1. **Welcome and Roll Call** – Ed Prince, Renton, Chair  
   2 minutes

2. **Public Comment** – Ed Prince, Renton, Chair  
   10 minutes

3. **Approval of Minutes – January 10, 2018 Meeting**  
   Page 5  
   2 minutes

4. **Chair’s Report** – Ed Prince, Renton, Chair  
   5 minutes

5. **Executive Director’s Report** – Deanna Dawson, SCA Executive Director  
   10 minutes

6. **Joint Recommendations Committee Appointment**  
   **ACTION ITEM**  
   Page 15  
   Leanne Guier, PIC Nominating Committee Chair  
   5 minutes

7. **King County Land Conservation Initiative**  
   **DISCUSSION**  
   Page 17  
   Brian Parry, Senior Policy Analyst  
   15 minutes

8. **Local Hazardous Waste Management Program Rate Proposal**  
   **DISCUSSION**  
   Page 21  
   Ellie Wilson-Jones, Senior Policy Analyst  
   10 minutes

9. **Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan**  
   **DISCUSSION**  
   Page 33  
   Cynthia Foley, Policy Analyst  
   15 minutes

10. **Tobacco-Free Parks and Stadiums**  
    **DISCUSSION**  
    Page 41  
    Ellie Wilson-Jones, Senior Policy Analyst  
    15 minutes
11. **2018 State Legislative Session**  
   UPDATE  
   Page 47  
   Ellie Wilson-Jones, Senior Policy Analyst

12. **Future Levies and Ballot Measures in King County**  
   UPDATE  
   Page 53  
   Brian Parry, Senior Policy Analyst

13. **Potential Upcoming SCA Issues**  
   UPDATE  
   Page 57  
   Deanna Dawson, SCA Executive Director

14. **Informational Item**  
   a. **Metro Connects Development Program**

15. **Upcoming Events**  
   a. SCA Networking Dinner featuring Seattle Mayor Jenny Durkan – Wednesday, February 28, 2018 - 5:30 PM – Renton Pavilion Event Center  
   b. SCA Public Issues Committee Meeting – Wednesday, March 14, 2018 – 7:00 PM (6:00 Pre-PIC Workshop) – Renton City Hall

16. **For the Good of the Order**

17. **Adjourn**
Did You Know?

Did you know that Mercer Island hosts 475 acres of parks and open space, is home to the more than 100-year-old Roanoke Tavern, and has been home to some of the region’s most notable residents?

The City’s parkland includes Pioneer Park purchased in 1964 to preserve 113 acres of second-growth forest in a natural state as well as equestrian trails for riders from the nearby stables. Luther Burbank Park, 77 scenic acres at the northern tip of the Island, hosts the City’s Community and Event Center, and still contains the brick buildings dating back to 1929 that housed a reform school for boys, and has evidence of a 100-acre self-sufficient farming operation that fed the students.

Until the first floating bridge to Seattle was completed in 1940, private ferries made frequent daily stops along the west side of the Island to shuttle passengers across Lake Washington. Near one of the most popular landings, the Roanoke Tavern was founded in 1914 to serve ferry passengers, and is even rumored to have operated as a brothel and illegal alcohol vendor during Prohibition. Today, it enjoys the honor of being Mercer Island’s longest running business, and is so cherished by the community that a group of local investors bought the operation when the family that ran the business since 1943 wished to retire.

Many are aware that Microsoft co-founder Paul Allen lives on Mercer Island, but many other celebrities and public figures have also been residents. Actress Donna Reed, one of the stars in Frank Capra’s 1946 film classic “It’s a Wonderful Life” lived on the Island in the late 1970s. Stanley Ann Dunham, better known as the mother of President Barack Obama, graduated from Mercer Island High School in 1960, and today a scholarship for college-bound senior girls carries her name.
Sound Cities Association

Mission
To provide leadership through advocacy, education, mutual support and networking to cities in King County as they act locally and partner regionally to create livable vital communities.

Vision
To be the most influential advocate for cities, effectively collaborating to create regional solutions.

Values
SCA aspires to create an environment that fosters mutual support, respect, trust, fairness and integrity for the greater good of the association and its membership.

SCA operates in a consistent, inclusive, and transparent manner that respects the diversity of our members and encourages open discussion and risk-taking.
1. Welcome and Roll Call
PIC Chair Council President Ed Prince, Renton, called the meeting to order at 7:00 PM. 29 cities had representation (Attachment A). Guests present included Mike Huddleston, King County Council staff; Councilmember John Holman, Auburn (PIC Alternate); Councilmember Robert Back, Des Moines (PIC Alternate); Councilmember Pam Stuart, Sammamish; Lyman Howard, City Manager, Sammamish; Council President Angela Birney, Redmond (PIC Alternate); Councilmember Chris Ross, Sammamish; Councilmember Linda Johnson, Maple Valley (PIC Alternate); and Diane Carlson, King County Executive Office staff. Chair Prince welcomed members and guests, and requested that PIC Members and guests introduce themselves for the benefit of new attendees.

2. Public Comment
Chair Prince asked if any member of the public had any public comment. Seeing none, Chair Prince closed the public comment portion of the meeting.

3. Approval of the December 13, 2017 Minutes
Chair Prince noted that there was a fragmented sentence in the draft minutes that were originally distributed, and that this has since been corrected. Director Dawson noted that there was an error on the list of 2018 Regional Board and Committee appointments that has been corrected, replacing Councilmember Semra Riddle, Lake Forest Park, with Council President Vic Kave, Pacific, on the EMS Advisory Task Force.

Councilmember Hank Margeson, Redmond, moved, seconded by Councilmember Janie Edelman, Black Diamond, to approve the December 13, 2017 PIC minutes as amended. There was no discussion. The motion passed unanimously.

4. Chair’s Report
Chair Prince provided his first report as PIC Chair and described his goal of serving as a liaison between the SCA Board of Directors and members of PIC. He also asked that members provide feedback on how to improve PIC meetings moving forward. Chair Prince noted that they had met with King County Executive Dow Constantine earlier in the day to discuss the AFIS levy, which has been transmitted to the King County Council and is expected to be on the ballot countywide in April 2018.
5. Executive Director’s Report
Deanna Dawson, SCA Executive Director, provided a report. Dawson noted an SCA Orientation for newly elected officials will be held on January 31, 2018 in conjunction with PSRC. There will also be an orientation for all SCA appointees to Regional Boards and Committees on February 7, 2018 at SeaTac City Hall. Seattle Mayor Jenny Durkin will be the guest speaker at the SCA Networking Event on February 28, 2018.

6. Introduction to PIC
Chair Prince provided an overview of PIC and how it functions, noting the handout of operating procedures and acronyms for new PIC members included in the meeting packet.

7. 2018 PIC Meeting Schedule
Chair Prince presented the proposed 2018 PIC Meeting Schedule. Chair Prince highlighted potential conflicts with the scheduled March 14 and May 9 PIC meetings, as there are National League of Cities conferences.

Councilmember Hank Margeson, Redmond, moved, seconded by Councilmember Ross Loudenback, North Bend, to approve the 2018 PIC Meeting Schedule. The motion passed unanimously.

8. Regional Transportation Systems Initiative
Brian Parry, SCA Senior Policy Analyst, reported on the Regional Transportation Systems Initiative (RTSI). He said RTSI is the extension of numerous efforts over the years to target long-term funding needs of local roads. Most directly, RTSI was launched based on interest expressed at a meeting of numerous cities, transit providers, the county, and the WSDOT in Issaquah in the fall of 2016. At that meeting, representatives of numerous cities and the county expressed interest in participating in a coordinated process where funding would be identified to address several specific traffic related issues where there was a sense that the responsibility for mobility improvements and maintenance should be shared across multiple jurisdictions. Examples include addressing cut through traffic, roadways with shared ownership, and state routes that pass through multiple jurisdictions.

In 2017, a technical team composed of staff from cities, King County, SCA, and PSRC met to identify long-term needs on the local road network in King County. Their work shows that capacity and maintenance needs on the identified road network will exceed revenues by $7 to $8 billion between now and 2040.

Parry said that SCA is looking for input from members on next steps to help shape the agenda for the next scheduled meeting of RTSI with elected officials on February 2, 2018. He noted that cities have expressed growing concern about traffic congestion, but that many are also concerned raising additional taxes, competing service priorities, and whether RTSI is targeting the right area of need.

Councilmember Tola Marts, Issaquah, asked whether the RTSI was expected to include discussion of legislation that could reduce funding for Sound Transit projects. He said that the extension of light rail is the most important transportation issue in Issaquah. Parry responded
that RTSI was intended to focus on the roadway network that connects residents to major regional infrastructure like Sound Transit stations and Interstates and that Sound Transit funding was not included in the estimate of need.

Mayor Bernie Talmas, Woodinville, noted that the full city council of Woodinville had not discussed RTSI, but that informally members identified that transit would need to be a part of the effort to gain their support. He also noted that questions have been raised about whether the intent of RTSI is to generate funding from cities to address needs in unincorporated areas and how that would be received by residents.

Councilmember Toby Nixon, Kirkland, said that the city council of Kirkland recently discussed RTSI and its scope. He said they understood RTSI was initially intended to address needs on roadways in unincorporated King County and that the scope has since been broadened and become too complicated. He noted that recent legislation provided a portion of the state’s share of sales tax collections to cities to help absorb the cost of large annexations, but that counties were not provided funding to address the loss of road funding that would result from those annexations. He said an effort focused more narrowly on resolving funding needs resulting from annexations was more likely to be successful than attempting to tackle every county and city transportation funding need.

Councilmember Hank Margeson, Redmond, said that it is important to look at funding options that can provide a long-term solution. He said that RTSI should be more focused on road usage charges and not options such as indexing the gas tax because electrification and fuel efficiency will continue to reduce the revenue generated. He added that staff expressed concern that the technical team was being asked to give policy direction about funding options and that policies need to be set by elected officials.

Councilmember Lydia Assefa-Dawson, Federal Way, said that traffic generated in Pierce County has a significant impact on Federal Way and asked whether other counties have been involved in the RTSI process. Parry responded that RTSI was focused on King County, but that PSRC staff have expressed interest in duplicating the process in the other counties in the region.

SCA Executive Director Deanna Dawson said that similar feedback has been provided by Woodinville, Duvall, and other north end cities that any traffic solutions will need to involve coordination with other counties. She said that one of the goals some expressed for RTSI is to help state legislators understand transportation needs beyond state highways and that there are not enough resources for cities and counties. She said that the February 2 meeting was expected to be the beginning of a policy discussion about long-term solutions.

Margeson said that other counties have not seen the rate of annexations experienced in King County and that addressing the funding implications of annexations may encourage those counties and cities to support further transition of populations into cities as envisioned in the Growth Management Act.
Mayor Nancy Backus, Auburn, noted that jurisdictions were caught off guard by the funding match requirements of the most recent legislative funding package and the burden this placed on city budgets.

9. **2018 State Legislative Session**

Ellie Wilson-Jones, SCA Senior Policy Analyst, reported that the Washington State Legislature convened January 8, 2018 for an up to 60-day regular session. Following the conclusion of the 2017 regular session and three special sessions, the state remains without a capital budget for the ongoing biennium. In addition to the swift passage of a capital budget, a response to water resource court rulings, school funding, and proposals to create a Washington Voting Rights Act remain key issues. Governor Jay Inslee gave his State of the State address January 9, 2018 and will be advocating for the passage of a carbon tax this session.

Wilson-Jones reported that 20 SCA member cities have submitted their city legislative agendas, which have been compiled on the SCA [website](http://example.com). There were significant areas of commonality, as in 2017, with key themes summarized in the PIC Packet beginning on page 35.

Wilson-Jones reported that condominium construction liability is an issue that a few cities noted in their legislative agendas and that has increasingly been mentioned by SCA members in discussions. Wilson-Jones noted that SCA Executive Director Deanna Dawson would be speaking next on that issue to provide additional background and to seek member feedback on pursuing that issue this legislative session.

Wilson-Jones provided updates on the priorities contained in SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda, which were recommended by the PIC and adopted by the SCA Board in late 2017. As in 2017, SCA’s three priorities for 2018 are adjusting the property tax cap, investing in public health services, and addressing the housing and homelessness crisis. Since the time the PIC and SCA Board acted to adopt the agenda, stakeholders leading the advocacy on two issues have refined their legislative requests. Wilson-Jones referred to page 38 of the PIC packet, the legislative agenda one-pager that includes the previously adopted SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda policy position together with additional narrative. Wilson-Jones noted that, with regard to investment in public health services, some adjustments will need to be made to language referring to the public health funding gap in order to ensure a coordinated message to lawmakers. King County staff indicate that the funding gap is now thought to be larger than what is stated in the one-pager ($400 million statewide and $7 million for King County), but that they will be focusing on an up to $5 million ask of the Legislature when they advocate on this issue. The changes are to the narrative portion of the one-pager, which is not part of the formally adopted policy position.

Wilson-Jones noted that one formal change to the adopted policy position is recommended for the priority related to addressing the housing and homelessness crisis. For the 2017 session, SCA and others requested a $200 million investment in the Housing Trust Fund. Early indications were that advocates would carry forward that request to 2018, but lead stakeholders are now framing this as a request for at least $106 million, or numbers close to that figure depending on rounding. This request is reflective of the amount in the most recently negotiated capital budget proposal.
Wilson-Jones requested member input on whether to take emergency action to recommend to the SCA Board that the adopted SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda be amended to support an investment of “at least $106 million” in the Housing Trust Fund, rather than $200 million, in order to better coordinate SCA’s messaging with other stakeholders.

Deanna Dawson, SCA Executive Director, clarified that the normal process by which the PIC recommends policy positions to the SCA Board is to take up an issue over two meetings. Under emergency action, the PIC may take up and vote on an issue in the same meeting with 85 percent of those present. She noted that the potential adjustment to the legislative agenda is being brought forward for potential emergency action because the legislative session would otherwise be nearing a close before formal action could be completed.

Councilmember Kate Kruller, Tukwila, moved, seconded by Deputy Mayor Catherine Stanford, Lake Forest Park, to recommend that the SCA Board of Directors change the previously adopted policy position setting the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda to reframe the request for the Housing Trust Fund as “at least $106 million,” or as otherwise necessary to ensure a coordinated message. Kruller stated that SCA staff should determine the language necessary to be consistent with other stakeholders on this issue.

Discussion on the motion ensued.

Stanford, who serves on the SCA Legislative Committee, noted that her preference would be for an even larger Housing Trust Fund investment, but that it is more important to ensure a consistent message to lawmakers on this issue.

Dawson clarified that the SCA bylaws specify that an emergency be declared and noted that it would be appropriate to take up the proposed action in two parts, first with the declaration of an emergency and then on the change to the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda.

Kruller amended her initial motion, seconded by Stanford, to first declare the issue of the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda an emergency.

There was no further discussion.

The motion passed 28-0-1. The cities/towns of Auburn, Black Diamond, Bothell, Burien, Carnation, Clyde Hill, Covington, Des Moines, Enumclaw, Federal Way, Issaquah, Kent, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Maple Valley, Mercer Island, Newcastle, Normandy Park, North Bend, Pacific, Redmond, Renton, Sammamish, SeaTac, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Tukwila and Woodinville voted yes. The Town of Beaux Arts Village abstained from the vote.

An emergency having been declared, Kruller moved seconded by Stanford to recommend that the SCA Board of Directors change the previously adopted policy position setting the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda to reframe the request for the Housing Trust Fund as “at least $106 million,” or as otherwise necessary to ensure a coordinated message. Kruller again stated
that SCA staff should determine the language necessary to be consistent with other stakeholders on this issue. The motion passed unanimously.

Dawson stated that PIC feedback is also sought on the issue of condominium liability laws. Existing laws have impacted the supply of condominiums available, with developers hesitant to construct condominiums under the current statutory framework. Dawson noted that there has been discussion among SCA members recently on the issue and that several bills are anticipated to be offered this legislative session. Sen. Tana Senn is expected to sponsor a bill requiring majority approval by unit owners before litigation may be brought on behalf of a condominium owners association.

Councilmember Tola Marts, Issaquah, noted that enabling the construction of condominiums is an issue touched on in several member city legislative agendas including the City of Issaquah’s and stated that he is supportive of adding this issue to the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda. Issaquah has a moratorium related to housing, and condominium construction would address one area of the gap in the supply of housing options. People employed in professions such as law enforcement, firefighting, and teaching are often unable to afford to live in Issaquah, where a condominium has not been constructed for two decades.

Deputy Mayor Catherine Stanford, Lake Forest Park, stated that she would be supportive of adding the issue to the SCA Legislative Agenda, and noted that condominiums provide an opportunity for owners to build equity in their investment. Stanford suggested adding general language to the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda that would also encompass other opportunities to create a variety of housing options.

Mayor Nancy Backus, Auburn, stated that she supports adding language that speaks to a broad range of tools, including condominiums. Backus noted that Realtors have been working on this issue and that while condominiums may not be an affordable option for all residents, they do provide one entry-level option for home ownership that can allow people to build equity. Backus suggested broadening the language of the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda to make clear that the specific asks identified are not the exclusive list of options that SCA supports.

Councilmember Toby Nixon, Kirkland, stated that he agrees with Backus that the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda should be broadened with a general statement in support of housing solutions, allowing for greater agility during the legislative session. He stated that SCA’s priorities should be broad to empower representatives to respond quickly to newly emerging legislation.

Dawson requested further feedback on whether members would prefer inclusion of language directly referencing condominium legislation, referring to tools for homeownership, or more broadly speaking to enabling the creation of a range of affordable housing options.

Krueller stated she supports broader language referencing the creation of a broad spectrum of housing, noting there may be new options not previously considered that emerge during the legislative session.
Councilmember Hank Margeson, Redmond, noted that the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda includes the language “in the following ways” under first housing bullet and that it is too limiting. He suggested broadening this preamble language to better prepare SCA to respond to emerging issues and also adding an additional sub-bullet speaking to the creation of a range of affordable housing options.

Councilmember Benson Wong, Mercer Island, stated that he supports broadening the language. Condominiums have not been developed in Mercer Island for many years. Condominiums could address a gap in the market for those residents who wish to sell their houses to downsize and want to stay in the community.

Marts stated that he supports addition of broad language referencing a range of housing options or homeownership more specifically, with a preference for the latter.

Councilmember Anthony Wright, Enumclaw, stated he supports a language change and that there is currently a mismatch in Enumclaw between the price of housing and the median income and needs of senior residents. He noted that more options are needed to ensure that people who work in the city have affordable options for living there.

Stanford noted that the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda speaks generally to affordable housing, rather than homeownership. She suggested that language referencing a range of affordable housing options would be inclusive of homeownership and would be more in line with the intent of the existing language.

Dawson summarized the feedback received from the PIC, noting that she had heard support for recommending to the SCA Board the inclusion of broad language supporting options for creating a range of more affordable housing.

Margeson noted that the prior emergency declared by the PIC applied generally to the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda and would apply to further revisions proposed by the PIC.

Margeson moved, seconded by Backus, to recommend that the SCA Board of Directors change the previously adopted policy position setting the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda to broaden the language under the priority related to addressing the housing and affordability crisis. The motion passed unanimously.

Dawson reported on legislation under development that would impact the way emergency medical services levies are placed on the ballot. Currently, cities with a population over 50,000 must affirmatively agree to place a levy on the ballot. There has been discussion about whether state law should be amended to adjust this. Lobbyists report that firefighters are working on a bill that would reduce the threshold required to place a levy on the ballot to 60 percent of fire service providers, including non-cities. Dawson suggested cities continue to monitor this issue.
10. Future Levies and Ballot Measures in King County
Brian Parry, SCA Senior Policy Analyst, reported on upcoming levies and ballot measures in King County. He noted that many local school districts are seeking approval of levies in the February 2018 special election.

Councilmember Janie Edelman, Black Diamond, said that residents would be voting on a recall election in Black Diamond during the February 13, 2018 special election.

Councilmember Ross Loudenback, North Bend, asked if it was known when the county was planning to move forward with a tax proposal as part of the Land Conservation Initiative. He also encouraged cities to review the potential impact of the Land Conservation Initiative on their buildable land supply. Parry said that the Land Conservation Initiative Advisory Group’s final report was completed in December, but that a decision about when or whether to move forward with a tax proposal has not been made. He said the Advisory Group’s preferred option is to fund land conservation through an increase of the Conservation Futures property tax to 6.25 cents per $1,000 of assessed value from its current rate of just over four cents per $1,000 of assessed value. He noted that the Advisory Group report included some information on the impact of the proposal on buildable land supply at a very high level.

Councilmember Hank Margeson encouraged cities to contact the county directly for more information about properties prioritized for conservation under the initiative.

11. Potential Upcoming SCA Issues
Deanna Dawson, SCA Executive Director, reported that this is a recurring monthly agenda item providing a list of potential issues that SCA will track and may bring back at a later time. The Voting Rights Act was discussed at the pre-PIC workshop. Dawson mentioned that additional topics of interest for pre-PIC workshops include social media policies and practices and juvenile justice. She also noted that SCA will be hosting a training with Ann Macfarlane of Jurassic Parliament in 2018, and sought feedback on areas of focus. Members agreed that a focus on training for newly elected officials would be appreciated in 2018.

Councilmember Toby Nixon, Kirkland, said that Kirkland is discussing autonomous vehicles and suggested this as a potential pre-PIC workshop topic. Councilmember Anthony Wright, Enumclaw, suggested a topic on cities’ ability to maintain pools and other facilities. Other cities noted similar challenges, particularly with “Forward Thrust” facilities transferred from the County to cities. Some cities reported success in creating park districts to maintain facilities. Councilmember Catherine Stanford, Lake Forest Park, asked that metropolitan park districts be added to the list of potential issues for workshops in 2018.

12. Upcoming Events
Chair Prince reported that the next PIC meeting will be held on February 14, 2018 from 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM at Renton City Hall with a pre-PIC workshop at 6:00 PM.

The SCA Networking Dinner will be held on January 17, 2018 at 5:30 PM at the Renton Pavilion Event Center, featuring King County Executive Dow Constantine as the guest speaker.
There will be an orientation for all SCA committee appointments on February 7, 2018 at SeaTac City Hall.

Dawson added that the SCA orientation for newly elected officials will immediately follow the training being held by PSRC on January 31, 2018.

Chair Prince asked for volunteers for the February Did You Know. Councilmember Benson Wong, Mercer Island, volunteered.

13. For the Good of the Order
Chair Prince asked if any member wished to offer further comments.

Mayor Nancy Backus, Auburn, thanked surrounding jurisdictions for their response during a recent fire in Auburn. She also thanked the call receivers and dispatchers for all of their assistance.

Councilmember Hank Margeson, Redmond, asked for additional volunteers for the annual Count Us In event on January 26 in the early morning hours. Wilson-Jones noted that additional volunteers are still needed outside the City of Seattle (link to volunteer).

14. Adjourn
The meeting was adjourned at 9:01 PM.
## Public Issues Committee Meeting
### January 10, 2018

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Voting members are highlighted in gray. Cities represented are **bolded**.
Item 6:
Joint Recommendations Committee Appointment

**ACTION ITEM**

**Staff Contact**
Ellie Wilson-Jones, Senior Policy Analyst, ellie@soundcities.org, (206) 495-5238

**SCA PIC Nominating Committee Members**
Mayor Leanne Guier, Pacific (Chair); Mayor Amy Ockerlander, Duvall; Council President Ed Prince, Renton; Councilmember Chris Roberts, Shoreline

**Potential Action**

| To recommend Councilmember Chris Ross, Sammamish, be appointed as a member to the Joint Recommendations Committee. |

**PIC Nominating Committee Recommendation**
The PIC Nominating Committee met February 6, 2018 to consider applicants for one vacancy for a North/East member seat on the Joint Recommendations Committee. The PIC Nominating Committee voted to recommend Councilmember Chris Ross, Sammamish, be appointed.

**Joint Recommendations Committee**
The Joint Recommendations Committee (JRC) is an inter-jurisdictional body that provides funding recommendations and advice on guidelines and procedures for King County and its city partners on a wide range of housing and community development issues. The JRC was created through several interlocal cooperation agreements between participating jurisdictions. SCA appoints to four member seats, two from the North/East and two from the South, on behalf of the 29 cities that partner for both federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds.

The current appointment process is for one North/East seat with an unexpired term running through December 31, 2018. Only the following cities are eligible for appointment to this seat: Carnation, Clyde Hill, Duvall, Hunts Point, Issaquah, Kenmore, Lake Forest Park, Medina, Mercer Island, Newcastle, Sammamish, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Woodinville, and Yarrow Point.

The other three SCA-appointed JRC member seats are filled by Mayor Ken Hearing, North Bend; Councilmember Clyde Hill, SeaTac; and Councilmember De’Sean Quinn, Tukwila. In addition to the four SCA-appointed member seats on the JRC, there are four additional member seats that rotate separately through representatives from the cities of Auburn, Bellevue, Federal Way, Kent, Redmond, Renton, Shoreline, Kirkland, and Burien, which participate through different interlocal agreements.
Item 7:
King County Land Conservation Initiative

DISCUSSION ITEM

SCA Staff Contact
Brian Parry, SCA Senior Policy Analyst, brian@soundcities.org, 206-499-4159

SCA Appointee to the Land Conservation Advisory Group
Councilmember Hank Margeson, Redmond

Other SCA City Elected Officials on the Land Conservation Advisory Group
Councilmember De’Sean Quinn, Tukwila (co-chair); Mayor Ken Hearing, North Bend; Mayor Matt Larson, Snoqualmie; Councilmember James McNeal, Bothell; and Councilmember John Stokes, Bellevue

Discussion

The King County Land Conservation Initiative was launched by County Executive Constantine in March 2016 with the goal of conserving the remaining high conservation value lands throughout King County within the next 30 years. An Advisory Group was convened in September 2016 to review the Executive’s Land Conservation and Preservation Work Plan, and the Advisory Group’s findings were provided in a Phase 1 Report in January 2017. The Phase 1 report included a request for the county to undertake a second project phase, working in concert with cities and other stakeholders to further refine data assumptions and explore issues identified by the Advisory Group

The Advisory Group began meeting as part of the Phase 2 process in September 2017, and final recommendations were transmitted in a Final Report of the Land Conservation Advisory Group on December 29, 2017. The final report identifies goals and strategies to protect and maintain approximately 65,000 acres of high conservation value lands. When accounting for existing funding sources and 30-years of real estate appreciation, the additional funding needed for the Initiative is projected to be approximately $1.9 billion. The preferred additional public source of acquisition funding recommended by the Advisory Group is an increase to the Conservation Futures Tax levy from its current rate of approximately $0.04 per thousand of assessed value to the statutory maximum of $0.0625. Increasing the levy rate would require voter approval. In addition, the Final Report recommends King County evaluate options to fund an estimated $530 million in future operation and maintenance of the proposed acquisition properties through the King County Parks Levy.

Transmittal of the Final Report marks the conclusion of the Land Conservation Advisory Group’s work. A decision is anticipated from County Executive Constantine in 2018 as to when to transmit a conservation proposal, including funding package, to the County Council.
Background
In September 2016, King County Executive Dow Constantine convened a Land Conservation Advisory Group (Advisory Group). The purpose of the Advisory Group was to review the draft Land Conservation and Preservation Work Plan (Work Plan) and provide recommendations on the Work Plan and funding options to the Executive and King County Council by January 2017. The Land Conservation Advisory Group completed the first phase of its work in January 2017, providing its recommendations in the Land Use Conservation Advisory Group Phase 1 Report. The Phase 1 Report endorsed the vision of the Land Conservation Initiative and recommended areas of further refinement to the Work Plan, including additional outreach to cities, as part of a Phase 2 process. The Advisory Group began meeting as part of the Phase 2 process in September 2017, and final recommendations were transmitted in a Final Report of the Land Conservation Advisory Group (Final report) on December 29, 2017.

All Advisory Group materials can be found on the project website. Additional background information can be found in the October 12, 2016 PIC Packet, the November 9, 2016 PIC Packet, the January 11, 2017 PIC Packet, the March 8, 2017 PIC Packet, and the November 8, 2017 PIC Packet.

Updated 2017 King County Conservation Priorities
The initial Work Plan estimated conservation of a total of 66,000 acres that would be purchased steadily over 30 years. These estimates were refined in Phase 2 to: include city priority parcels; provide for additional funding to address open space equity; reflect inflationary pressures on land prices and maintenance costs; and, refine assumptions related to partial ownership of parcels.

In preparation for Phase 2, King County staff met with all 39 cities in King County to solicit feedback on the Land Conservation Initiative and solicit city conservation priorities. The city priorities identified are included in the updated acreage and cost estimate modeling. Feedback received by King County staff includes: support from cities for inclusion of Urban Green Space as an acquisition category; recognition of the need to address areas historically “underserved” with parks and open spaces; the need for funding to operate and maintain acquired lands; equitable return for city residents’ tax dollars; and the importance of public use of acquired lands. Additional detail from meetings between cities and King County staff can be found in the Land Conservation Meetings with Cities Discussion Questions and Feedback reporting compiled by King County staff.

The Final Report envisions preservation of approximately 65,000 acres across more than 6,000 parcels. The revised estimates include the acquisition targets identified by 25 cities. At the time of the Final Report, eight cities had no identified land conservation priorities and six others had information pending that will be included into future financial estimates by King County staff in 2018. In total, currently identified city priorities add 2,160 acres over 900 parcels. In addition, the Final Report includes an estimate for cost modeling purposes of an additional 500-1,000 acres of city priority lands to account for pending information.
High Conservation Value Lands
The Final Report defines six categories of high conservation value lands to be acquired as part of the Land Conservation Initiative:

- **Natural lands** for wildlife, clean air, recreation, clean water, and resilience in an uncertain future;
- **Farmland** for healthy local food and a thriving agricultural economy;
- **Forestland** for wildlife, recreation, clean water, and a sustainable timber industry;
- **River valley land** for salmon, flood safety, recreation, and a healthy Puget Sound;
- **Trail corridor** connections to complete a world-class regional trail network to increase mobility and reduce pollution; and,
- **Urban Green Space** protecting conservation lands, green spaces, trails, and forests within cities, with opportunities for passive recreation and community gardening.

In addition, the Final Report identifies a “base level investment in open space equity by dedicating at least $160 million specific to the task of eliminating disparities in access to public open spaces and trails in communities with the greatest and most acute needs.”

Funding Options
The land acquisition costs over a 30-year period to implement the Initiative are estimated by the County at $4.14 billion. After accounting for existing funding sources and 30-years of real estate appreciation, the remaining funding gap to fully fund property acquisition envisioned by the Initiative is projected to be $1.9 billion. In addition, the Initiative identifies $530 million needed for operations and maintenance and recommends raising these funds as part of future renewals of the King County Parks Levy.

The Advisory Group considered several potential public funding strategies to fill the projected acquisition funding shortfall: increase to the Conservation Futures Tax levy; a general levy lid lift; establishment of a “REET 3” excise tax on the purchase and sale of property of up to 1%; and the sale of bonds to accelerate availability of capital. In addition to public funding options, updated analysis by King County estimates between $277 and $292 million in private funding over 30 years to support the Initiative from Transfer of Development Rights purchases, mitigation credits, carbon credits, and private philanthropy.

The preferred additional source of acquisition funding recommended by the Advisory Group is an increase to the countywide Conservation Futures Tax levy from its current rate of approximately $0.04 per $1,000 of assessed value to the statutory maximum of $0.0625. The impact of this increase on the median valued household in King County is estimated at $10-$12 per year. Fully funding the initiative would require “resetting” the Conservation Futures Tax levy to $0.0625 up to two additional times over the course of acquisition period. In addition, the Advisory Group recommends a change to the King County Conservation Futures Tax levy policies to allow bonding against more than 50% of revenue to accelerate the availability of funding and the pace at which lands may be acquired.
In addition to acquisition funding, the Final Report recommends King County evaluate options to fund the estimated $530 million in future operation and maintenance needed to support the proposed acquisition properties through the King County Parks Levy. The current King County Parks Levy was approved in 2014 at a rate of $0.1877 per $1,000 of assessed value and expires in 2019. The impact of this increase on the median valued household in King County is estimated at $3-$4 per year.

While the Final Report reflects the consensus recommendations of the Advisory Group, the recommendations were not unanimous. Some members of the Advisory Group expressed concerns about issues including: the scale of the Initiative and its potential impact on buildable lands and housing affordability in the region; risks associated with bonding against a significant portion of future Conservation Futures Tax levy funding; ongoing need for coordination with cities; and, the competition with other priorities for limited taxpayer resources.

**Next Steps**
Transmittal of the Final Report marks the conclusion of the Land Conservation Advisory Group’s work. A decision is anticipated from King County Executive Constantine in 2018 as to when to transmit a conservation proposal, including funding package, to the County Council. Questions or feedback can be provided to SCA Senior Policy Analyst Brian Parry at brian@soundcities.org or 206-499-4159.
Item 8:  
Local Hazardous Waste Management Program Rate Proposal

**DISCUSSION**

SCA Staff Contact  
Ellie Wilson-Jones, Senior Policy Analyst,  ellie@soundcities.org, (206) 495-5238

SCA Local Hazardous Waste Management Program (LHWMP) Management Coordination Committee Member  
Councilmember Hank Myers, Redmond

SCA Board of Health Members  
Council President Angela Birney, Redmond (Caucus Chair); Deputy Mayor Susan Honda, Federal Way (Vice Caucus Chair); Mayor David Baker, Kenmore (Alternate); Deputy Mayor Erin Sitterley, SeaTac (Alternate)

**Discussion**

The Local Hazardous Waste Management Program is a multi-jurisdictional program serving all cities in King County. The program provides services to residents and businesses including disposal services and more upstream interventions intended to reduce exposure to harmful hazardous materials and reduce the amount of such material being used. Funding to support the program comes from rates charged for wastewater and solid waste services. A Management Coordination Committee that oversees the program has made a recommendation to increase those rates effective January 1, 2019. The Board of Health, which holds authority to set the rates, is anticipated to consider and act on new rates in the coming months.

**Background**

The Local Hazardous Waste Management Program (LHWMP) in King County is a multi-jurisdictional program established in 1990 with a mission to protect and enhance public health and environmental quality in King County by reducing the threat posed by the production, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials. LHWMP was created to fulfill a state law requiring local governments to, either individually or jointly, develop and implement a plan to address hazardous waste. The LHWMP was enabled under the Board of Health code, and it serves all King County residents. The LHWMP is guided by a Management Coordination Committee, consisting of one SCA appointee, Redmond Councilmember Hank Myers; and representatives from each of the agencies that partner to deliver LHWMP services: Public Health – Seattle & King County, Seattle Public Utilities, King County Solid Waste Division, and King County Water & Land Resources Division. An overview of the LHWMP is provided as Attachment A.

The program, which is funded by fees on solid waste accounts and on sewer services, collects and disposes of household hazardous waste such as batteries, antifreeze, pesticides, solvents, and cleaners. Specified products can be disposed of at special events funded through grants to
cities, at a Wastemobile, or at one of four fixed location disposal sites. Additionally, the program works with businesses that generate small quantities of hazardous waste to collect and dispose of those materials and provides trainings and workshops on how to store, reduce, and eliminate the use of hazardous products. Under the Board of Health code, the LHWMP also works to implement a Secure Medicine Return program for the disposal of unwanted medicines. A fuller summary of LHWMP services is provided as Attachment B.

**LHWMP Fee Proposal**

Fees on solid waste and wastewater services that fund the program were, for the most part, last adjusted in 2012 (solid waste fees were restructured in 2015 resulting in a decrease for single family ratepayers). The Management Coordination Committee (MCC) is now recommending that rates be increased effective January 1, 2019. That recommendation will be reviewed by the Board of Health, likely with an initial briefing in March and formal action later this spring. The Board of Health holds the ultimate authority to set the program rates.

The MCC has unanimously proposed to the Board of Health a phased rate increase for an overall rate period of six years as follows in Table 1.

**Table 1. Proposed Local Hazardous Waste Rates for 2019-2024**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Percent increase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wastewater fee (per million gallons)</td>
<td>$45.79</td>
<td>$49.73</td>
<td>$54.00</td>
<td>$58.65</td>
<td>$63.69</td>
<td>$66.88</td>
<td>$68.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer station fees - for self-haulers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger licensed vehicles (per trip)</td>
<td>$1.81</td>
<td>$1.97</td>
<td>$2.13</td>
<td>$2.32</td>
<td>$2.52</td>
<td>$2.64</td>
<td>$2.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial vehicles (per ton)</td>
<td>$4.73</td>
<td>$5.14</td>
<td>$5.58</td>
<td>$6.06</td>
<td>$6.58</td>
<td>$6.91</td>
<td>$7.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solid waste fees - on collection accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Single family residential (per month)</td>
<td>$0.84</td>
<td>$0.91</td>
<td>$0.99</td>
<td>$1.08</td>
<td>$1.17</td>
<td>$1.23</td>
<td>$1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial (per month)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tier 1 – can/cart</td>
<td>$1.46</td>
<td>$1.59</td>
<td>$1.72</td>
<td>$1.87</td>
<td>$2.03</td>
<td>$2.13</td>
<td>$2.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tier 2 – dumpster</td>
<td>$12.01</td>
<td>$13.04</td>
<td>$14.16</td>
<td>$15.38</td>
<td>$16.71</td>
<td>$17.54</td>
<td>$18.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier 3 – roll-off (&gt; 10 cu. yds.)</td>
<td>$46.15</td>
<td>$50.12</td>
<td>$54.43</td>
<td>$59.11</td>
<td>$64.19</td>
<td>$67.40</td>
<td>$69.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: LHWMP**

The phased increase would vary by year, beginning with 8.6 percent increases for most of the rate period and then dropping to 5 percent and 3 percent as the rate period draws to a close. The MCC is also recommending to the Board of Health that a mid-point review be conducted to determine whether the full rate increase will be necessary or whether sufficient reserves exist such that some of the later year increases may be reduced or eliminated.

LHWMP staff indicate that a rate adjustment is needed to maintain existing services as demand and costs for collection and disposal increase. The current rates were set with a flat increase in 2012 and have not increased with inflation. An additional cost driver in the next rate period will be the relocation of fixed-site South King County collection services to a facility to be co-located.
at the new South King County Recycling and Transfer Station in Algona expected to open in 2022.

Without a rate adjustment, the year-end fund balance will dip below required reserve levels in 2020. The rate increase, however, is being proposed for 2019 to reduce the scale of the increase and align with King County and Seattle biennial budget schedules (King County and Seattle agencies provide LHWMP staff that deliver program services).

While the overall six-year change will amount to a significant percentage increase in the rate, the impact to average single family and multi-family ratepayers will be gradual amounting to pennies per month from one year to the next, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Comparison of Current vs. Proposed Rates: Average Impacts to Ratepayers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single family ratepayer (average/mo.) ¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Solid Waste</td>
<td>$1.08 (2012-14)</td>
<td>$0.91</td>
<td>$0.99</td>
<td>$1.08</td>
<td>$1.17</td>
<td>$1.23</td>
<td>$1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wastewater</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
<td>$0.04</td>
<td>$0.04</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$0.87</td>
<td>$0.94</td>
<td>$1.03</td>
<td>$1.12</td>
<td>$1.22</td>
<td>$1.28</td>
<td>$1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-family ratepayer (average/mo.) ³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Waste</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
<td>$0.65</td>
<td>$0.71</td>
<td>$0.77</td>
<td>$0.84</td>
<td>$0.88</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wastewater</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$0.62</td>
<td>$0.68</td>
<td>$0.74</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
<td>$0.87</td>
<td>$0.91</td>
<td>$0.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average business ratepayer (average/mo.) ⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Waste</td>
<td>$12.01</td>
<td>$13.04</td>
<td>$14.16</td>
<td>$15.38</td>
<td>$16.71</td>
<td>$17.54</td>
<td>$18.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wastewater</td>
<td>$0.13</td>
<td>$0.17</td>
<td>$0.17</td>
<td>$0.17</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$12.14</td>
<td>$13.21</td>
<td>$14.33</td>
<td>$15.55</td>
<td>$16.93</td>
<td>$17.76</td>
<td>$18.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: LHWMP

There are eight billing entities for LHWMP wastewater fees (including the cities of Duvall, Enumclaw, North Bend, and Snoqualmie) and 11 billing entities for solid waste fees (including the cities of Auburn, Enumclaw, Kirkland, Pacific, Renton, and Skykomish) that would need to update their systems to charge the new rates. It is anticipated that the Board of Health will act to set the LHWMP rates in the second quarter of 2018 with an effective date in 2019 to ensure billing entities have lead time to implement the changes. Attachment C provides a summary of

¹ Single family ratepayers pay a fixed LHW surcharge with their solid waste service. The LHW charge for wastewater is estimated using a “residential customer equivalent” or RCE.
² 2012-2014 Single family solid waste rate was reduced by $0.24/mo. when commercial rates were restructured in 2015.
³ Multi-family ratepayers assume a solid waste surcharge, pro-rated for a 20 unit complex with dumpster service. The LHW charge for wastewater uses an estimate of 64 percent of a single family rate (or RCE), which is consistent with the formula used by King County Wastewater Treatment Division to assess capacity charges.
⁴ Business ratepayers assume a solid waste surcharge for dumpster service. The LHW charge for wastewater uses an estimate of 4.3 RCEs.
the rate proposal advanced to the Board of Health by the Management Coordination Committee together with additional background.

Next Steps
During the February 14 PIC meeting, members will be asked to share any input they have for SCA Board of Health members on the rate proposal. The Board of Health’s first briefing on the rate proposal will take place in March with, as noted above, action likely to follow later in the spring.

LHWMP staff will also be conducting outreach to cities over the coming weeks to answer questions about the proposed rate increase.

Attachments
A. Local Hazardous Waste Management Program (LHWMP) Overview
B. Summary of LHWMP Services
C. LHWMP Rate Proposal Fact Sheet
A multi-agency program established to help protect public health and the environment throughout King County by reducing exposure risks to hazardous materials and wastes.
Services available to King County residents and businesses are focused on the prevention, collection and policy initiatives that reduce exposure risks to hazardous materials.

**POLICY**
Creating systems change in the production, use and disposal of hazardous materials to help ensure chemicals and products that are safe for people and for our environment.

**PREVENTION**
Reduced exposures to toxic materials, at home and at work, through awareness of using less toxic products and proper management and disposal of hazardous materials.

**COLLECTION**
Safe and convenient disposal of hazardous materials through ongoing disposal services, mobile collection vents and in-home collection services for residents age 65+ and for residents with a disability.

**About the Local Hazardous Waste Management Program**

The Local Hazardous Waste Management Program in King County (LHWMP) is a regional partnership established to protect public health and the environment by reducing exposure risks to hazardous materials.

LHWMP is implemented through a multi-jurisdictional Management Coordination Committee (MCC) and operates through the consensus of its five members, who are drawn from each of the program partners. Enabled through the King County Board of Health (BOH Code 11.04.), the MCC sets strategic direction, implements policies and oversees program operations, budgets and workplans.

The MCC is staffed by the Program Director, Lynda Ransley, who works with the MCC to fulfill its obligation to provide program services to the ratepayers and the public at large.
The program is deeply committed to ensuring our services are delivered equitably to all King County residents, including those who are not reached through traditional communication and service delivery methods. We continuously work to engage and increase community partnerships that will increase the reach, impact and equity of our services and are committed to having a workforce that reflects the diversity of the County.

As we build a plan for moving forward in 2020, LHWMP is examining ways to continue to improve racial and cultural equity in how the program operates and delivers its services. Community members will have an opportunity to comment on this and to provide feedback on LHWMP services during the 2020 Local Hazardous Waste Plan Update process.

**REACH**
The program serves 2.1 million residents and over 60,000 businesses

Outreach to 357,676 families over the last five years on safe handling, storage and disposal of hazardous materials.

Outreach materials provided in 22 languages.

**IMPACT**
Businesses receiving technical assistance properly managed and disposed of over 970 tons of hazardous materials over the past five years.

Collection and disposal services disposed of over 7,900 tons of hazardous materials from residents and businesses generating small quantities of waste.

**EQUITY**
Through evidence based service delivery that is relevant, effective, equitable and community centered.

LHWMP is committed to ensuring equity and social justice is embedded in programs services and operations.
Residents can reduce their exposure risk to toxic materials at home by properly disposing of hazardous materials using LHWMP's household hazardous waste collection services. To ensure all residents have access to using our collection services, residents age 65 or a person with a disability, can safely dispose of hazardous materials by calling our Home Collection Staff or in-home service.

**HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES**

Residents and small businesses can dispose of unwanted hazardous products at four fixed facilities, traveling wastemobile locations and city and tribal events throughout the year.

**Fixed Facility Locations:**
- Auburn, Factoria, North Seale, South Seale

**LHWMP PROGRAM PARTNERSHIP**

*Local Governments Working Together for Health and the Environment*

King County Solid Waste Division, King County Water and Land Resources Division, Public Health – Seattle & King County, Seattle Public Utilities, the Sound Cities Association, and the following cities, towns and tribes: Algona, Auburn, Beaux Arts Village, Bellevue, Black Diamond, Bothell, Burien, Carnation, Cl de Hill, Covington, Des Moines, Duvall, Enumclaw, Federal Way, Hunts Point, Issaquah, Kenmore, Kent, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Maple Valley, Medina, Mercer Island, Muckleshoot Tribe, Newcastle, Normandy Park, North Bend, Pacific, edmond, Renton, Sammamish, SeaTac, Shoreline, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Snoqualmie Tribe, Tukwila, Woodinville, Yarrow Point.
Prevention Programs reduce harmful exposures to hazardous materials. Managing hazardous materials properly, choosing less toxic materials and adopting green technologies reduce the amount of hazardous materials being used protecting public health and the environment.

**BUSINESS SERVICES**

**Technical Assistance**

On-site evaluations help businesses meet regulatory requirements and manage hazardous materials properly. Businesses receive information on using less toxic chemicals and changes in equipment or practices that can reduce the use and environmental impacts of more toxic products and materials.

**Cost Share for Small Business Improvements**

The Financial Incentives program offers small businesses matching funds, up to 599, for business improvements that protect the environment and public health. For every program dollar spent businesses often invest three or more dollars.

**EnviroStars Green Business Recognition Program**

The EnviroStars recognition program offers recognition to businesses that take actions to protect the environment and employee health and safety. EnviroStars cered businesses use less toxic chemicals and follow business practices that reduce environmental impacts. Businesses and residents can access services provided by a green business through regional advertisements and online directories.

**RESIDENTIAL SERVICES**

**Reducing Exposure Risks in the Home**

Residential education outreach each increases awareness of the hazardous materials often found in the home or garage. Residents receive information on how to reduce risks by knowing what chemicals are in the products they use by reading the label, using less toxic products and proper storage and disposal. Outreach on the special risks to children from toxic products is also provided.

**Customer Call Center**

Residents can ask questions about hazardous materials, how to dispose of what is no longer needed and information on less toxic alternatives by calling the Household Hazards Line. The Garden Hotline answers questions and provides practical advice on using less toxic lawn and garden chemicals and techniques.

**Community Partnerships**

Community-based experts provide outreach, training and assistance resources within the communities we serve.
Disposal services at collection facilities, a traveling Wastemobile and city and tribal collection events provide convenient, safe disposal of unwanted hazardous materials for all residents and for businesses that generate small quantities of hazardous waste.

**DISPOSAL SERVICES**

Ongoing disposal services in Auburn, Factoria, North Seale, and South Seale

Mobile collection events in many communities throughout the year

Events funded through grants to King County cities and tribes

**PRODUCT REUSE**

Collecion facilities set aside the less toxic household products they receive making them available to charity organizations for reuse.

**HOME COLLECTION**

In-home collection services are available for residents age 65 and for residents with a disability.

**SYSTEMS CHANGE THROUGH POLICY**

Creating systems changes in the producion, use and disposal of hazardous materials to help ensure chemicals and products that are safe for people and for our environment.

Working with partners to solve problems through collaboration with state and local agencies, non-governmental organizations, communities and industry to change policies and systems and build local knowledge about key issues.

**POLICY EXAMPLES**

- Secure Medicine Return
- Mercury-Containing Lights
- E-Waste Recycling
- Mercury Thermostats
- Dental Mercury Waste Disposal
- WA Occupational Lead Standards

**LHWMP PROGRAM PARTNERSHIP**

Local Governments Working Together for Health and the Environment

King County Solid Waste Division, King County Water and Land Resources Division, Public Health – Seale & King County, Seale Public Utilities, the Sound Cities Association and the following cities, towns and tribes: Algona, Auburn, Beaux Arts Village, Bellevue, Black Diamond, Bothell, Burien, Carnation, Clyde Hill, Covington, Des Moines, Duvall, Enumclaw, Federal Way, Hunts Point, Issaquah, Kenmore, Kent, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Maple Valley, Medina, Mercer Island, Muckleshoot Tribe, Newcastle, Normandy Park, North Bend, Pacific, Redmond, Renton, Sammamish, SeaTac, Shoreline, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Snoqualmie Tribe, Tukwila, Woodinville, arrow Point.

February 14, 2018
PROPOSED RATE INCREASE

The Local Hazardous Waste Management Program (LHWMP) is a regional partnership established to protect public health and the environment throughout King County by reducing the risks of production, use, storage and disposal of hazardous materials. The program is requesting a rate increase to continue meeting the needs of the residents and businesses we serve, including increased demand for program services.

PROGRAM SERVICES

LHWMP provides programs and services to reduce exposure to hazardous materials, at home and at work. Residents and businesses receive information on identifying hazards for the products they use and how to safely store and dispose of hazardous materials. Information on safer, less toxic products is also provided.

Our services are in high demand by the businesses and residents we serve. Over the past five years our program has worked with businesses to properly manage and dispose of over 970 tons of hazardous materials. Our collection and disposal services disposed of over 7,900 tons of hazardous materials from residents and from businesses generating small quantities of hazardous waste.

INCREASED DEMAND

Proposed rate increase will provide funding for a moderate risk waste facility in south King County that will increase capacity. The program will continue providing services at the current service level to residents and businesses and respond to the ongoing increased demand across all program services.
LOCAL HAZARDOUS WASTE FEE SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASTEWATER FEE</td>
<td>45.79</td>
<td>45.79</td>
<td>49.73</td>
<td>54.00</td>
<td>58.65</td>
<td>63.69</td>
<td>66.88</td>
<td>68.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRANSFER STATION / LANDFILL FEE</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>2.52</td>
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<td>Private Vehicle (per trip)</td>
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<td>4.73</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>5.58</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>6.58</td>
<td>6.91</td>
<td>7.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMMERCIAL CAR (per ton)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLID WASTE FEE</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.23</td>
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<td>Single-Family Residential (curbside/mo)</td>
<td>1.46</td>
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<td>1.59</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCIAL CART (&lt;0.48 cu. yds./mo)</td>
<td>12.01</td>
<td>12.01</td>
<td>13.04</td>
<td>14.16</td>
<td>15.38</td>
<td>16.71</td>
<td>17.54</td>
<td>18.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCIAL DUMPSTER (&gt;0.48 to &lt;10 cu. yds./mo)</td>
<td>46.15</td>
<td>46.15</td>
<td>50.12</td>
<td>54.43</td>
<td>59.11</td>
<td>64.19</td>
<td>67.40</td>
<td>69.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCIAL ROLL-O (&gt;10 cu. yds/mo)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent Annual Increase</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>8.60%</td>
<td>8.60%</td>
<td>8.60%</td>
<td>8.60%</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>3.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LHWMP PROGRAM PARTNERSHIP

Local Governments Working Together for Health and the Environment

King County Solid Waste Division, King County Water and Land Resources Division, Public Health – Seale & King County, Seale Public Utilities, the Sound Cities Association and the following cities, towns and tribes: Algona, Auburn, Beaux Arts Village, Bellevue, Black Diamond, Bothell, Burien, Carnaon, Clyde Hill, Covington, Des Moines, Duvall, Enumclaw, Federal Way, Hunts Point, Issaquah, Kenmore, Kent, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park, Maple Valley, Medina, Mercer Island, Muckleshoot Tribe, Newcastle, Normandy Park, North Bend, Pacif, Redmond, Renton, Sammamish, SeaTac, Shoreline, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Snoqualmie Tribe, Tukwila, Woodinville, Yarrow Point.
Item 09:
Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

**DISCUSSION**

**SCA Staff Contact**
Cynthia Foley, Policy Analyst, cynthia@soundcities.org, (206) 495-3020

**SCA Solid Waste Advisory Committee Members**
Councilmember Penny Sweet, Kirkland; Councilmember Phillippa Kassover, Lake Forest Park

**Discussion**

On January 8, the Draft King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Draft Plan) was released for a 60-day public comment period ending March 8, 2018. Following the public comment period, the draft plan will be revised to incorporate public comments by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and the Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee (MSWMAC). By mid-2018, the King County Solid Waste Division will submit the County Executive’s proposed plan to the King County Council with referral to the Regional Policy Committee for adoption. Following adoption by the county, likely in late 2018, the Solid Waste Division will submit the county-approved plan to the 37 cities that participate in the solid waste system for approval. The county-approved plan must be approved by cities representing at least three-quarters of the incorporated population of jurisdictions in the King County solid waste system that take formal action to approve or disapprove the plan. Finally, in mid-2019 it is anticipated the plan will be submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology for final approval.

The Draft Plan outlines policies and recommended actions to manage King County’s solid waste system. There are two issues presented in the Draft Plan that are likely to interest cities. The plan presents options to increase capacity for waste disposal after current capacity at Cedar Hills Regional Landfill is depleted. These include expanding the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill, waste export to regional landfills outside the King County, and the construction of a waste to energy plant. The plan also explains options for increasing waste transfer capacity in the Northeast Service Area. It is likely that action will be taken at the County level to begin implementation of options for disposal and waste transfer in the Northeast prior to final adoption of the Draft Plan.

**Background**

The Draft King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Draft Plan) proposes strategies for managing King County’s solid waste over the next 6 years, with consideration of the next 20 years. The plan establishes policies for setting rates, increasing recycling and waste diversion, managing system performance, and planning for future needs.
It is projected that existing capacity at Cedar Hills Regional Landfill will be depleted by 2028. The plan presents three options to increase capacity in the system by the end of this period. Options include expanding the Cedar Hills Landfill, waste export to regional landfills outside King County, or the construction of a waste to energy plant.

The draft plan was prepared by the Solid Waste Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks in accordance with the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70.95. The Draft Plan was reviewed by MSWMAC and SWAC. The draft plan revises the 2013 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, and builds upon the 2007 Transfer and Waste Management Plan.

There are 37 cities (all King County Cities except Seattle and Milton) that participate in the King County solid waste system. Thirty-four cities are party to the Amended and Restated Solid Waste Interlocal Agreement, which extended cities participation in the Kind County solid waste system beyond 2028 to 2040. Hunts Point, Medina, and Yarrow Point have all indicated that they plan to sign this interlocal agreement and stay in the system until 2040.

**Solid Waste System Management Policies and Actions**

The draft comprehensive plan provides policies and recommended actions for system management. The policies are intended to be static throughout the life of the plan, but recommended actions may change based on evolving conditions.

Policies in the plan guide the Solid Waste Division to work with cities and advisory committees on waste management and planning, maintain a reserve fund to promote rate stability, and promote waste prevention and recycling. Proposed policies are listed on the first page of each chapter.

[Attachment A](#) highlights selected policies and actions that may shape the future system.

Policies in Chapter 5 direct King County to work with cities to mitigate the impacts of transfer facilities. Processes to work with cities in impact mitigation are stated in the Amended and Restated Solid Waste Interlocal Agreement. Action 1-t in Chapter 5 directs the County to “implement the transfer system renovation plan set forth in the Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Management Plan...including planning for providing adequate capacity in the Northeast service area...” This recommended action indicates a need for increased transfer capacity in Northeast King County, but does not state how this capacity would be created.

Policies in Chapter 6 state the intent to maximize the capacity of Cedar Hills Regional Landfill, and plan for disposal after the landfill closes. The policy notes that plan for the management of the Cedar Hills Landfill could change based on new disposal technologies and stakeholder interests. Recommended actions in Chapter 6 describe options to meet future disposal needs once existing permitted capacity at Cedar Hills is depleted, which is projected to occur by 2028.

**Transfer Options in the Northeast Service Area**

The draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan present three options to add transfer capacity in the Northeast. These include continuing operations at the Houghton Transfer
Station, building a new transfer station in the service area, and constructing several smaller transfer sites.

On November 6, 2017, the City of Bellevue signed an extended interlocal committing to stay in the King County solid waste system through 2040. It was determined by the King County Council that additional transfer capacity would be needed in the Northeast Service Area. Ordinance 18577 funded a process to review capacity needs in the Northeast. The Solid Waste Division will partner with cities in the Northeast Service area to evaluate options. This process will begin this year and continue in 2019.

Options for Disposal Beyond 2028
The Solid Waste Division used information on waste disposal options from the Conversion Technology Report and the Waste-to-Energy Study, and an updated Cedar Hills Site Development Alternatives Final Report to identify three options to meet the county’s disposal needs after currently permitted capacity at Cedar Hills is depleted. Options include further development of Cedar Hills Landfill, waste export, or the construction of a waste to energy (mass burn) facility. Information about each option is below. One of these options will be selected for implementation in late 2018 or early 2019. Each option would require environmental review and funding processes to implement.

Further Develop Cedar Hills Landfill
Under this option, the landfill would be modified to increase the height of the landfill from approximately eight hundred feet to eight hundred and thirty feet. This would extend the life of the landfill until 2040, at which point capacity at the landfill would be exhausted. This option is estimated to require $240 million dollars in new capital investment. This option would allow the Solid Waste Division to keep the system operational, while studying other options for disposal, including new disposal technologies and increased waste diversion.

Waste Export
Under this option, the County would export waste after landfill capacity is depleted in 2028. Waste would then be exported to an out-of-county landfill by rail. This option requires the least capital investment, but relies on higher operating costs. There is some risk that the cost to export waste might increase beyond what is currently projected. The Waste Export and Waste to Energy options would rely on rail transport of waste to an out-of-county landfill. Adequate rail capacity is needed for either option. According to the Washington State Freight Rail Plan, it is unclear if the freight rail system will have adequate rail capacity for King County’s waste by 2028.

Waste to Energy Facility
To implement this option, a mass burn facility would be constructed. The facility would process 4,000 tons-per-day and be built on a 40-acre site. To handle forecast tons, additional capacity would be required beyond 2048. Some operating costs would be offset by the sale of electricity. This option is projected by the Solid Waste Division to require over a billion dollars in capital investment. This option is projected to have the highest level of estimated greenhouse gas emissions. The recycling rate is projected to increase by two percent if this option is selected, due to the ability to reclaim metals in this process.
Summary Table: Disposal Option Data Projection Comparison (Page 6-17 in Draft Plan)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Cedar Hills Expansion</th>
<th>Waste Export</th>
<th>Waste-To-Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Period</td>
<td>2028-2040</td>
<td>2028-2048</td>
<td>2028-2048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Capital Cost</td>
<td>$241 Million</td>
<td>$4.6 Million</td>
<td>$1.1 Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Operating Cost</td>
<td>$20 Million</td>
<td>$43 Million</td>
<td>$41 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Revenue</td>
<td>$1-$3 Million</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$27-$41 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse Gas Emissions (WARM Model(^1))</td>
<td>-114,000 Metric Tons CO(_2)/Year</td>
<td>-66,000 Metric Tons CO(_2)/Year</td>
<td>12,000-125,000 Metric Tons CO(_2)/Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MRR Model(^2))</td>
<td>99,000 Metric Tons CO(_2)/Year</td>
<td>99,000 Metric Tons CO(_2)/Year</td>
<td>1.2 Million Metric Tons CO(_2)/Year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)This was estimated using the EPA’s WARM methodology. This method uses a life-cycle method and evaluates materials from raw goods to end-of-life management. Negative emissions are a result of lifecycle efficiencies such as carbon offsets from capturing and repurposing landfill derived methane gas and the use of hydropower in Washington State.

\(^2\)The EPA’s MRR Model estimates emissions from a specific site in a given year.

Next Steps

Selecting a Disposal Option and Planning for Additional Capacity in the Northeast

During April and May of 2018, SWAC and MSWMAC will also review recommended rates from the Solid Waste Division. The proposed rates are likely to incorporate future disposal and transfer options.

The King County Executive will provide a recommendation on additional capacity for transfer in the Northeast Service Area and the selection of a disposal option in July of 2018. These recommendations may be included in the King County budget process for 2018. The King County Council will act to approve or reject the Executive’s recommendation in late 2018 or early 2019.

Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Approval Process

The Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee (MSWMAC) have been providing oversight in the development of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. Both bodies will review proposed edits after the public comment period. The plan is concurrently being reviewed by the Washington State Department of Ecology and the King County Executive.

After comments are incorporated into the plan, several parties must review, and eventually approve the plan. The plan will undergo review and approval by the Regional Policy Committee and the King County Council. Cities representing three-quarters of the total population of cities that act on the plan, must approve it before it can be submitted to the Department of Ecology.
for final approval. Final approval is expected in mid-2019. A timeline for approval is shown in Attachment A.

The public comments period will continue until March 8, 2018. Comments can be submitted to SWD.CompPlan@kingcounty.gov, or via survey on the Solid Waste Division website. The Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee and Solid Waste Advisory Committee will then weigh in on received public comments. The Solid Waste Division has offered to present the Draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan to interested cities. Contact Dorian Waller at Dorian.Waller@KingCounty.gov to schedule a presentation.

Final approval is expected in mid-2019 and a timeline for the process can be found in Attachment A.

Attachments

A. Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan: Policy Highlights & Approval Timeline
Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan: Policy Highlights

Policies are intended to remain consistent throughout the life of the Plan. However, Recommended Actions are subject to change.

### Chapter 5: Solid Waste Transfer and Processing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy T-2</th>
<th>Provide solid waste transfer services in the urban and rural areas of the county that may be tailored to local and facility conditions and interlocal agreements with King County cities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy T-3</td>
<td>Work with cities and communities to develop mitigation measures for impacts related to the construction, operation, and maintenance of transfer facilities, as allowed by applicable local, state, and federal laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended Action 1-t</td>
<td>Continue to implement the transfer system renovation plan set forth in the Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Management Plan and approved by the Metropolitan King County Council in 2007, including planning for providing adequate capacity in the Northeast service area, except as noted in recommendation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended Action 2-t</td>
<td>Although approved for closure under the Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Management Plan, reserve the option to retain the Renton station until the new urban transfer facilities have been sited and the impact of closure has been fully evaluated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended Action 3-t</td>
<td>Evaluate adding a second scale and an additional collection container at the Cedar Falls Drop Box to improve capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended Action 4-t</td>
<td>After the new recycling and transfer stations (including the new South station) are sited, if service level assessments indicate the need for additional capacity in the rural areas, consider siting drop box facilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chapter 6: Landfill Management and Solid Waste Disposal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy D-2</th>
<th>Maximize the capacity and lifespan of the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill, subject to engineering and environmental constraints, relative costs to operate, changes in technology, and stakeholder interests.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy D-4</td>
<td>Plan for future disposal when Cedar Hills Regional Landfill closes to ensure no gap in service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended Action 1-d</td>
<td>County, cities, advisory committees Evaluate long-term disposal options using the screening criteria developed by the County and advisory committees, including: environmental, social, economic, land availability, operating history, and contract/operational requirements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Recommended Action 2-d | County, cities, advisory committees Select and implement a long-term disposal method from the following options:  
  - Develop new cells at Cedar Hills landfill  
  - Waste export to an out-of-county landfill  
  - Site, build, and operate a waste-to-energy facility |
| Recommended Action 3-d | County Continue to track and evaluate other disposal and conversion technologies for their potential to handle all or a portion of the county’s future waste. |
## Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan: Approval Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 8, 2018</td>
<td>Deadline for submitting comments on the draft Plan and draft EIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April-May 2018</td>
<td>The draft Plan and draft EIS will be revised - to incorporate public comments, comments from Ecology and other agencies, and the King County Executive’s recommendations. The Executive is expected to make a recommendation on disposal options as well as developing transfer capacity in the Northeast Service Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid 2018</td>
<td>The Solid Waste Division will submit the King County Executive's Proposed Plan with Final EIS to the King County Council (including the Regional Policy Committee) for adoption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late 2018</td>
<td>The Solid Waste Division will submit the County-approved Plan with Final EIS to the cities for adoption. The cities have a 120-day adoption period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid 2019</td>
<td>The Solid Waste Division will submit the County/City-approved Plan with Final EIS to Ecology for final approval. Ecology has a 45-day approval period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Item 10: Tobacco-Free Parks and Stadiums

DISCUSSION

SCA Staff Contact
Ellie Wilson-Jones, Senior Policy Analyst, ellie@soundcities.org, (206) 495-5238

SCA Board of Health Members
Council President Angela Birney, Redmond (Caucus Chair); Deputy Mayor Susan Honda, Federal Way (Vice Caucus Chair); Mayor David Baker, Kenmore (Alternate); Deputy Mayor Erin Sitterley, SeaTac (Alternate)

Discussion

SCA Board of Health Members are seeking member city input into proposals under consideration to ban the use of tobacco and vapor products at stadiums in King County, and, potentially, to ban the use of such products in all parks in King County. These proposals are anticipated to be considered by the Board of Health in phases, beginning with the ban related to stadiums, and then, after garnering greater input from impacted jurisdictions, to parks.

Background

Role of the Board of Health
The King County Board of Health includes representatives from SCA cities, the King County Council, and City of Seattle as well as health professionals. The Board’s duty is to set countywide public health policy, enact and enforce local public health regulations, and carry out other duties specified in state law. The Board has broad authority to take actions to protect individuals in King County, with that authority extending across jurisdictional lines in King County.

Tobacco-Free Parks Policies
Currently, there is not a uniform countywide approach to regulating tobacco and vapor product use in parks. Instead, a patchwork of tobacco-free or smoke-free policies exists for parks in King County, with many jurisdictions prohibiting the use of tobacco, smoking, and/or e-cigarette and vapor products in all of their parks or inside or outside of specific areas, and others taking no policy stance on the use of such products. The movement toward banning the use of tobacco and vapor products in parks has been supported by staff from Public Health—Seattle & King County, who have advised cities on the development of such policies in recent years. Attachment A provides a map showing the current status of parks policies across the county.

Tobacco-Free Stadiums Policies
Concurrent to local efforts to ban the use of tobacco and vapor products in public parks, there has also been a national effort to ban the use of those products in sports stadiums. In particular, advocacy has focused on baseball stadiums, where the use of smokeless tobacco has
long been ubiquitous and—because of the added visibility provided by television exposure—widely observed by an audience that includes youth. A Center for Disease Control (CDC) study suggests that the permeation of smokeless tobacco in the culture of baseball is impacting young people, with high school athletes playing on sports teams being more likely to use smokeless tobacco than non-athletes.

Currently, professional stadiums are covered by state and local smoke-free and vape-free regulations. Safeco Field and Century Link Field also have their own policies prohibiting smoking, tobacco use, and vapor-product use. Safeco Field’s policy does not, however, apply to Major League Baseball players on the field. Nearly half of MLB stadiums do prohibit tobacco use by players as a result of state or local policies, and many MLB clubs have supported such policies. Additionally, all new MLB players are prohibited from using smokeless tobacco products on the field or clubhouse, under a collective bargaining agreement, but the stipulation does not apply to players already active before the agreement was finalized.

Policies Under Consideration by the Board of Health
In May 2017, the Board of Health was briefed on the national Knock Tobacco Out of the Park campaign to eliminate tobacco product use in Major League Baseball led by the advocacy organization Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids and supported by the a number of medical associations. Following that presentation, Board of Health Chair and King County Councilmember Rod Dembowski indicated his interest in pursuing a broader policy aimed at eliminating all tobacco and vapor product use from parks and stadiums throughout King County.

The Board of Health was briefed by Public Health staff January 18, 2018 on the landscape described above as applies to: sports stadiums; existing local parks policies, as shown in Attachment A; and elements to consider for a potential countywide parks and stadiums ban, excerpted from the Board’s briefing materials as follows:

- Prohibiting tobacco and vapor product use in all parks and stadiums
- Prominent signage indicating tobacco/vape-free policy
- Requirement for the managing entity to publicize the policy wherever park or stadium rules are posted
- Requirement that any rental or use agreements include language reflecting compliance with the policy
- Language encouraging any individual enforcement to be focused in a non-punitive and equitable approach that supports cessation

During the January 18 meeting, Board of Health members raised a number of questions about pursuing a broad ban on the use of tobacco and vapor products in county parks as well as stadiums at this time. One concern for cities would likely be enforcement. For any proposed ban applying to parks, enforcement would be left up to each jurisdiction, without additional resources being made available. SCA Board of Health Caucus Chair and Redmond Council President Angela Birney indicated that additional input would need to be gathered from SCA cities. Other boardmembers also discussed the potential for disproportionate impacts on
people of color and disparate enforcement across jurisdictions. One of the health professionals serving on the Board of Health posed questions about the research-basis for claims about public health benefits for such a ban (Summarized in a Board of Health Staff Report available here), and other members provided varying viewpoints about the public health benefits and nexus of banning usage in rural areas.

The Board of Health Chair now indicates his intention is to first pursue a more limited policy banning the use of tobacco and vapor products in stadiums. Such a Board of Health Rule and Regulation is likely to be taken up at the March 15 Board of Health meeting. A draft has not yet been made available, but it is likely to utilize elements from the broad model policy developed by Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids banning the use of any tobacco product, including smokeless tobacco, at an event site for professional, collegiate, high school and organized amateur sporting events. That model policy also speaks to signage requirements and fines for penalties.

**Member City Input Sought**

While the Board of Health may pursue a narrow ban applicable to sports stadiums in the nearer term, staff for the Board of Health Chair has indicated that a broader policy applicable to parks throughout the county would need to be informed by cities. Some SCA Board of Health members have expressed reticence to pursue countywide ban covering parks, and SCA Board of Health Caucus Chair, Redmond Council President Angela Birney, has suggested that the Board may want to instead promote resources available to jurisdictions that do wish to adopt local policies.

SCA Board of Health members invite PIC member input into the consideration of a stadiums-only ban as well as a broader policy that may be developed covering parks. In particular, PIC member input is sought on the following questions:

**Potential Stadiums Ban**

- With regard to stadiums, Board of Health discussion has focused most closely on the use of smokeless tobacco products by MLB players at Safeco Field. However, the model policy on which a local ban may be based in part also suggests banning use of tobacco products at other sporting events. Are there facilities in your cities where similar issues are present and that you think should or should not come within a ban?

**Potential Parks Ban**

- If your city has adopted a policy banning tobacco and/or vapor product use in parks, what elements from your city’s policy have worked well or been challenging to implement? Would you support the creation of a uniform regional policy and what elements would you like it to contain?

- If your city has not adopted a policy banning tobacco and vapor product use, were there countervailing policy considerations that led to your decision not to adopt such a ban?
Would a regional approach address any of the concerns that have stopped your city from adopting such a policy?

- A countywide ban adopted by the Board of Health would leave enforcement to each jurisdiction. How have the challenges of enforcing a tobacco product and vaping ban influenced your city’s decision to implement or not implement a local ban, and what concerns or advice do you have for the Board of Health in considering whether to advance a ban countywide?

**Next Steps**
During the February 14 PIC meeting, members will be asked to share input on the Board of Health anticipated consideration of a ban on using tobacco products at stadiums, and perhaps sporting events more broadly. Input is also invited outside of the PIC meeting, and can be provided to SCA staff to be forwarded on to the Board of Health members.

**Attachments**
- Map of Tobacco-Free Park Policies in King County

**Additional Online Meeting Materials**
- January 18, 2018 Board of Health Staff Report (page 18)
Tobacco-Free Park Policies, Cities in King County, WA
as of January 8, 2018

Legend
Policy coverage type shown under City name
T = Tobacco, S = Smoking, E = E-cig/vape

- Prohibited Entire Park (City)
- Prohibited High Use Areas (KC Parks)
- Prohibited Except in Designated Areas
- No Policy, Has Signage Restricting Use
- No Policy
- Water

Additional Information:

Data Source: Public Health - Seattle & King County, Tobacco Prevention Program
Produced by: Public Health - Seattle & King County, Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation Unit, 1/22/2019

Note: All King County operated parks have designated tobacco-free areas.
Item 11: 2018 State Legislative Session

UPDATE

SCA Staff Contact
Ellie Wilson-Jones, Senior Policy Analyst, ellie@soundcities.org, (206) 495-5238

SCA Legislative Committee Members
Mayor David Baker, Kenmore (Chair); Mayor Nancy Backus, Auburn; Mayor Leanne Guier, Pacific; Mayor Amy Ockerlander, Duvall; Councilmember Ed Prince, Renton; Deputy Mayor Catherine Stanford, Lake Forest Park

Update

SCA has adopted a 2018 Legislative Agenda, which was updated at the recommendation of the PIC in January 2018, that urges the Washington State Legislature to take three core actions this session:

- **Adjust the Property Tax Cap**
- **Invest in Public Health Services**
- **Address the Housing and Homelessness Crisis**

In this report and throughout the legislative session, SCA staff will be providing the PIC with updates on legislation responsive to each of these priorities. Additional legislation impacting cities and flagged for importance by SCA members is also summarized here.

Background

The SCA Board of Directors adopted an SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda in November 2017, acting on the recommendation of the SCA Legislative Committee and the PIC. The SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda centers on three priorities: adjusting the property tax cap, investing in public health services, and addressing the housing and homelessness crisis.

Subsequently, during the January 10, 2018 PIC meeting, PIC members voted unanimously to take emergency action to recommend to the SCA Board several refinements to the housing and homelessness crisis legislative priority. Specifically, the PIC voted to broaden the language to allow for nimbleness during the legislative session and to better speak to increasing the supply of a full range of housing types, with particular interest in ensuring SCA’s Legislative Agenda captures efforts to reform laws impacting the supply of condominiums. Additionally, the PIC voted to recommend adjustment of language related to the Housing Trust Fund to align with other stakeholders working on that issue.
The SCA Board voted January 19 to adopt a revised SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda incorporating the changes recommended by the PIC. The adopted agenda is incorporated into a revised one-page handout, provided as Attachment A, and is as follows:

- **Adjust the Property Tax Cap**
  - The Sound Cities Association urges the Legislature to give local governments the option to replace the arbitrary annual 1% cap on property tax increases with a limit tied to inflation plus population growth.

- **Invest in Public Health Services**
  - The Sound Cities Association urges the Legislature to fund the core public health services provided by local health jurisdictions.

- **Address the Housing and Homelessness Crisis**
  - The Sound Cities Association urges the Legislature to partner with us to take actions address to homelessness and increase the supply of affordable housing, including:
    - Expand and make permanent the Document Recording Fee
    - Invest at least $106 million in the Housing Trust Fund
    - Allow local governments to create and preserve affordable housing through optional local tools
    - Remove barriers to increasing the supply of a full range of housing types
  - The Sound Cities Association urges the Legislature to address other underlying causes of homelessness by making investments in our state’s behavioral health system and enacting legislation to prohibit Source of Income Discrimination.

Movement is not anticipated this legislative session on the perennial effort to adjust the property tax cap, and, with House and Senate budget proposals yet to be released, it is too early to gauge what progress may be made on work to secure more state investment in public health services.

On SCA’s third legislative priority—addressing the housing and homelessness crisis—there has been substantial movement with the passage of a Capital Budget and a number of related policy, including the following:

- **Housing Trust Fund**: The Capital Budget passed on January 18 for the ongoing biennium includes a nearly $107 million investment in the Housing Trust Fund. This amount is consistent with the request in the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda.
- **Document Recording Fee**: HB 1570 would expand and make permanent the Document Recording Fee, the most significant source of state funding for homelessness programs.
- **Local Option Tools**: HB 1797 would allow cities to apply for a one-time remittance of 4.37 percent of the state sales tax on public purchases for affordable housing development or public infrastructure to support such development; make the existing...
0.1 percent local sales tax option for mental health services and affordable housing councilmanic for King County (this sales tax option was created by 2015 legislation and has not yet been implemented locally); and allow revenue from local real estate excise tax (REET II) to be used for affordable housing through 2022, so long as other local capital projects are adequately funded.

- **Source of Income Discrimination**: HB 2578 and SB 5407 would address the issue of Source of Income Discrimination by amending the Residential Landlord-Tenant Act to prohibit landlords from refusing to rent to a prospective tenant or expelling a current tenant based on how the tenant would pay for rent.

- **Condo Liability Reforms**: As noted during the January PIC meeting, Sen. Tana Senn is sponsoring legislation, HB 2831, which requires increased notice, a meeting, and a majority vote of homeowners before a condominium board or homeowners’ association may bring a construction defect lawsuit.

Updates on additional housing affordability, homelessness, and behavioral health legislation are available from the Association of Washington Cities here.

**AWC City Action Days and Other City Priorities**

Many SCA members were in Olympia January 24 and 25 for the Association of Washington Cities’ annual City Action Days legislative conference. Attendees heard from legislators, lobbyists, and the Attorney General, who provided their outlooks on the ongoing session that began January 8 ends on or before March 8. The conference came just a week after the Legislature finally passed a Capital Budget for the ongoing biennium after clearing a political roadblock with the passage of water management legislation.

Now past the halfway point in the legislative session, a number of legislative cutoffs have now passed and the number of bills still under consideration has narrowed substantially. All the bills described above related to SCA legislative priorities had met necessary cutoffs as of the drafting of this memo. AWC’s February 5 Legislative Bulletin provides a summary of where additional legislation impacting city priorities then stood, but the winnowing process has since progressed further with a February 6 deadline for bills to make it out of fiscal committees in their house of origin and a February 14 deadline nearing for bills to make it out of their house of origin.

Two bills discussed during the January PIC meeting and of interest to SCA members—the Washington Voting Rights Act and legislation impacting the way emergency medical services levies are placed on the ballot—have both moved forward and are described in further detail below.

**Voting Rights Act**

SB 6002 is the fast-moving proposal for a Washington Voting Rights Acts, which has now crossed over to the House. This and other bills to creating a Voting Rights Act were the subject of the January Pre-PIC workshop. Under this proposal, a cause of action would be created related to protecting the equal opportunity for minority groups to participate in local elections. Courts would be authorized to order various remedies, including redistricting and local governments would authorized to change their election systems to remedy violations. AWC has
not taken a position on Voting Rights Act legislation but has been actively engaged in working those shape various proposals better meet city needs.

EMS Levy Legislation
As reported in January, legislation has been proposed that would impact the way emergency medical services (EMS) levies are placed on the ballot. Under current state law, a countywide EMS levy may not be placed on the ballot without approval from all cities with a population over 50,000. Under SHB 2627, sponsored by Rep. Larry Springer, that threshold would be lowered to approval from 75 percent of the cities with a population over 50,000 within the county. This proposal appears to have widespread support from cities, unlike an earlier proposal from firefighters that would have shifted authority away from cities to fire districts and further lowered the threshold for placing a levy on the ballot.

Next Steps
Throughout the legislative session, SCA staff will be monitoring and reporting on the progress of policy priorities included in the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda.

Attachment
A. [SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda – Revised January 19, 2018]
SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda

Adjust the Property Tax Cap
Property taxes are the largest revenue source for Washington’s cities, supporting critical services like justice, health, and safety. However, property taxes are capped at a level that creates an ever-widening gap between the cost of serving a growing population and the revenue available to pay for those services. A new property tax limit should correspond to what it actually costs local governments to continue providing services and keep up with increased public demand.

➢ The Sound Cities Association urges the Legislature to give local governments the option to replace the arbitrary annual 1% cap on property tax increases with a limit tied to inflation plus population growth.

Invest in Public Health Services
The most basic services for keeping communities safe and healthy are at risk due to declining state investment in public health—down 40% per capita since 2000 when adjusted for inflation. The Legislature made an initial investment in 2017, but core public health needs remain unmet, jeopardizing the tracking, response, and prevention of disease outbreaks and other crucial services.

➢ The Sound Cities Association urges the Legislature to fund the core public health services provided by local health jurisdictions.

Address the Housing and Homelessness Crisis
Our communities face an affordable housing and homelessness crisis. More than 11,600 people experience homelessness on a given night in King County, and others, including older adults and moderate and low-wage workers of all ages, are struggling to find affordable, quality housing in our region. Partnerships between state and local governments are critical to create new units of affordable housing. To that end, a renewed state commitment to help Washingtonians transition out of homelessness is now needed, as are expanded investments to address behavioral health needs and other root causes of homelessness.

➢ The Sound Cities Association urges the Legislature to partner with us to take actions address to homelessness and increase the supply of affordable housing, including:
  o Expand and make permanent the Document Recording Fee
  o Invest at least $106 million in the Housing Trust Fund
  o Allow local governments to create and preserve affordable housing through optional local tools
  o Remove barriers to increasing the supply of a full range of housing types

➢ The Sound Cities Association urges the Legislature to address other underlying causes of homelessness by making investments in our state’s behavioral health system and enacting legislation to prohibit Source of Income Discrimination.
Item 12:
Future Levies and Ballot Measures in King County

**UPDATE**

**SCA Staff Contact**
Brian Parry, SCA Senior Policy Analyst, brian@soundcities.org, (206) 499-4159

**Discussion**
This is a monthly item on the PIC agenda to share information on upcoming local levies and ballot measures in King County. At the February PIC meeting, staff will provide an update on the countywide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy renewal and preliminary results of the levies and ballot measures proposed for the February 13, 2018 special election.

**Update**

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Levy Renewal:
On November 21, 2017, County Executive Constantine transmitted to the County Council proposed Ordinance 20017-0484 to submit to voters a proposal to support continuation of the AFIS property tax levy. The proposed ordinance originally placed the renewal of AFIS on the April 2018 special election ballot. On January 24, 2018, the King County Budget and Fiscal Management Committee amended the ordinance, changing the date of levy renewal to the August 2018 primary election and deferring council action to a future date. Deferral to August saves the county an estimated $3.2 million in General Fund expense when compared to proposing the measure in April where it was expected to be the only measure on the ballot.

The AFIS Program is managed by the King County Sheriff’s Office, and promotes public safety by providing the technology and resources to solve crimes and identify criminals by collecting, storing, searching, and identifying fingerprints and palm prints. The proposed ordinance would authorize a six-year property tax levy at a rate of 3.5 cents per $1,000 of assessed value, raising approximately $126.2 million. The current levy expires on December 31, 2018. The current AFIS levy rate is approximately 4.5 cents per $1,000 of assessed value and was originally approved in 2012 at a rate of $5.9 cents per $1,000. Additional background on the proposal can be found in the staff report that accompanied introduction of the proposed ordinance at the County Council.

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<th>February 2018 Levies and Ballot Measures</th>
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<td>Valley Regional Fire Authority</td>
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### Future Ballot Measures – SCA Cities

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Measure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>Proposition A – Police and Criminal Justice utility tax (2% utility tax increase on electricity, natural gas, telephone, cable and satellite TV; raising approximately $4.8 million per year)</td>
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### Potential Future Ballot Measures – SCA Cities

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Measure</th>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
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<td>Renton</td>
<td>Parks Levy</td>
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Potential Future Ballot Measures – Other Cities

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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
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<td>Seattle</td>
<td>Families and Education Levy (renewal)</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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<td>Seattle</td>
<td>Library Levy (renewal)</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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<td>Seattle</td>
<td>Transportation Levy (renewal)</td>
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Potential Future Ballot Measures – Countywide

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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>King County</td>
<td>AFIS Levy (renewal)</td>
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<td>2018</td>
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<td>King County</td>
<td>Affordable Housing and Related Services Sales Tax</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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<td>King County</td>
<td>Medic One/EMS Levy (renewal)</td>
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<td>King County</td>
<td>Regional Parks Levy (renewal)</td>
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<td>2018-19</td>
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<td>King County</td>
<td>Land Conservation Initiative</td>
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<td>2021</td>
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<td>King County</td>
<td>Best Starts for Kids (renewal)</td>
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Next Steps
Please share this information with your city and provide information on upcoming elections in your city to SCA Senior Policy Analyst Brian Parry at brian@soundcities.org or 206-499-4159.
**Item 13:**
Potential Upcoming SCA Issues

**UPDATE**

**SCA Staff Contact**
Deanna Dawson, Executive Director, office 206-495-3265, deanna@soundcities.org

**Update**
This is an ongoing, monthly PIC item noting issues that SCA members have asked to be brought to the PIC.

**Potential Issues**
Throughout the year, issues brought forward by SCA members are tracked in this ongoing, monthly agenda item and may be taken up by the PIC through workshops, briefings and discussion items, and as action items.

The following issues have been identified as topics for potential workshops or briefings in 2018:
- One Table (scheduled for March)
- Social Media (tentatively scheduled for April)
- Juvenile Justice
- Metropolitan Parks Districts and solutions for maintaining aging Forward Thrust pools and other facilities
- PSRC VISION 2050
- Emergency Management
- Records retention

SCA has also spoken with presenters including Andrew Ballard, Steve DiJulio, Kinnon Williams, and Ann Macfarlane about conducting trainings for SCA members at pre-PIC workshops in 2018. A training with Ann Macfarlane of Jurassic Parliament is scheduled for June 2018.

If you or your city has additional items to be added to the list of potential upcoming SCA issues, please contact Deanna Dawson, deanna@soundcities.org.
Item 14a:
Metro Connects Development Program

INFORMATIONAL ITEM

SCA Staff Contact
Cynthia Foley, SCA Policy Analyst, cynthia@soundcities.org, 206-495-3020

SCA Regional Transit Committee (RTC) Members
Councilmember Claude DaCorsi, Auburn (Caucus Chair); Mayor Amy Ockerlander, Duvall (Caucus Vice Chair); Councilmember Dave Asher, Kirkland; Councilmember Bruce Bassett, Mercer Island; Councilmember Kathy Hougardy, Tukwila; Councilmember John Wright, Lake Forest Park; Mayor Leanne Guier, Pacific; Councilmember Hank Margeson, Redmond; Mayor John Chelminiak, Bellevue (alternate); Councilmember Bill Ramos, Issaquah (alternate) Mayor Dana Ralph, Kent (alternate); Councilmember Randy Corman, Federal Way (alternate)

Informational Item

Ordinance 18449, approved on January 23, 2017, established Metro Connects as the long-range transit plan for King County Metro (Metro). The ordinance also directed Metro to create a development program to implement the long-range transit plan. In addition, to better understand Metro’s current policies and policy changes needed to more transparently implement Metro Connects, Metro was directed to provide a Policy Report identifying near and long-term policy needs.

On October 19, 2017, Metro transmitted the proposed Metro Connects Development Program (MCDP) Policy Report to the King County Council, which referred the report to the Regional Transit Committee (RTC). This Policy Report was presented at the November 8, 2017 PIC meeting and is under ongoing review by the RTC.

The Policy Report identifies existing county policies that influence future eservice and capital decisions as well as policy areas that may be needed to increase the effectiveness of implementing Metro Connects. The report identifies two policy update needs: (1) clarify Metro’s process for working with jurisdictions of varying levels of financial resources to identify opportunities to partner to provide improved transit service, and (2) to update Metro’s Service Guidelines to provide clear guidance on the prioritization of service investments.

On February 21, the RTC is expected to make a recommendation regarding acceptance of the Policy Report. Members of the SCA caucus are working with Committee Chair Claudia Balducci to develop an amendment to Proposed Motion No. 2017-0449, which would accept the Policy Report. The amended motion is expected to add requirements for Metro to
Background

Metro Connects is the long-range transit plan for King County Metro (Metro). On October 25, 2017, the Regional Transit Committee (RTC) began reviewing the Metro Connects Development Program Policy Report (Policy Report), a report that outlines areas of policy that will need to be updated to implement increases in service and capital investments envisioned in the long-range transit plan.

The Policy Report identifies the need to better define regional transit partnerships, and how future service investments will be prioritized. Partnerships can be between Metro and regional jurisdiction or private entities.

Metro currently collaborates with jurisdictions and private companies to plan and implement capital investments, and to provide parking, transit access, and other services. However, the process for entering into these agreements is not always clear, and in the past transit investments have often gone to the entities with staff available to participate in transit planning, and resources to help sponsor projects. For future service investments, Metro plans to collaborate in a more transparent and consistent manner.

Metro Connects assumes that jurisdictions will need to partner with Metro to plan, design and fund future service. Metro Connects states that $3.14 billion in capital project support will need to come from regional partners. Additionally, roughly $3 billion in planned capital investments have no identified source of funding. However, Metro has stressed that partnerships may be financial or non-financial.

The Policy Report outlines non-financial contributions to partnerships, such as:

- Streamlining permitting processes for transit-related improvements;
- Providing right-of-way for transit and signal priority;
- Integrating transit-supportive elements in existing projects;
- Improving and emphasizing transit-supportive land-use policies;
- Improving access to transit via infrastructure; and
- Prioritizing access to transit improvements in their comprehensive plans, pedestrian and bike plans, and transportation improvement programs.

The SCA caucus felt that further detail would be needed to implement new partnership models. A draft amendment to the motion accepting the MCDP Policy report at RTC requested that additional information regarding partnerships be provided to the Committee by the next scheduled report on this topic, by June of 2018. The amendment asks Metro to provide:
• increased clarification of different ways to partner, including innovative technology and public-private partnerships, and a process for working together on each type of partnership;
• clarification of how partnerships can or will impact the project implementation schedule;
• strategies and programs to assist cities with less ability to partner on transit projects;
• the role of partnerships in capital and service investment prioritization;
• high-level estimates of projected funding levels, and shortfalls in funding needed to implement Metro Connects; and
• information regarding what is needed to complete all major projects.

In addition to clarifying the role of partnerships, achieving the Metro Connects vision will require changes in the prioritization of service investments. The Policy Report states that while current practices effectively redistribute service to address crowding and service reliability, further definition is needed for prioritizing underserved corridors, geographic value, and social equity as investments in the system increase. Increased explanation of the factors that inform investment decisions will help cities and other partners evaluate what transit options might be available to them in the future.

To spur further insight into service prioritization, the draft amendment to Proposed Motion No. 2017-0449 asks Metro to provide by June of 2018:
  • increased clarity on the process for identifying and prioritizing planned service increases and capital investments required for Metro Connects; and
  • information about how King County Metro intends to use geographic value and social equity in both service and capital investments.

Next Steps
The Metro Connects Development Program Policy report and amended motion will come to the Regional Transit Committee on February 21, 2018. Comments or questions can be shared with members of the SCA caucus of RTC or Cynthia Foley at cynthia@soundcities.org.