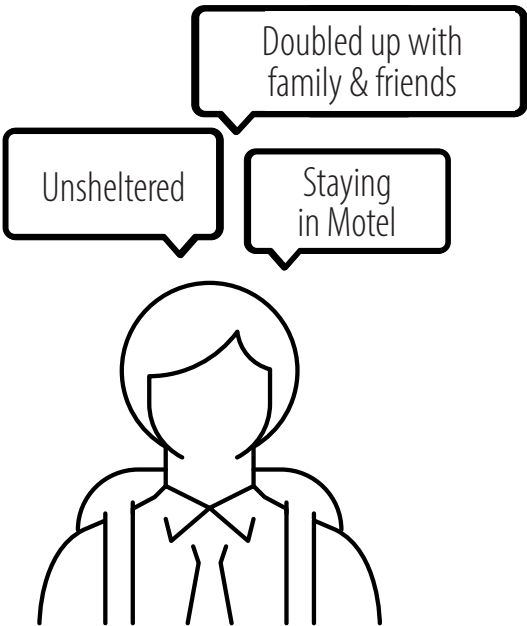


What we learned

Students are experiencing homelessness

Another source of data that helps us understand the number of people experiencing homelessness in Thurston County comes from schools. All eight of Thurston County’s school districts count the number of students experiencing homelessness throughout the school year. This includes K-12 students who at some point in the year were unsheltered, staying in a shelter, a hotel or motel or doubled up with family and friends.

This is a different timeframe and definition of homelessness than used for the Point in Time Census, which provides a snapshot of who was homeless on a particular date rather than over a year and does not count people staying with family and friends.

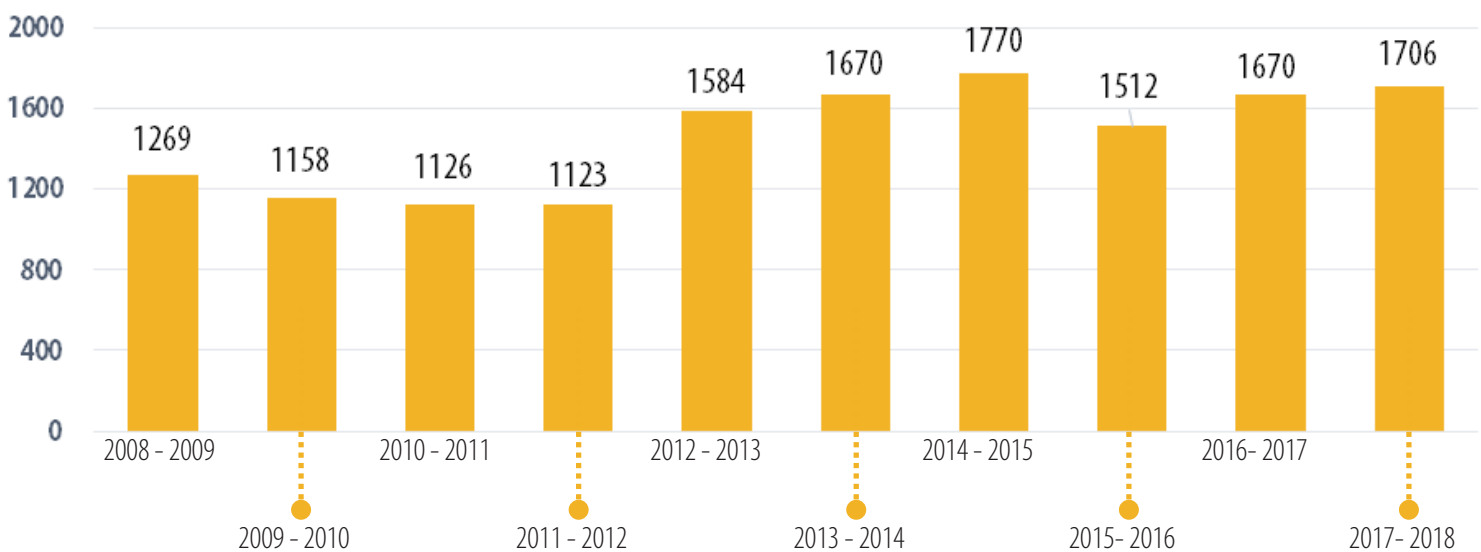


Homeless students

1706 students experienced homelessness in 2017-2018

North Thurston has the highest number of homeless students, but is also the largest district, with over 15,000 students. The Olympia School District is about 2/3 that size.

The chart below shows 10 years of data with the total number of students experiencing homelessness in Thurston County. The total in 2017-18 was 1,706 students, or about 4% of all students.

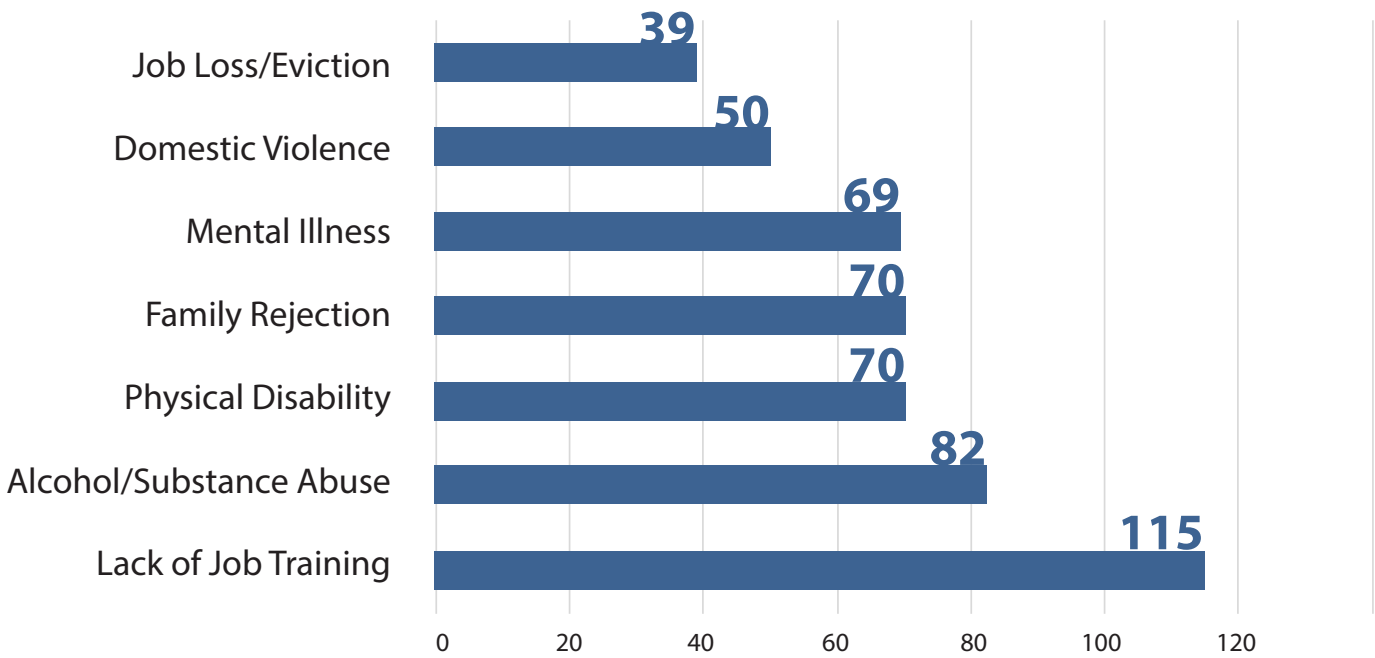


What we learned

3 Causes of homelessness are varied

For most, homelessness is not a choice, but the result of circumstances including adverse childhood experiences, disability, job loss, inter-generational poverty, rent spikes and other factors.

Of the 800 people recorded in the PIT census, almost 500 responded to the question about the cause of their homelessness.



We can see that the largest self-reported causes relate to economic and family instability. Also, according to the National Coalition for the Homeless, mental illness is typically among the top three causes, as is the case here ([National Coalition for the Homeless](#)).

Throughout the process, the Community Work Group heard concerns about substance use. Participants expressed they largely understand not all people experiencing homelessness use drugs or alcohol, and that drug and alcohol use are not exclusively attributable to people experiencing homelessness. At the same time many observe a relationship between unsheltered homelessness and drug use. Narrowing down accurate and recent numbers on the prevalence of substance use among people experiencing homelessness is extremely difficult.

The Community Work Group heard from people with lived experience of homelessness that it is not uncommon to turn to alcohol and drugs to cope with the difficulties of life on the street. They heard stories about people using drugs to numb pain or stay awake at night in order to protect themselves. While participants expressed differing perspectives on whether homelessness leads to drug use or vice versa, what the PIT data shows and what the Community Work Group heard is that substance use is less likely to be the primary cause of a person's homelessness.

“...what data shows and what the Community Work Group heard is that substance use is less likely to be the primary cause of a person’s homelessness.”

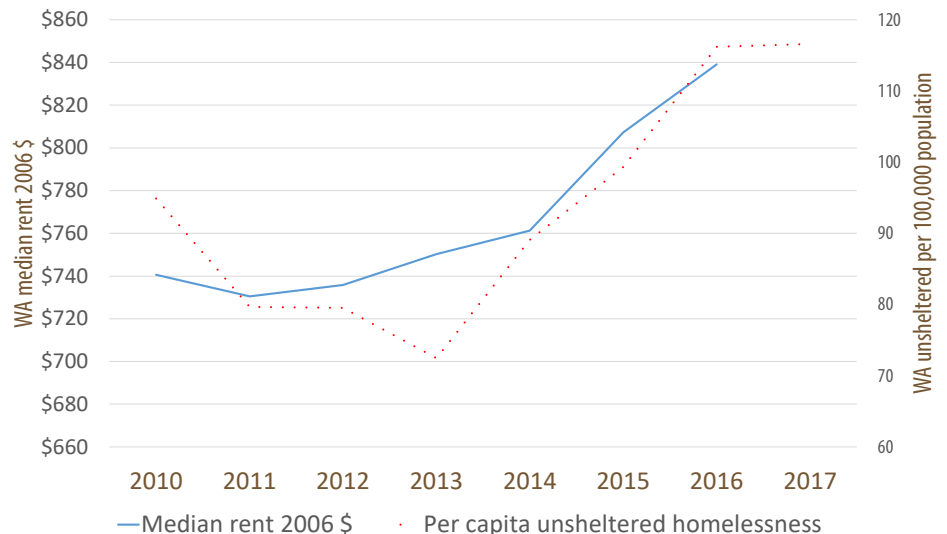
Causes & Housing

4

Housing affordability is a key factor in homelessness

Studies find significant connections between the rate of homelessness and housing market variables, such as the cost of rent, ratio of rent to income and vacancy rate. National research has found that communities where people spend more than 32% of their income on rent can expect a more rapid increase in homelessness ([Zillow](#)). And an oft cited study from the Journal of Urban Affairs found that for every \$100 rent increase, homelessness increases by 6-32% ([WA Department of Commerce](#)). As it stands, several of the metro areas with the highest counts of unsheltered homelessness are among the highest cost rental markets in the nation (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, New York, Miami) ([National Alliance to End Homelessness](#)).

Although homelessness in Washington State has declined since 2017, extensive data analysis by the Washington State Department of Commerce found a rise of homelessness in the state between 2013 and 2017 was overwhelmingly correlated to growing rents. The chart to the right demonstrates a correlation between median rents and unsheltered homelessness in Washington State.



Rent: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey one-year estimates for WA State, B25058, inflation adjusted using Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI-U. Homelessness: WA point in time count, adjusted by: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey one-year population estimate for WA | 1 - Journal of Urban Affairs, New Perspectives on Community-Level Determinants of Homelessness, 2012 2 - Dynamics of homelessness in urban America, arXiv:1707.09380

Housing costs are rising in Washington as demand for housing is outpacing supply. As a result, people living on the margins are less able to compete for lower cost units and may be pushed into homelessness. According to a recent report, an additional 225,600 homes should have been built in Washington State between 2000 and 2015 to keep up with job and population growth ([Crosscut](#)). Thurston Thrives estimates about 2,000 new housing units are needed each year to accommodate the population growth in Thurston County. Over a six-year span leading up to 2018, new units built fell short by about 30%, under-producing approximately 3,600 units ([Thurston Thrives](#)).

Over the past decade, the cost of housing in Thurston County has increased faster than household incomes. Between 2010-2018:

- Average rents rose 5% per year, and
- Median household income rose 2.8% per year

([Thurston Regional Planning Council](#))

What we learned

Minimum wage and housing

Housing is considered affordable when it costs no more than 30% of a household's income. In 2019, the average rent for a 2-bedroom apartment in Thurston County was \$1,208 ([National Low Income Housing Coalition](#)). In 2019, minimum wage in Washington State was \$12/hour. Thus, a person working full time at minimum wage would have earned \$1,920/month, spending an average of 63% of their income on housing alone.



Average rent for 2-bedroom apartment = \$1,208

Minimum wage (full time) = \$1,920 a month

Result is **63% of the household wages are used for housing**

"Housing is considered affordable when it costs no more than 30% of a household income."

5 For many the root cause of homelessness can be traced to earlier adverse experiences

Childhood trauma compromises neurological development and increases the risk for long-term adverse health outcomes, poverty and homelessness. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE's) include abuse, neglect, domestic violence, poverty, discrimination, household mental illness or substance use and other traumas. ACE's can occur at the family or community level. Significant associations between a high number of ACE's and negative health outcomes are consistent across all populations and socio-economic levels. Adults who are homeless are highly likely to have experienced a high number of ACE's in their lifetime ([National Health Care for the Homeless Council](#)).

Throughout the process, the Community Work Group heard that homelessness itself is a traumatic experience that endures sometimes beyond the point when a person is housed. They heard this is why it often takes multiple attempts for a person to transition out of homelessness. And why trauma-informed approaches are so critical as we move forward.



Homelessness itself is a traumatic experience that endures sometimes beyond the point when a person is housed

Causes & Housing

6 Housing stability is key to recovery

Housing First is an approach that prioritizes permanent housing for people experiencing homelessness. Services and support are part of Housing First. The idea is that housing provides a foundation from which people are better positioned to take advantage of services, seek employment, pursue sobriety or store medications for improving health. Denying people housing until they take advantage of services is found to increase an individual's length of time being homeless and create more harm and barriers to housing. Another tenant of Housing First is that participation in services is not mandated because services are found to be more effective when a person chooses to engage. A growing body of evidence shows the Housing First approach is an effective solution to homelessness ([National Alliance to End Homelessness](#)).

Two common program models follow the Housing First approach:

- **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH):** Targeted to people with high needs related to physical or mental health, developmental disabilities or substance use disorders who have experienced long-term or repeated homelessness. Long term rental assistance plus supportive services.
- **Rapid Re-Housing:** Intervention that helps individuals or families with low to moderate service needs who are newly homeless or on the verge. Provides short-term resources to quickly get back into housing, increase self-sufficiency and remain housed. Examples include help locating an apartment, rent and security deposit assistance.

A Housing First model, including both Rapid Re-Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing approaches, are integral to the regional homeless crisis response system and the strategies in this plan. Most households in need of housing services in Thurston County can be helped with Rapid Re-Housing programs. However, there are hundreds of chronically homeless, unsheltered individuals in our county who will need Permanent Supportive Housing solutions to end their homelessness ([Thurston County](#)).

Studies indicate permanent supportive housing has a long-term retention rate of up to 98%. And a variety of studies have shown that between 75-91% of households remain housed a year after being rapidly re-housed. ([National Alliance to End Homelessness](#)). Studies also show supportive housing reduces public costs by reducing the use of publicly-funded crisis services, including shelters, hospitals, psychiatric centers, jails and prisons ([United States Interagency Council on Homelessness](#)).

The evidence-based programs to connect people to tailored solutions exists in our county. One major challenge is that there is not enough housing – either vacancies in affordable apartments or permanent supportive units – to connect people to. That is why a major focus area is to build more housing of all types to support the housing needs of our community as quickly as possible and over the long-term.



Alignment with Thurston County

Thurston County oversees implementation of a 5-Year Homeless Crisis Response Plan (5-Year Plan) which guides policy, funding and practices of local service providers who make up our region's homeless crisis response system. The 5-Year Plan aims to swiftly move unsheltered individuals and families into permanent housing solutions. Olympia's plan is an extension of the 5-Year Plan and supports its implementation. Olympia's plan is also larger in scope. While both are aimed at helping individuals experiencing homelessness, Olympia's plan also addresses the impacts the homelessness crisis has on the broader community.

Many of the strategies herein align with the objectives of the 5-Year Plan, including improving and expanding:

- Data quality and reporting;
- Temporary shelter;
- Affordable and supportive housing;
- Access to employment;
- Treatment for mental health and substance use;
- Trauma informed outreach workers; and
- Community engagement about homelessness.

Each year, the County administers a process whereby federal, state and local funding sources are pooled and awarded to local service providers. In 2020, these pooled funds were close to \$6 million. However, this amount will not cover all the needed improvements and expansions identified above.

Many of the City of Olympia's recent and planned actions advance implementation of the 5-Year Plan. In 2020, the City will spend close to \$4 million on housing and homeless related services, plus close to \$1.3 million on outreach services including crisis response, peer navigators and Downtown Ambassadors. But Olympia does not have the resources to reinforce the regional system on its own.



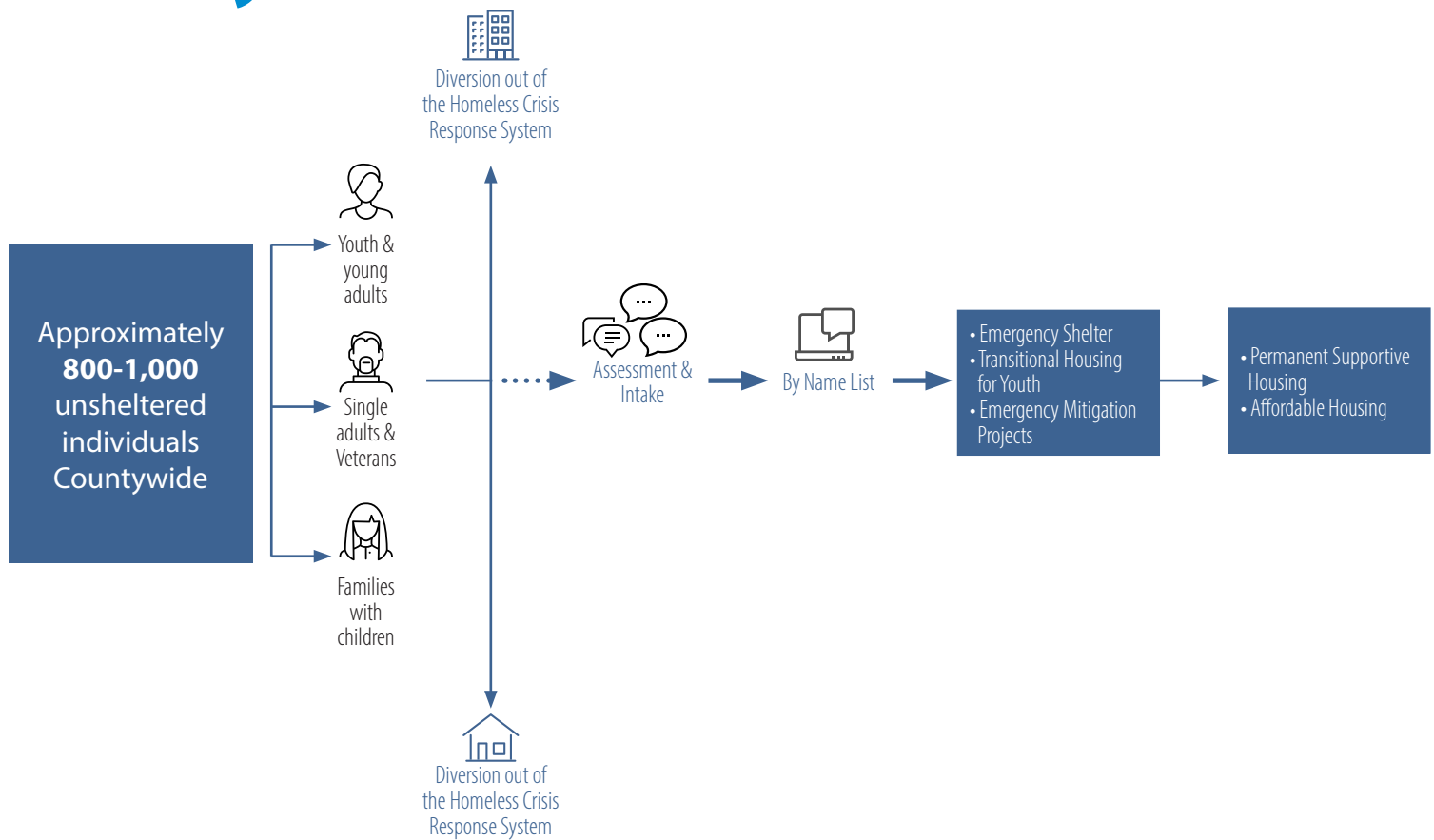
Coordinated Entry

Through a system called Coordinated Entry, individuals and families experiencing or at risk of homelessness are referred to local housing and other service providers. Between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018, a total of 2,517 Thurston County households (representing 3,456 distinct individuals) were served by one of our region's housing programs.

Some people can be housed with just a little help, like money for a down payment on rent (Rapid Re-Housing.) But other people, such as those with physical or developmental disabilities, or issues related to behavioral health or chronic homelessness, may need wrap around services in order to sustain their housing (Permanent Supportive Housing).

A fundamental problem is that not enough housing or shelter options exists to serve the number of people in need. Many people enrolled in Coordinated Entry are years away from receiving assistance due to lack of funding and other resources to support the system.

Coordinated Entry



Overview of Coordinated Entry Program

In Thurston County, people in need of housing related services will connect with one of three agencies:

- **Community Youth Services** for youth and young adults aged 12-24
- **Community Action Council** for single adults, couples without children and veterans
- **Family Support Center** for families with children

The first thing the agency will do is try to divert an individual from entering the homeless system (a form of homeless prevention called diversion). For example, the agency will try to help connect people to a relative or friend they can stay with. If diversion is not possible, the agency will assess their circumstances and needs and place them on a list. The agency then tries to connect the individual or family to appropriate tailored housing and services within the community.

Major system gaps

- Affordable and supportive housing
- Shelter and other supported sites
- Access to mental health treatment
- Access to treatment and moderation for substance use
- Outreach/case workers
- Dedicated funding for prevention programs

About the plan

The One Community Plan is organized around three focus area goals identified as important to the community:

Focus Area #1: Streamline and enhance rapid response and wrap around services



Focus Area #2: Expand affordable housing options and homelessness prevention



Focus Area #3: Increase public health and safety



Under each focus area are strategies and possible implementation approaches. These were identified by the Community Work Group after having listened to the community. The City of Olympia will identify specific actions it will take to implement these strategies each year, which will be included in a separate insert.

This is a dynamic plan. Measures of success have been identified for each focus area, which will help track our effectiveness and report on progress. Actions will evolve as we learn and adapt and new opportunities arise.



1 Learning Phase

During this phase participants were asked to consider what does it look like to successfully address homelessness in our community? What's currently working? What's not?



2 Dialogue Phase

During this phase we shared what we had heard and learned during phase one, and dug deeper into the issues. We asked participants to identify 1, 5 and 10 year goals.



3 Identify Strategies & Actions

During this phase we focused on two of the hardest issues:

1. How should we address encampments, and
2. How to address behaviors that make people feel unsafe.



Public Participation

20 Listening Sessions Held
Over 700 Meeting Participants
640 Online Survey Respondents
8,425 Unique Online Visitors



Overview Focus Area #1

Streamline rapid response & wrap around services

What we heard

Olympians strive toward a healthier community where all members have their basic needs met. They believe people should not have to live outside; there should be safer options for fellow residents, and pathways to longer-lasting economic opportunity and security. Olympians do not see encampments as a long-term solution due to the impacts on the overall community. And they want more communication and transparency from the City about its actions.

Throughout this process, Olympians said they want a stronger regional response to homelessness. Participants do not want Olympia to act alone; they want to see other jurisdictions contributing to regional solutions. Many participants said that not all shelter and services can be accommodated in the Downtown; they feel other locations in the county with access to transit should be considered.

Many participants, in particular those representing the private sector and faith community, said they felt they could assist more but need to understand how their actions would fit into a broader plan. Participants asked for the effectiveness of programs to be measured and reported on, as they are more willing to support programs with proven solutions. The Community Work Group often heard 'tell us the help that helps' - or tell us how our resources can best be leveraged to create long term change for individuals and the community.

Key challenges

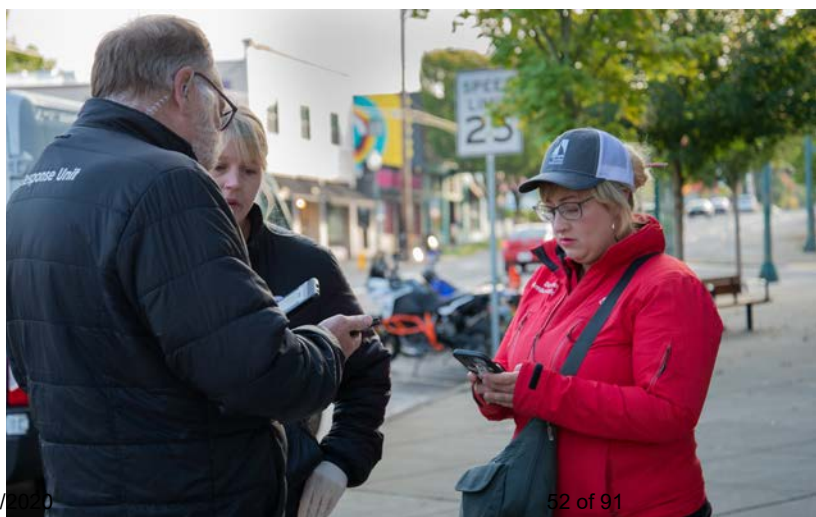
Thurston County's Homeless Crisis Response System is designed to swiftly move unsheltered individuals and families into permanent housing solutions. But this system is severely strained; there are not enough shelter beds or housing units, coupled with other significant gaps in critical services. In 2019, Thurston County estimated there were 800-1,000 people sleeping unsheltered countywide, compared to just 355 nightly beds available. Nearly all of the shelter

beds to serve the entire Thurston region are located in Downtown Olympia.

In the short term, as we work to build more permanent housing solutions, our region needs a rapid response that helps individuals meet their basic life needs, including emergency shelter, personal safety and hygiene. But the regional crisis response system lacks the resources necessary to meet the level of need. While the County and all its urban jurisdictions contribute, strong coordination among these entities has been lacking. Compounding this challenge, many of the region's unsheltered population locate in Olympia, putting more pressure on Olympia and less on other jurisdictions to act. But the City of Olympia simply does not have the resources to bolster the regional system on its own.

The City's role

Strategies and actions in this section were developed with acknowledgement of what the City has already been doing. While Thurston County Public Health leads the countywide response to homelessness, the City of Olympia also plays an important role: coordinating with regional organizations, implementing actions and sharing what is being learned with peer jurisdictions. Since 2018, the City has taken significant steps, including: increasing temporary shelter by opening a tiny house village and a mitigation site, helping the youth shelter expand its 24/7 operation, and working with faith communities to host temporary emergency housing.





Approach to encampments

The Community Work Group found encampments to be the hardest issue. During the process, community members expressed deeply held values and beliefs about how these should be approached, and agreement was hard to come by.

Ultimately the Work Group agreed the goal is that people should not have to live outside because there should be safer options and because encampments are not a long-term solution for Olympia due to their overall impact on the community. The Work Group identified four strategies that work toward this goal:

1.3: Expand temporary shelter or other supported site capacity to transition people out of encampments

This is recognizing that although the ultimate goal is to connect people to permanent housing solutions, housing will not come on-line fast enough to meet the need. In the short and mid- term more regional shelter options are needed. There is widespread agreement among Olympians that additional shelter should not be located in Downtown, and they would like to see other locations within the county considered.

1.4: Provide interim oversight and support for existing encampments

This is recognizing that encampments are not going to disappear overnight, meanwhile there are people suffering in camps and they should not be ignored. Impact of camps on the environment and surrounding neighborhood should also be addressed. The Work Group agreed the most important aspect of support is expanding the ability of trauma informed outreach workers to build relationships and try to connect campers to services. Other types of potential support, like garbage and porta-potties, were brought up. The City has more work to do to identify what appropriate stewardship and support from the City looks like.

The goal is that people should not have to live outside because there should be safer options and because encampments are not a long-term solution for Olympia due to their overall impact on the community

1.5: Follow a fair and orderly process for removing encampments

This is recognizing that some camps will need to be removed. In doing so, the City should be transparent about why, when and how this will be done. Steps should be taken to minimize re-traumatization during camp removal.

3.4: Prevent and remove new encampments before they establish.

This is recognizing there are many strategies in this plan that reflect the public's support for investing in housing and services to help people experiencing homelessness. At the same time the Work Group heard the public is feeling overwhelmed. There are questions about how much Olympia as a small community can do, and desire for other jurisdictions to stand up because Olympia can't take it all on alone. Olympians want to see public property managed for its intended use, and assistance for private property owners with encampment activity.

Strategies Focus Area #1

Streamline rapid response & wrap around services

1.1 Coordinate with peer jurisdictions to implement Thurston County's Homeless Crisis Response Plan

- a. Leverage resources and assign clear implementation responsibilities.
- b. Identify performance measures and communicate progress to the community.
- c. Identify appropriate, region-wide locations for services outside Downtown.
- d. Continue to support emergency response services and mitigation sites.
- e. Align funding sources and jointly lobby for more state and federal assistance.

1.2 Simplify and increase use of the coordinated entry system to improve our ability to track, identify solutions and ensure successful outcomes

- a. Ensure partners are accurately submitting data in coordinated-entry.
- b. Provide coordinated-entry training for agencies and distribute analysis results.
- c. Increase resources to expedite and expand coordinated entry enrollments.
- d. Improve data collection, analysis, management and reporting.

1.3 Expand temporary shelter or other supported site capacity to transition people out of encampments.

- a. Locate additional emergency and temporary shelter sites outside Downtown.
- b. Increase wrap-around services at mitigation and other supported sites.
- c. Develop a 24/7 navigation center with onsite support to facilitate individual solutions and access to temporary shelter or permanent housing options per guidelines in Strategy 1.1.
- d. Establish a respite center for the ill or those unable to care for themselves.
- e. Work regionally to establish clear zoning code pathways (and remove other barriers) to allow for siting and establishing temporary shelter.
- f. Increase access to hygiene services (bathrooms, shower, laundry, etc.)

1.4 Provide interim oversight and support for existing encampments

- a. Expand the ability of outreach workers to monitor and actively build relationships with people in encampments to connect them to safer shelter options and other services.
- b. Prohibit and respond to predatory behavior, open fires, environmental pollution, structural damage, and waste accumulation on public and private property.
- c. Identify appropriate campsite support and/or steward options.
- d. Establish expectations/consequences for temporary encampments.
- e. Consider a permit pathway for private property owners to temporarily allow people to shelter on their land.

1.5 Follow a fair and orderly process for removing encampments

- a. Develop, adhere to and communicate transparent criteria for determining if and when camps must be removed, and consistent step-by-step procedures for removing encampments.
- b. Minimize re-traumatization during camp removal.
- c. Ensure people in encampments are engaged by organizations that provide shelters, transitional and rapid rehousing options.
- d. Provide ample advance warning, and consistent communication and procedures so people have an opportunity to relocate their belongings.
- e. Provide additional secure storage space so people can protect belongings.
- f. Enforce the City's RV camping management policy.
- g. Coordinate with State to facilitate management, clean-up, property clearing.

1.6 Increase access to substance use and mental health treatment facilities and services locally

- a. Seek opportunities to establish treatment facilities in all major Thurston cities.
- b. Seek state and federal assistance to develop treatment facilities.
- c. Pursue public-private partnerships to increase treatment facilities.
- d. Create dedicated place(s) where emergency responders can bring people to safely detox or de-escalate from a mental health crisis.
- e. Provide ongoing recovery support services for individuals during and after treatment to reduce relapse rates.
- f. Align treatment programs and procedures with State and local Opioid Response Plans.

1.7 Prioritize pathways to economic opportunity that help people find longer-term security

- a. Provide case management to help people overcome barriers to employment – e.g. securing an ID card, addressing outstanding warrants or fines, obtaining a high school diploma or GED.
- b. Coordinate with Workforce Council, Chambers, Colleges and other partners that can help connect people to training and/or employment.
- c. Leverage abilities and insights of social service agencies to develop pathway programs and identify appropriate strategies for connecting target audiences.
- d. Ensure programs are inclusive and appropriate for diverse populations, ages.
- e. Reduce panhandling by creating low-barrier, creative employment opportunities that helps people earn income without impacting other community members.

1.8 Identify and promote opportunities for organizations and individuals to contribute to priority homeless response needs or projects

- a. Develop a central web portal that links potential donors and volunteers with local organizations.
- b. Identify programs that provide basic needs that are priorities for public giving.
- c. Provide skill-building, de-escalation and other related training to the community.

Results Map Focus Area #1

Streamline rapid response & wrap around services

By following the strategies identified in this plan, the City and partners are taking essential steps toward our goal of a healthy, safe and housed community. We will use the following measures to track and report on our progress to the community.

We do this/so that...	What we measure
The City participates in regional crisis response efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$\$ Spent • Seats on coordinating committees
so that...	
We add to and increase the effectiveness of limited resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$\$ Leveraged (e.g., grants, partnerships) • Project capacity • Cost/unit
so that...	
More individuals and families are quickly connected to shelter, housing and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of people served/year • Percent connected to Coordinated Entry • Percent exits to permanent housing • Percent exits to unsheltered homelessness
so that...	
Homelessness in Thurston County is a rare, brief and one-time occurrence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average/range length of stay in a housing program
so that...	
Olympia is one community: healthy, safe and housed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total experiencing homelessness • Rate of unsheltered homelessness • Ratio of people experiencing homelessness to population



One
community

Healthy • Safe • Housed

Overview Focus Area #2

Expand affordable housing options & homelessness prevention

What we heard

Olympians want a sustainable solution to homelessness, and broadly agree that our community must build more housing of all types for all incomes. There is also broad support for developing policies and actions that help currently housed people stay in their homes, and many said these efforts should balance the needs of both renters and landlords. Olympians support prevention programs that help people at risk of homelessness receive emergency assistance. Olympians also advocate for a focus on longer-term prevention, including education, training and economic development strategies that address all income levels.

Key challenges

The ultimate goal is to connect people to permanent housing solutions. When people are stably housed, they are better equipped to pursue challenges and opportunities in life. But the critical lack of affordable and supportive housing in our region makes it hard to connect people experiencing homelessness to housing. It also means more and more individuals and families living on the margins are at risk of falling into homelessness. Since a lack of adequate housing supply is the primary driver of rising housing costs, a concerted regional effort is needed to increase the overall size of the region's housing stock.

Assuming an affordable unit is available, most people seeking housing assistance can be helped through Rapid Rehousing. This program provides people who are newly homeless or on the verge with quick resources, such as money to pay a security deposit or first month's rent. However, other people have higher needs related to physical, mental health or developmental disabilities. They often need Permanent Supportive Housing with wrap around services and intensive case management in order to stay housed.

The need for permanent supportive housing in our region is high. Hundreds of people who are unsheltered or staying in shelters experience compounding physical and mental health factors. The lives of these individuals are threatened by the lack of appropriate options to help them exit the street. These individuals also have significant impacts on City and regional services as well as collateral impacts on businesses and neighborhoods Downtown and citywide.

The City's role

In 2018, Olympia residents passed a Home Fund sales tax levy to build permanent supportive housing. Between 2020 and 2025, Olympia aims to build 300 units of supportive and affordable housing for those with extremely low incomes. The first project with 60 units will break ground on Martin Way in 2021. The goal is to over time shift resources from emergency responses to long-term supportive and affordable housing as these facilities are developed.

The City of Olympia plays an important role in the development of housing across the continuum. City policies and codes influence the location, density and cost of housing. Through its Community Development Block Grant, the City has long assisted with development of new affordable housing and rehabilitations. Coupled with the Home Fund, the City now has strong financial tools to do even more.

While most housing has traditionally been built by the private sector, non-profits working in partnership with the City will play a larger role in building more units for low income households. Completion of a regional Housing Needs Assessment for Olympia, Tumwater, and Lacey is the first step in creating housing action plans for each city. This work is underway in 2020 and will include a projection of housing needs by income level.



Over the next five years, the City aims to build 300 units of supportive housing, along with other steps to incent development of more affordable housing

Strategies Focus Area #2

Expand affordable housing options & homelessness prevention

2.1 Build a continuum of housing to meet diverse needs and income levels

- a. Develop a community-wide affordable housing action plan.
- b. Leveraging the City's Home Fund, build 300 new units of supported and affordable housing within the next 5 years (2020-24).
- c. Over the next five years, create more permanent supportive housing.
- d. Reduce costs and other barriers to building more housing stock of all types.
- e. Incorporate creative housing options (e.g. ADU, shared-housing, boarding, etc.).
- f. Focus on rehabilitation of existing buildings as well as new construction.
- g. Expand housing options that support sobriety (recovery housing).
- h. Expand ADA-accessible housing stock.

2.2 Increase partnerships and diversify funding to support construction of new affordable housing

- a. Engage peer cities and key agencies in housing funding and location strategies.
- b. Seek state and federal assistance to increase supply of low-income housing.
- c. Adjust policies and codes to facilitate affordable housing construction.
- d. Develop private sector partnerships to leverage additional affordable housing opportunities.
- e. Host or invite the private sector to innovate (i.e., Issue an affordable housing RFP to solicit creative ideas).

2.3 Implement policies that help people locate housing and remain housed

- a. Increase diversion funding to more quickly house those who are able to sustain their housing independently.
- b. Consider rent subsidies, first-month/last-month bridge loans, etc.
- c. Facilitate access to housing for at-risk and marginalized populations.
- d. Develop emergency assistance resources for people at-risk of losing housing.
- e. Increase funding for family reunification to relocate people with home and family.
- f. Work with the Housing Authority to develop strategic housing solutions.



2.4 Increase education, training and resources that help people avoid or recover from homelessness

- a. Remove barriers to transportation and provide transportation where essential.
- b. Increase financial literacy.
- c. Expand access to personal counseling services.
- d. Enhance career pathway education beginning in middle and high school years.
- e. Promote the availability of increased access to college education and technical certification training programs that lead to higher-wage occupations.
- f. Provide landlords and tenants rights information.

2.5 Develop an economic development strategy that addresses all income levels

- a. Expand mentorship programs for youth.
- b. Provide broader awareness about the longer-term costs associated with leaving poverty unaddressed.
- c. Develop and promote employment opportunities for youth.
- d. Consider entrepreneurial programs like “Piece by Piece” operating in Los Angeles.
- e. Support findings and strategies recommended by community partners focused on developing education and training pathways to career development and financial stability for students.

Community members have different needs when it comes to their housing based on family size, how much they can afford to pay, proximity to employment and transportation, special needs and personal preferences. So we need a range of available housing choices.

Results Map Focus Area #2

Expand affordable housing options & homelessness prevention

By following the strategies identified in this plan, the City and partners are taking essential steps toward our goal of a healthy, safe and housed community. We will use the following measures to track and report on our progress to the community.

We do this/so that...	What we measure
The City studies community housing needs and barriers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental housing cost survey Income forecast by sector Projection of housing needs by income level Policy/code barriers
so that...	
We identify and implement strategies to increase access to housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$\$ Invested Capital \$\$ leveraged (grants, partnerships)
so that...	
All community members can locate and remain in their home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of permanent supportive units constructed # of affordable units (80% AMI or below) constructed # of residential units constructed
so that...	
Olympians can thrive and take advantage of opportunities to improve their quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing wage Fair market rent Area median income
so that...	
Olympia is one community: healthy, safe and housed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of cost burdened households



Overview Focus Area #3

Increase public health and safety

What we heard

Olympians, whether housed or unhoused, want to feel safe. Olympians widely agree that the City should not criminalize homelessness, and there should be a reasonable level of accountability for crime. Olympians express support for justice done with compassion, believing this approach can change lives for the better. And there is broad support for programs that provide one-on-one, personalized support from trained mental health professionals and peer mentors.

Throughout this process, the Community Work Group heard clearly there are behaviors happening in public spaces that impact people's sense of safety and the quality of life of our community. The behaviors our community expressed concern about include mental health crisis, drug use, threats, vandalism and various criminal activities. The Work Group heard many participants state that they understand these behaviors are not exclusively attributable to the homeless population. They also heard from people experiencing homelessness who said they often feel unsafe and are regularly the victims of crime.

The Community Work Group also heard about the unique circumstances being experienced by Downtown businesses and employers. They heard about the compounding effects of trying to run a business in an environment that often feels chaotic and where customers, and sometimes employees, do not always feel safe. They heard many community members say they will no longer visit Downtown due to safety concerns. Many business owners and employees spoke with compassion about the people they see suffering, and how they try to do what they can to help but feel overwhelmed by the problem. Many said they can't speak about their frustrations publicly for fear of retaliation in the form of harassment or broken windows.

Key challenges

People living on the streets with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders are among the most vulnerable members of our community. They also tend to exhibit more impactful behaviors, draw more negative attention, and have a higher rate of interaction with emergency services than other members of the community. For many of these individuals the road to stability is long and complex. Evidence shows that trusted relationships with steady trauma-informed outreach and case workers can help, but this takes time.

Outreach and case workers report significant barriers to helping clients with co-occurring mental health and substance use off the street, including lack of access to health care, medication and available treatment beds. Washington State law prohibits the involuntarily detention of people presenting mental health disorders unless they are posing a direct threat to themselves or others, and that bar can be high. Many individuals lack trust in the system and therefore decline to voluntarily ask for help.

The complex challenges surrounding homelessness make addressing behavior and safety concerns in the Downtown very challenging. While the process made clear perceptions of safety vary widely among stakeholders, the volume of people who share the perception of Downtown as unsafe limits success of Downtown goals. It will take a coordinated and sustained effort to reshape that perception which goes beyond the strategies contained herein.



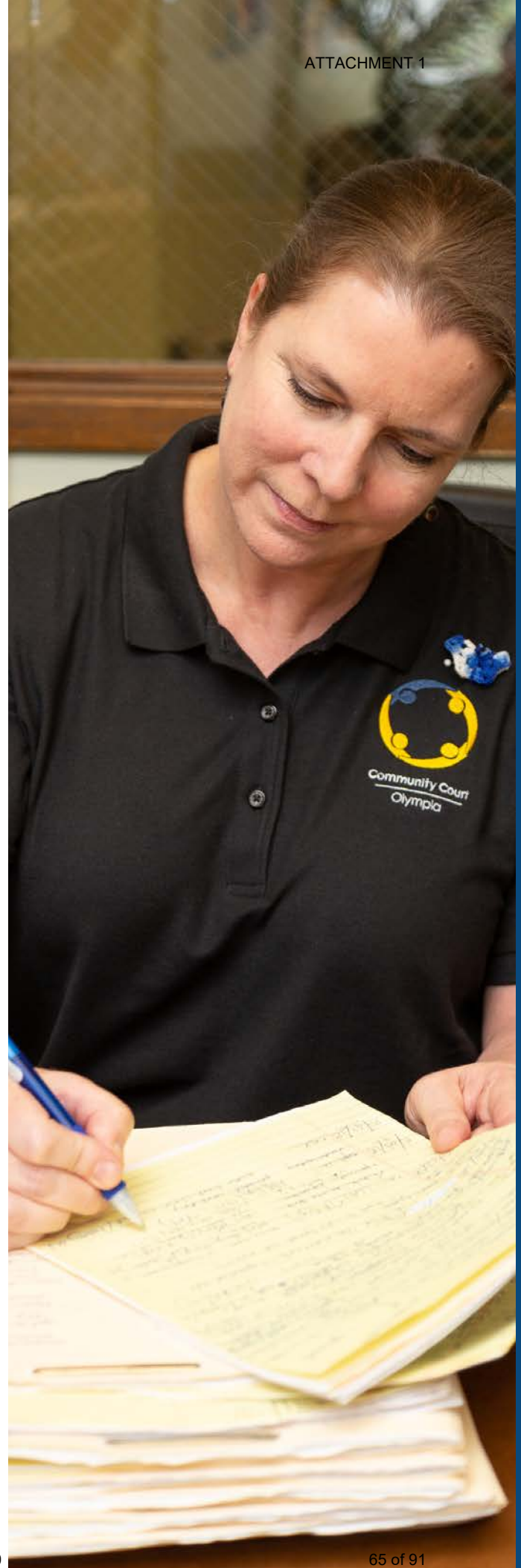
The City's role

The homelessness crisis has compounded an already complex challenge with regards to addressing public health and safety. This complexity requires a multi-pronged and more informed approach that moves away from a law enforcement that relies primarily on arresting and jailing offenders. The Olympia Police Department has over the last several years evolved its approach, launching and partnering more closely with new programs at the City to better equip officers and the court system to respond appropriately to the people and situations they encounter.

In the Olympia Police Department's experience, jailing people who commit low level crimes due to circumstances such as homelessness or mental health (camping, trespassing, public urination, littering or disorderly conduct) is not effective at deterring repeat offenses. As an alternative, Olympia's Community Court offers a pathway to more effective, practical, and personalized solutions. In this therapeutic court setting low-level offenders can have their sentence commuted if they connect to service providers onsite and develop a personal plan that they are then held accountable to.

In response to concerns about Downtown, the Community Work Group identified several potential implementation approaches to address adverse behaviors such as graffiti, vandalism and litter while also recognizing these are caused by housed and unhoused individuals alike.

In 2019, at least 15 different local service providers worked with Olympia's Community Court. This model has proved effective; out of the 156 Community Court graduates between 2016-2019, 82% have had no instance of re-offending. There are challenges, however. Participants from the City and County court system have noted that a lack of client access to treatment for mental health and substance use disorder is a key barrier to fulfilling the goals of their therapeutic court programs.



Strategies Focus Area #3

Increase public health and safety

3.1 Increase trauma-informed outreach workers

- a. Focus police on reduction and resolution of violent, property and narcotics crime.
- b. Expand crisis response, peer navigator and outreach – e.g. Mobile Crisis Response Unit, Familiar Faces, Ambassadors et al.
- c. Train peer navigators and volunteers to assist with non-emergency mental health and medical response (including de-escalation).
- d. Ensure coordination and consistency among outreach workers from various organizations.

3.2 Enforce laws that are designed to protect our community and all community members

- a. Within authority, enforce person and property crimes through arrest/citation.
- b. Enforce laws within our authority related to illegal substances.
- c. Identify strategies to prevent activities that are or might cause environmental contamination.
- d. Increase police/safety patrols Downtown and other impacted neighborhoods.
- e. Ensure coordination and consistency among police and private security.

3.3 Expand therapeutic court system to help rehabilitate low-level offenders while holding them accountable

- a. Develop a Homeless Court, within the Community Court structure, to offer defendants charged with low-level offenses an opportunity to have case dismissed if they link to services and follow individualized plan approved by judge.
- b. Provide court dates at time of infraction to improve accountability, increase opportunities for offenders to connect to services in lieu of jail and reduce warrants that create barriers to housing.
- c. Expand options for immediate drug treatment and detox to increase success of therapeutic courts in dealing with drug related offenses.
- d. Establish mediation for homeless individuals to address minor disagreements.

3.4 Prevent and remove new encampments before they establish

- a. Monitor and prevent camps from establishing on city owned property, unless site is specifically sanctioned and supported (e.g., a mitigation site).
- b. Provide technical assistance to private property owners with encampment activity on their property.
- c. Coordinate with public agencies to develop management plans for properties.
- d. Share information and procedures with peer jurisdictions to help create consistent approaches.

3.5 Provide support to businesses and property owners to help address the impacts of adverse behaviors

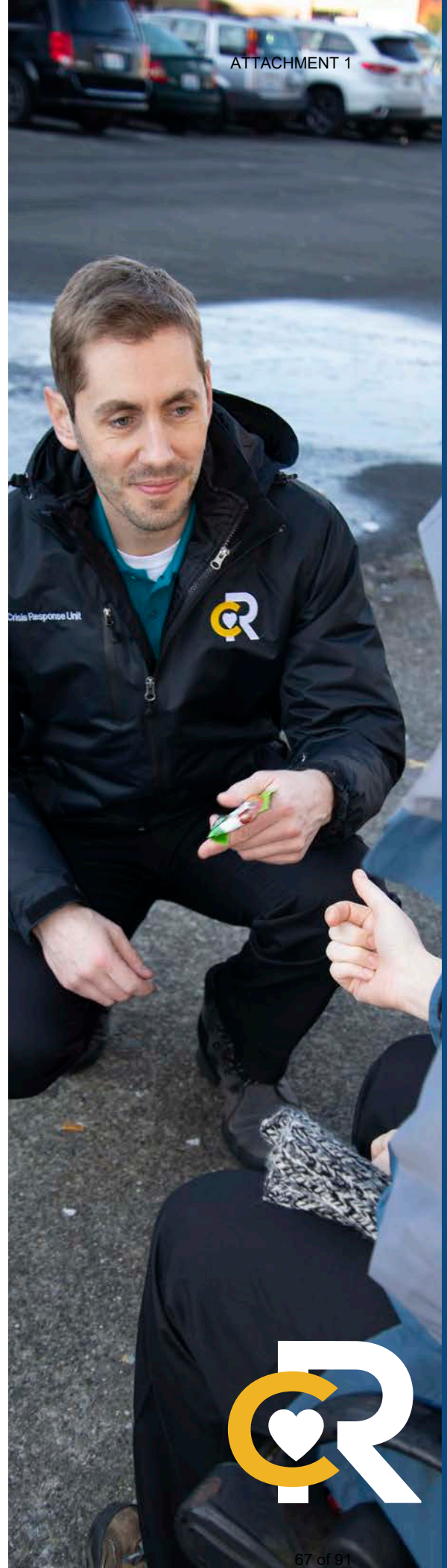
- Create a funding program to mitigate impacts of vandalism that is easy and quick to access.
- Work with the faith community to support feeding programs while reducing the impacts (e.g., loss of visitor parking, garbage) in Downtown.
- Use environmental design to facilitate safety (needle disposal, alley lighting).
- Provide training in de-escalation, best practices for limiting adverse behaviors, who to call for help, and trauma-informed care.
- Develop tailored good neighbor policies for all facilities that provide homeless services.
- Provide opportunities for business/property owners to interact with police, crisis response and outreach workers to build trust and identify solutions.

3.6 Establish an inclusive, common set of agreed upon standards for respecting one another Downtown

- Include people experiencing homelessness, downtown visitors, property owners, businesses, workers, people uncomfortable coming downtown, law enforcement, service providers, artists, etc. in the process to develop the standards.
- Find creative ways to promote the standards and feature artistic renditions throughout Downtown.

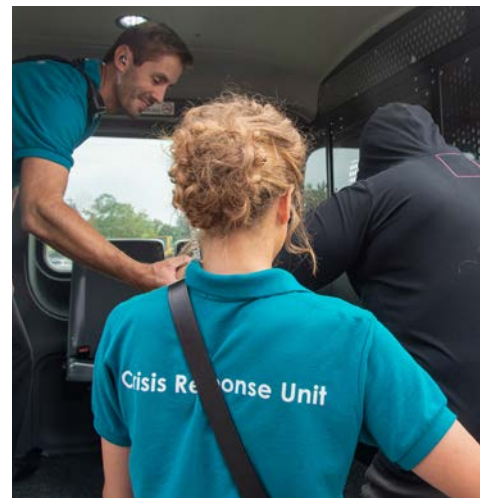
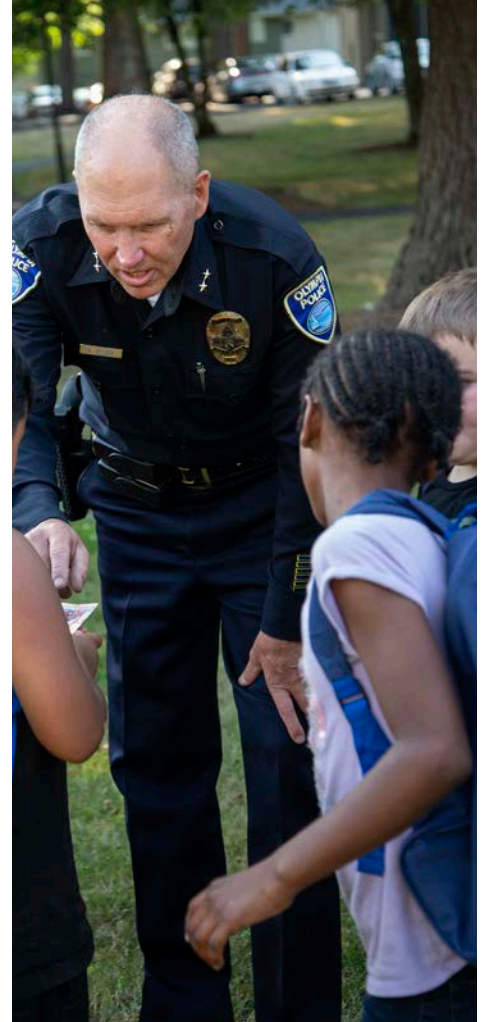
3.7 Provide ongoing opportunities for community engagement and education related to homelessness

- Report regularly to the community about what is being done and progress being made (i.e., radio, social media, annual events).
- Educate on the causes of homelessness and ensure people understand homelessness and adverse behaviors are often separate issues.
- Increase government and social service interaction with neighborhoods to share information, build trust, identify solutions and leverage resources.
- Provide opportunities for housed and unhoused community members to talk to and learn from each other.
- Identify/promote ways public and private sector can address homelessness.



Road Map Focus Area #3

Increase public health and safety



Approach to public safety

Since 2018, the Olympia Police Department (OPD) has been evolving its approach to public safety based on new programs and best practices. OPD also works closely with other teams at the City that have a public safety role. Every situation is unique. With the goal of long-term positive change for individuals and the community, the officers and outreach workers in these programs work closely together to determine the best approach to any given situation. Teams include:

Downtown Walking Patrol

Funded by the Public Safety Levy passed in November of 2017, this team works seven days a week to build relationships; be visible and accessible; participate in Downtown activities and events; and address criminal activity.

Community Policing Officers

This team of one Sergeant and two officers works with neighbors to creatively address neighborhood concerns; participate in neighborhood activities and events; and address criminal activity.

Crisis Response Unit (CRU)

This team of trained professionals address issues of mental illness and substance use with the goal of connecting individuals in crisis to social services and diverting them from jail or hospital.

Familiar Faces Peer Navigators ATTACHMENT 1

The Peer Navigators have shared life experience and provide support to 15-20 of the most vulnerable individuals in Downtown who are most resistant to services and resources.

Downtown Ambassadors

The Ambassadors provide street outreach, business support and hospitality services to residents, business owners, property owners and visitors to Downtown.

Clean Team/Rapid Response

The Clean Team is responsible for general upkeep, repair, painting, trash pickup and cleaning in and around public spaces in Downtown Olympia. The Rapid Response Team works outside of Downtown picking up trash and monitoring public property for encampment activity.

Code Enforcement

This team maintains and improves the quality of our community by enforcing laws and codes targeted to solve specific problems within the community.

Community Court

A non-traditional approach that works to provide practical, targeted solutions rather than traditional punishment for low level offenders.

Park Rangers

Work in cooperation with the Olympia Police Department to patrol City Parks and educate the public about park rules to help make our parks safe and healthy for the community.

Message from Interim Police Chief Aaron Jelcick

"Based on the feedback we received from our community we know that behaviors related to trespassing, disorderly conduct, littering, pedestrian interference, open alcohol and drug use, as well as other actions that impact quality of life are things our community expects the City to address.

However, arrests for low level crimes are a last resort; our staff are really good at finding creative ways to serve marginalized populations. The police department has significantly increased alternatives to arrest by utilizing our Crisis Response Unit and our Peer Navigators to assist and support people with addiction and mental illness. They work collaboratively with our Community Court to help identify individuals who may benefit from the services they offer, whether they have entered the criminal justice system or not.

This being said, arrest is sometimes the best and/or the only option available to enhance community safety and provide the individual the best odds to make forward progress. If arrest is the option taken, corrections staff strive to find avenues to further the restorative justice process for the arrestee. Our corrections team works with the Crisis Response Unit, behavior health professionals, peer navigators, community court and other social service providers to increase the odds for successful transition of the individual back into society. This includes helping find pathways to recovery, treatment, shelter, etc.

We have countless success stories where arrest was the catalyst for breaking the cycle of addiction and for helping those in crisis find a stable and safe place to begin recovery. The criminal justice system is about helping people; this means all people regardless of what path they are on."



Results Map Focus Area #3

Increase public health and safety

By following the strategies identified in this plan, the City and partners are taking essential steps toward our goal of a healthy, safe and housed community. We will use the following measures to track and report on our progress to the community.

We do this/so that...	What we measure
The City responds to public health and safety concerns using multiple tools and techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$\$ invested in each of a variety of programs
so that...	
We can employ the right approach to suit the situation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Crisis Response Unit (CRU) contacts of presenting problem • # of Familiar Faces clients and total contacts
so that...	
We effectively and compassionately protect people and public spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of program staff with trauma-informed care training • Number of morning wake-ups • Warnings vs. arrests within the Downtown Walking Patrol's areas of emphasis (e.g., sit/lie, trespass, marijuana use) • Percent of code enforcement cases (opened, resolved) related to encampment activity on private and city-owned property
so that...	
We create long lasting positive change for individuals and the broader community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Community Court graduates and rate of recidivism • Number of known encampments on public and private property • Number of location and duration of live-aboards
so that...	
Olympia is one community: healthy, safe and housed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community surveys of people's perceptions of safety



One
community

Healthy • Safe • Housed

Ongoing engagement

Throughout the process, the Community Work Group heard participants want continued opportunities to engage one another around the issue of homelessness. Reducing the stigma of homelessness is seen as important work, and with that there should be more opportunities for housed and unhoused members of the community to talk to and learn from one another.

Participants said it was important for service providers and government to have more interaction with neighborhoods to work together to develop shared investment in solutions, such as good neighbor plans. Olympians also want the City to provide regular and transparent communication about its actions, the progress being made and how it's measured.

The City of Olympia will be working closely with Thurston County to provide engagement opportunities. An objective of the County's 5-Year Plan is to hold annual summits and education opportunities. The City is also committed to tracking and reporting on the effectiveness of its programs using the metrics identified in this plan.

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Email homelessness@ci.olympia.wa.us



Learn More

Visit olympiawa.gov/homelessness

References & glossary

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Glossary

Affordable housing: Housing that costs no more than 30% of your total income, including utilities. Affordable rental housing usually has a maximum income limit of 60% of median income. Homeownership programs generally allow up to 80% of median income.

Behavioral health: An umbrella term for care that addresses any behavioral problems bearing on health including mental health and substance use conditions, stress-linked physical systems, patient activation and health behaviors.

Chronically homeless: An unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Program of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development which funds local community development activities with the stated goal of providing affordable housing, anti-poverty programs, and infrastructure development.

Continuum of Housing: Concept used by policy makers to consider the broad range of responses available to help a range of households in different tenures to access affordable and appropriate housing.

Glossary continued...

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Coordinated Entry System: Process required by state and federal funders through which people experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness can access the crisis response system in a streamlined way, have their strengths and needs quickly assessed, and quickly connect to appropriate, tailored housing and mainstream services within the community or designated region.

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Diversion: Strategy that prevents homelessness for people seeking shelter by helping them identify immediate alternate housing arrangements and, if necessary, connecting them with services and financial assistance to help them return to permanent housing. Diversion programs can reduce the number of families becoming homeless, the demand for shelter beds, and the size of program wait lists. Diversion programs can also help communities achieve better outcomes and be more competitive when applying for federal funding. Diversion is very similar to rapid rehousing but is typically faster, lower cost, and targeted to the point of system entry.

Emergency shelter: Temporary, emergency intervention for people experiencing homelessness.

Encampment: Open spaces where one or more individuals experiencing homelessness have set up unsanctioned camping arrangements along with other forms of makeshift sleeping and living areas. These areas are often unsafe and unsanitary.

ATTACHMENT 1

Home Fund: Sales and use tax allowed by RCW 82.14.530 and collected in the City of Olympia since the Home Fund Levy passed in 2017. The Home Fund provides more than \$2 million in new revenue each year to develop and sustain supportive housing and affordable housing in our community.

Homeless: The federal definition of homelessness, which comes from United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD defines homeless as (1) an individual who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence; and (2) an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:

- A supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill).
- An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Homeless prevention: Formally, the practice of providing short to medium-term supportive services and rent assistance to households at-risk or at imminent risk of homelessness. Prevention connects people with the care and support needed to maintain their housing and achieve a better quality of life. In this plan, the term prevention is also used more generally to describe long-term strategies, like education or economic development, intended to increase individual access to resources and opportunities in life and reduce instances of poverty.

Housing First: Housing First is an approach to quickly and successfully connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent housing without preconditions and barriers to entry, such as sobriety, treatment or service participation requirements. Supportive services are offered to maximize housing stability and prevent returns to homelessness as opposed to addressing predetermined treatment goals prior to permanent housing entry.

Housing First is a recent innovation in human service programs and social policy. It is an alternative to a system of emergency shelter/transitional housing progressions known as the Continuum of Care, whereby each level moves them closer to "independent housing" (for example: from the streets to a public shelter, and from a public shelter to a transitional housing program, and from there to their own apartment in the community). Housing First moves the homeless individual or household immediately from the streets or homeless shelters into their own apartments.

Market rate rent: The prevailing monthly cost for rental housing based on some combination of what the rental market will bear and 30% of the Average Median Income (AMI). Sometimes called "street rents," market rent rates are set by landlords without government restrictions unless public subsidies require a defined level or period of affordability.

Median income: This is a statistical number set at the level where half of all households have income above it and half below it. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Regional Economist calculates and publishes this median income data annually in the Federal Register.

Mitigation site: Not a formal term in the homeless service lexicon. In Olympia, this is a temporary safe camping site that includes basic hygiene services (portable toilets, potable water, garbage collection), on-site host(s), orderly set-up and a code of conduct and safety protocols.

Nonprofit housing developer: A nonprofit organization with a not-for profit mission that involves the creation, preservation, renovation, operation or maintenance of affordable housing.

Permanent supportive housing: Rental apartments or single-family homes that provide individuals and families with a fixed street address and residence along with a set of supportive services and case management. Permanent Supportive (or Supported) Housing (PSH) combines rental or housing assistance with individualized, flexible and voluntary support services for people with high needs related to physical or mental health, developmental disabilities or substance use.

Privately developed or for-profit housing: Housing rents or sells at market-rate and is developed and owned by for-profit individuals, partnerships, or corporations. Also called "Market-Rate Housing," this housing is typically affordable to people at or above the median family income.

Rapid Re-housing: Rapid Re-housing is a housing strategy based on the "housing first" philosophy of "rapidly" providing housing resources to people who are newly homeless or on the verge of homelessness. Rapid Re-housing differs from other housing models by having an immediate and primary focus on helping families access and sustain permanent housing as quickly as possible. Rapid re-housing is funded by a HUD initiative called "Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP)". It is offered without preconditions (such as employment, income, absence of criminal record, or sobriety) and the resources and services provided are typically tailored to the unique needs of the household.

Regional homeless crisis response system: A network of social service and government agencies that provide a range of housing and homeless related services to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. The system is united under a common framework and principles as described in the Thurston County Regional Homeless Crisis Response Plan.

Shelters: Also called emergency shelters, provides temporary overnight living accommodations. Shelters are operated by both non-profit organizations or faith communities, with each shelter being administered under a unique set of rules.

Subsidized housing: A generic term covering all federal, state or local government programs that reduce the cost of housing for low- and moderate-income residents. Housing can be subsidized in numerous ways— giving tenants a rent voucher, helping homebuyers with down payment assistance, reducing the interest on a mortgage, providing deferred loans to help developers acquire and develop property, giving tax credits to encourage investment in low- and moderate-income housing, authorizing tax- exempt bond authority to finance the housing, providing ongoing assistance to reduce the operating costs of housing, and others.

Supported sites: An informal term coined by the Community Work Group to encompass less traditional forms of shelter, such as a mitigation site or an encampment where residents are supported by a range of services, such as trauma-informed outreach workers and/or portable hygiene facilities.

Supportive housing: Also referred to as "Permanent Supportive Housing," this combines affordable housing with individualized health, counseling and employment services for persons with mental illness, chemical dependency, chronic health problems, or other challenges. Supportive housing is considered a solution to homelessness because it addresses its root causes by providing a proven, effective means of re- integrating families and individuals into the community by addressing their basic needs for housing and on-going support.

Temporary emergency housing: In the City of Olympia's development code there is a permit pathway for faith, social service or government organizations to apply for a temporary use permit to host emergency housing facilities (tents, tiny houses) on property they own or control. The code establishes minimum standards for the use and a one-year permit that can be extended for up to two years.

Transitional housing: This housing provides stability for residents for a limited time period, usually two weeks to 24 months, to allow them to recover from a crisis such as homelessness or domestic violence before transitioning into permanent housing. Transitional housing often offers supportive services, which enable a person to transition to an independent living situation.

Trauma informed care: Trauma Informed Care is a service model that emphasizes understanding, compassion and responding to the effects of all types of trauma experienced by service clients. By recognizing the intersectionality of multiple traumatic events in the lives of homeless people, service providers can avoid re-traumatizing clients who need support and individually-conscious care.


Unsheltered homelessness: Those sleeping outside or in places not meant for human habitation. Distinguished from those who sleep in shelters or transitional housing.

Wrap-around services: Wrap Around Services is the term given to the practice of providing, or making available, all the various services that a person might need. In the case of homelessness, wrap around services are provided so to stabilize and house a person.



2020 City-led Actions to Implement Olympia's One Community Plan

Status as of June 28, 2020

FOCUS AREA #1: Streamline and enhance rapid-response and wrap-around services				
STRATEGY				
1.1 - Coordinate with peer jurisdictions to implement Thurston County’s Homeless Crisis Response Plan.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/Status*	Cost
A	Join an Interlocal Agreement to formalize a Regional Housing Council (RHC) that includes elected officials from the County, Lacey, Tumwater, Olympia and possibly others. The primary purpose of the RHC is to leverage resources and partnerships through policies and projects that promote equitable access to safe and affordable housing. The RHC will consider issues specifically related to funding a regional response to homelessness and affordable housing and how to better coordinate existing funding programs.	County Cities of Olympia, Lacey, Tumwater	2020 & Ongoing <i>RHC finalizing interlocal agreement</i>	Included in Base Budget
B	City staff support and coordinate with various work groups and efforts convened by the County and Thurston Thrives to implement the Homeless Crisis Response Plan, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funders Workgroup to maximize available funds and identify new funding sources for outreach, prevention, diversion, shelter and mitigation, and supported or affordable housing• Housing Action Team (HAT) to develop strategies and recommendations to expand access to affordable housing, especially for the homeless and severely cost burdened• Homeless Housing Hub (HHH) to communicate, coordinate and share best practices• Greater Regional Outreach Workers League (GROWL) to discuss best practices and coordinate efforts• City/County Coordination meetings: weekly coordinating meetings of City of Olympia and Thurston County homeless response and affordable housing staff• Support for an Annual Summit and other engagement to provide trainings, educational opportunities for the community about housing and homelessness issues	County Various	2020 & Ongoing	Included in Base Budget
C	<i>Many of the actions that follow directly implement strategies and objectives of the Thurston County Homeless Crisis Response Plan</i>			

2020 City-led Actions to Implement Olympia's One Community Plan

Status as of June 28, 2020

STRATEGY				
1.2 - Simplify and increase use of the coordinated entry system to improve our ability to track, identify solutions and ensure successful outcomes.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	<p>Require City-contracted providers to use Coordinated Entry (CE)</p> <p>Require City-contracted providers to report shelter and other service outcomes in Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)</p>	Housing Program	2021 & Ongoing <i>Mitigation site now reporting in CE; Plum St Village not reporting in CE</i>	Included in current and future contracts.
STRATEGY				
1.3 - Expand temporary shelter or other supported site capacity to transition people out of encampments.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	<p>Expand shelter or other supported site capacity through funding, land acquisition, planning and/or project management. This could be new or expanded shelter or a second mitigation site in conjunction with regional partners; looking for creative ideas and partners.</p> <p><i>COVID response shelter at 2828 Martin Way contracted through Fall</i></p> <p><i>New shelter grant opportunity from Commerce just opened and is due July 17. The County, Lacey, Olympia & Tumwater are considering coordinating a joint application. Grant would help fund set up and operations for 3 years, for approximately 23 beds.</i></p>	Housing Program, Executive Office; various providers	2020 <i>See left</i>	City paying \$20,000 for COVID response shelter at 2828 Martin Way \$12,000 for emergency COVID outreach workers \$8,000 for Build-a-Bus temporary hygiene trailer
B	<p>Implement new management structure at Downtown Mitigation Site: include more wrap-around services and engagement; improve data collection and reporting; assign a Familiar Faces peer navigator to the site; seek housing case management funding through Medicaid Foundational Community Supports program.</p>	CPD, Catholic Community Services (CCS); various providers	2020 <i>CCS started April 1</i>	\$550,000 annual contract

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C	Continue Plum Street Village (PSV): Improve data collection and reporting; reduce contract costs. (2 nd case manager works at PSV and also supports faith community sites.)	Housing Program, Low Income Housing Institute; various providers	2020 <i>Reduced cost in 2020; working with LIHI to improve data</i>	\$480,000 annual contract + about \$65k for second case manager
D	Continue funding for and seek additional faith community partners to host temporary emergency housing, shelter or other homeless related services like safe parking	Housing Program	2020	(\$100,000 set aside includes D1 and D2)
D 1	Continue financial support for Hope Village at Westminster Presbyterian (faith community site): Provide hygiene and case worker support to residents of 8 tiny houses	Westminster Housing Program	2020 <i>Underway</i>	\$30,000
D 2	Provide financial support for New Hope Community at First Christian Church (faith community site): Provide funds for set up and hygiene services to support residents of 6 tiny shelter structures	First Christian Housing Program	2020 <i>Underway</i>	\$60,000
E	Continue financial support for Community Youth Services shelter so they can be open 24/7 providing a safe place for youth during the day	Housing Program	2020 and 2021 <i>Underway</i>	\$219,000 annual contract + \$60,000 contract for additional outside monitoring
F	Provide financial support for Interfaith Works shelter maintenance to ensure that ongoing plumbing, sewer and other health and safety matters can be addressed to keep the shelter operational	Housing Program	2020 <i>Provided funds</i>	\$80,000
G	Lobby the State Legislature for more resources to address homelessness, including support for use of state property for people experiencing homelessness <i>The 2020 Legislature and Governor's budget added \$160 million more to the current two-year operating budget to fund additional shelter beds and expand access to affordable housing. At the same time, a number of homelessness and housing policy measures passed the Legislature. These include: new tenant protections, including a requirement that landlords accept installment payments for move-in costs and allow a grace period for late rent; a bill to authorize accessory dwelling units; a measure to allow counties to impose, by a vote of the county council, a sales and use tax increase to fund affordable housing.</i>	City of Olympia	2020 <i>See left</i>	Annual cost for lobbyist is \$36,000

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STRATEGY				
1.4 - Provide interim oversight and support for existing encampments.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	Review stewardship and support for the Nickerson Encampment: engage camp residents, outreach organizations who support the camp and neighbors to determine what is working/not working and consider adjustments; clarify for the public our approach to this encampment on City-owned property; ensure all camp residents are entered into Coordinated Entry and work to support development of housing plans for all residents	Housing Program, Parks, OPD, Fire Concerned Clergy, Just Housing	2020 <i>Delayed due to COVID response</i>	\$30,000
B	Work with Thurston County and service providers to provide garbage dumpsters at the Jungle and other known encampments; monitor Jungle site to ensure burn pits that have been filled are not re-established	Housing Program, Fire, County	2020 <i>Located dumpsters</i>	County funding dumpster at Jungle. City on track to spend \$80,000 for multiple dumpster locations
C	Continue Secure Storage sited at Union Gospel Mission, which provides a safe place for people to store their belongings. Add a third storage unit to support COVID response.	Housing Program Union Gospel Mission	2020 <i>3rd unit installed</i>	\$65,000
D	Work with Greater Regional Outreach Workers League (GROWL) to expand resources for outreach to monitor and actively build relationships with people in encampments to connect them to safer shelter options and other services	Housing Program, GROWL	2020 & Ongoing <i>Attending GROWL meetings and other coordinating activity</i>	Base Budget

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STRATEGY				
1.5 - Follow a fair and orderly process for removing encampments.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	Make camp removal policies and procedures available to the public on the City's website	Housing Program	2020 <i>Included in FAQ on website</i>	Included in Base Budget
B	Assess the City's RV parking policy and procedures: expand the ability of outreach workers to engage with RV parkers; streamline enforcement policies and procedures and communicate these with the public.	Exec Office, Housing Program, OPD, Legal, Thurston County	2020 <i>Delayed due to COVID response</i>	Included in Base Budget
C	Provide Trauma Informed Care Training to all city staff involved in camp closures	Housing Program, OPD, PWD, Fire, Parks	2020 & Ongoing <i>Many staff have had the training; more training delayed due to COVID response</i>	\$5,000
STRATEGY				
1.6 - Increase access to substance abuse and mental illness treatment facilities and services locally.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	<p>Lobby State legislature for more resources to address mental health and chemical dependency services</p> <p><i>Several behavioral health bills passed the 2020 Legislature and Governor's Budget, most notably a measure to allow counties to impose, by a vote of the county council, a sales and use tax increase to fund affordable housing (often used for permanent supportive housing – housing with wrap around services.) While Olympia already has this in place (the Home Fund) the measure will help other local communities address homelessness, which is on the whole good for Olympia. Another bill aims to increase access to medications for opioid use disorder; lack of access is commonly identified as a barrier to treatment.</i></p>	City of Olympia	2020 <i>See left</i>	See 1.3-G above

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B	City staff coordinate with multiple organizations to share information and provide a continuum of care (e.g., Thurston County Crisis Services Workgroup, Community Care Center Advisory Board, Law Enforcement and Medical Centers group, Vulnerability Index workgroup)	OPD, Housing Program	2020 & <i>Ongoing</i>	Included in base budget
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STRATEGY


1.7 - Prioritize pathways to economic opportunity that help people find longer-term security.

ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	Ensure access to Medicaid Foundational Community Supports for Employment at City supported sites (i.e., chronically homeless who have Medicaid can receive job coaching, help finding and keeping a job)	Housing Program	2021 & Ongoing <i>Goal in 2021</i>	Included in base budget
B	Issue an RFP to provide a workforce development, skill building and/or financial literacy program for low to moderate income individuals (direct \$50k of the Community Development Block Grant to this project.) <i>Working with Asset Building Coalition on a program to teach local non-profits to incorporate workforce development services into programs for low to medium income households, including in self-employment, financial education, career building, and other skill building.</i>	Economic Development; Asset Building Coalition	2020 <i>See right; Contract underway; up and running in Q3</i>	\$50,000
C	Utilize Pacific Mountain Workforce Development GADGET program to hire five interns. GADGET provided employment readiness training and paid internships for youth and young adults impacted by the effects of opioid use (directly or indirectly) and homelessness.	HR, PW, Admin Services PacMt Workforce Development	2020 <i>Interns started just as the Stay-at-Home Order was issued – this year's program is done.</i>	Included in base budget (intern wages funded through WorkSource)

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STRATEGY			
1.8 – Identify and promote opportunities for organizations and individuals to contribute to priority homeless response needs or projects			
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status
A	The City is actively seeking partners to host temporary emergency housing, develop supportive and affordable housing and run programs that help individuals' reduce barriers to housing and/or find longer-term security (see 1.3A, 1.3F, 1.7B, 2.1B, 2.1C and 2.1E)	Housing Program	2020 & <i>Ongoing</i>
			See 1.3 F above

FOCUS AREA #2: Expand affordable housing options and homelessness prevention			
STRATEGIES (<i>actions that implement 2.1 and 2.2 are closely related so we've combined these sections</i>) 2.1 - Build a continuum of housing to meet diverse needs and income levels. 2.2 - Increase partnerships and diversify funding to support construction of new affordable housing.			
			
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status
A	Complete Regional Housing Inventory and Olympia Housing Action Plan: Thru a grant from the WA Dept of Commerce, the Cities of Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater will contract with Thurston Regional Planning Council to conduct public outreach, data analysis and other tasks to complete a regional housing needs assessment. The assessment will result in a projection of housing needs by various income levels, an income forecast compared to housing affordability and a menu of actions to increase the regional supply and variety of housing accordingly. Olympia will form its housing action plan from this menu of strategies.	Housing Program TRPC, Lacey, Tumwater	2020-21 <i>Underway</i>
B	Issue a Request for Proposals for Boulevard Road Site: find a development partner to build affordable housing at the City-owned 10-acre site located at 3900 Boulevard Road.	Economic Development and Housing Program	2020 <i>Delayed due to COVID response; 4 applications received, selection pending</i>
			None known – so far base budget

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C	Issue a Request for Proposals for Fertile Grounds Site: find a development partner to build a single-room occupancy project aimed at residents with low income at the City's 3-acre site located at 911 Adams St SE.	Economic Development and Housing Program	2020-21 <i>Start following Boulevard Rd RFP process</i>	None known – so far base budget
D	Continue implementation of 2828 Martin Way project: City purchased land and directed \$1.2m of the Home Fund to help build 60 new permanent supportive housing units and a new facility for the Interfaith Works shelter with close to 60 beds.	Low Income Housing Institute, Interfaith Works, Housing Program	2020-2021 <i>Project partners have secured construction funds, are going through land use approval process, and will break ground in 2021.</i>	\$1.35m land cost \$1.1m Home Fund Award leveraged \$18m total construction cost
E	Identify a 2nd Supportive Housing (Home Fund) project and partners: The City will direct Home Fund dollars to facilitate a second permanent supportive housing project this year and will coordinate with the Thurston County Pipeline to support future supportive housing construction to meet Home Fund's goal of 300 supportive housing units in five years.	Housing Program	2020 & Ongoing <i>\$1m has been directed to Family Support Center</i>	\$1m for Family Support Center
F	Update boundary of the Multi-family Tax Exemption to incent affordable housing	Housing Program	2020 <i>Under discussion by Council Land Use Committee</i>	Included in Base Budget
G	Take additional action to remove impediments/disincentives to affordable housing, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make special effort on accessory dwelling units (ADU's) and single-room occupancy (micro-units) • Adopt pre-approved plans for ADU's • Create greater flexibility in the permitting process for housing projects, within guideposts (e.g., examine lower thresholds for frontage improvements, street connection requirements, street classification standards, definitions of change of use and density, SEPA categorical exemptions, parking requirements and stormwater approaches) 	Community Planning and Public Works	2020-21 <i>Scoping underway</i>	Included in base budget

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase information, guidance on permitting process, and the available incentives for housing • Pursue additional tools to support production of housing for low to moderate incomes 			
I	Broaden scope of Home Fund Advisory Board to advise City Council on all housing related activities	Housing Program	2020 <i>Underway</i>	Included in base budget
J	Lobby the State Legislature for more affordable housing resources, including support for legislation that increases statewide housing supply	City of Olympia	2020 <i>See 1.3-G above</i>	See 1.3-G above
K	Update Comprehensive Plan Housing Element and synchronize into a new chapter. Following the housing needs assessment and housing action plan (action A), review Olympia's Comprehensive Plan housing element for potential updates. Refer also to Olympia's One Community: Healthy, Safe & Housed Plan.	Community Planning	2021-2022 <i>Scoping is part of Housing Action Plan work, underway</i>	Included in base budget
L	On an annual basis, award Home Fund dollars to help build permanent supportive housing: The City's target is to build 300 new units of supported and affordable housing within the next 5 years (2020-24).	Housing Program	<i>Ongoing</i>	TBD based on annual Home Fund revenue
M	On an annual basis, use Community Development Block Grant and Home Funds to purchase property for homeless and affordable housing projects in order to continually increase the countywide affordable housing pipeline	Housing Program	<i>Ongoing</i>	TBD
STRATEGY				
2.3 - Implement policies that help people locate housing and remain housed.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	Convene public process and recommend policy changes to make accessing and maintaining rental housing easier (e.g., landlord registration or first and deposit paid over three months)	Housing Program Land Use Committee	2020-2021 <i>Further process delayed by COVID restrictions – pick up in Fall</i>	Included in base budget

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B	Explore relocation assistance for tenants at risk of losing housing	General Gov Committee	2020 <i>On General Government workplan</i>	Included in base budget
C	Lobby the State Legislature for more resources to address homelessness and affordable housing, including asking for leadership and support for renter/tenant protections	City of Olympia	2020 <i>See 1.3-G above</i>	See 1.3-G above
STRATEGY				
2.4 - Increase education, training and resources that help people avoid or recover from homelessness.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline	Cost
A	Explore tenant/landlord conflict resolution that will reduce conflict and improve housing security through partnerships with providers including the Housing Advisory Team's Rental Housing Work Group	Housing Program	2021 and Ongoing	Included in base budget
STRATEGY				
2.5 - Develop an economic development strategy that addresses all income levels.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	Develop an Economic Development Strategy that addresses all income levels; examine data	Economic Development	2020-21 <i>Delayed due to COVID response</i>	Potential contract cost unknown
B	Update the Economic Development Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan	Economic Development & Planning	2022-23	Included in base budget

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FOCUS AREA #3: Increase public health and safety



STRATEGY

3.1 - Increase trauma-informed outreach workers.

ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	Apply for Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) grant: if received would provide \$804k in funding for 4 new peer navigators, a mental health professional and program manager for 15 months.	OPD Catholic Community Services WASPC	2020 <i>Grant was received! Program expansion underway</i>	\$804,000 grant awarded
B	Continue Familiar Faces (FF) Peer Navigator Program	OPD Catholic Community Services	<i>Ongoing</i>	CRU and FF program combined costs = \$1,026,483 + \$804k grant in 3.1-A
C	Continue Crisis Response Unit (CRU)	OPD	<i>Ongoing</i>	CRU and FF program combined costs = \$1,026,483 + new grant in 3.1A
D	Continue Downtown Ambassadors	Economic Development	<i>Ongoing- walkabouts to resume in July</i>	\$175,000
E	Continue Park Ranger Program	Parks	<i>Ongoing</i>	Portion of staff time devoted to homeless outreach = \$86,500 (1/3 time)

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F	Continually provide trauma informed care training to City staff that engage with vulnerable populations. Provide training to all Olympia police officers in 2021.	Various departments	Ongoing <i>Further training delayed due to COVID restrictions</i>	Unknown
G	Continue to look for resources and opportunities to expand programs such as Crisis Response Unit, Familiar Faces and Walking Patrol in the downtown	Olympia Police Department	Ongoing	Included in base budget
I	City staff coordinate with multiple organizations to share information and provide a continuum of care (e.g., Thurston County Crisis Services Workgroup, Community Care Center Advisory Board, Law Enforcement and Medical Centers group, Vulnerability Index workgroup)	Olympia Police Department, Housing Program	2020 & Ongoing	Included in base budget

STRATEGY

3.2 - Enforce laws that are designed to protect our community and all community members.

ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	Continue Downtown Walking Patrol ; adjust hours based on call data starting in January 2020	Olympia Police Department	Ongoing	\$1,080,648
B	Continue Neighborhood Officers ; if WASPC grant received (#3.1-A) one peer navigator would be assigned to work with the neighborhood officers	Olympia Police Department	Ongoing	\$579,632
C	Place more emphasis on enforcing low level crime while also continuing to address higher level crimes	Olympia Police Department	2020 and Ongoing	Included in base budget

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STRATEGY				
3.3 - Expand therapeutic court system to help rehabilitate low-level offenders while holding them accountable.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	Develop a Homeless Court Branch of Community Court	Court Services; Prosecutor's Office, Police Department; service providers	2020 <i>Delayed due to COVID response</i>	Unknown
B	Explore a change to City policy to give officers the authority to direct file citations for community/homeless court eligible cases	Prosecutor's Office Police Department	2020-2021 <i>Consider alongside or following expansion of homeless court</i>	Included in base budget
C	Increase consultation and collaboration between Police Department and Community Court	Police; Court Services	2020 and Ongoing	Included in base budget

STRATEGY				
3.4 - Prevent and remove new encampments before they establish.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	Monitor and prevent camps from establishing on city owned property.	Park Rangers, CPD Rapid Response, Police Dept	Ongoing	Included in base budget
B	Provide technical assistance to private property owners with encampment activity on their property.	CPD Code Enforcement OPD Neighborhood Officers	Ongoing	Included in base budget

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STRATEGY				
3.5 - Provide support to businesses and property owners to help address the impacts of adverse behaviors.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	Increase visibility of Downtown Walking Patrol in the downtown core: increase number of business check-ins	Police Walking Patrol	2020 and Ongoing	Included in base budget
B	Provide de-escalation training to businesses, best practices for limiting adverse behaviors, and who to call for help	Downtown Ambassadors	Ongoing <i>On hold due to COVID response</i>	Included in base budget
C	Provide coaching and advice to downtown business and property owners about physical changes they can make in keeping with Crime Prevention thru Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.	Downtown Ambassadors	Ongoing <i>On hold due to COVID response</i>	Included in base budget
D	Continue lighting safety program: fund lighting upgrades to increase sense of safety and deter negative behaviors within downtown. <i>The City's CDBG program has completed a nighttime lighting audit with the Olympia Downtown Alliance. The program has funded several downtown safety lighting projects intended to make downtown brighter & more welcoming for all. These projects are the 3rd phase of a multi-year effort to invest CDBG downtown to support businesses, property owners and residents to feel safer. Notable projects include the Harlequin Theater; the Rex Building (Jamie Lee & Company, Wicked Pies) and the Capital Theater Building (Painted Plate & Rumors Wine Bar). In 2020-2021, the safety program will continue as an Economic Development project directed at additional lighting and other CPTED upgrades to increase safety and sense of safety in downtown at night.</i>	Economic Development Housing Program; Olympia Downtown Alliance	2020 and Ongoing <i>See left - underway</i>	\$60,000 in Economic Development budget, plus some CDBG
E	Update Downtown Design Guidelines to include CPTED requirements for new construction or significant rehabs.	Planning	2020 <i>New guidelines were adopted in May</i>	Included in base budget
F	Work with the faith community to support feeding programs while reducing the impacts.	City of Olympia, faith partners	2021-22	Unknown

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STRATEGY				
3.6 - Establish an inclusive, common set of agreed upon standards for respecting one another downtown.				
ACTION		Lead/Partners	Timeline/ Status	Cost
A	Facilitate a stakeholder process to identify an inclusive, common set of agreed upon standards for respecting one another downtown. Scope the process and possible partners in 2020.	CPD	Unknown <i>Delayed due to COVID response</i>	Unknown
B	Find creative ways to promote the standards and feature artistic renditions throughout downtown	TBD	Unknown	Unknown
STRATEGY				
3.7 - Provide ongoing opportunities for community engagement and education related to homelessness.				
Action		Lead/Partners	Timeline/Status	Cost
A	Develop homeless/housing communication strategy for ongoing messaging to public about City's goals, actions and outcomes	Communications Dept., Housing Program, Olympia Police Department	2020 <i>Completed – work is ongoing</i>	Included in base budget
B	Participate with Thurston County in planning and implementation of an Annual Summit and other engagement opportunities for the regional community about housing and homelessness issues, including trainings and educational opportunities	Housing Program	2020 <i>On hold due to COVID restrictions</i>	Unknown