



SCA Public Issues Committee

AGENDA

March 14, 2018 – 7:00 PM

Renton City Hall

1. **Welcome and Roll Call** – Ed Prince, Renton, Chair 2 minutes
2. **Public Comment** – Ed Prince, Renton, Chair 10 minutes
3. [Approval of Minutes – February 14, 2018 Meeting](#) 2 minutes
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4. **Chair’s Report** – Ed Prince, Renton, Chair 5 minutes
5. **Executive Director’s Report** – Deanna Dawson, SCA Executive Director 10 minutes
6. [King County Regional E-911 Strategic Plan](#) 15 minutes
DISCUSSION
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Brian Parry, Senior Policy Analyst
7. [Regional Affordable Housing Task Force](#) 15 minutes
DISCUSSION
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Brian Parry, Senior Policy Analyst
8. [King County Metro Parking Pilot Projects](#) 15 minutes
DISCUSSION
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Cynthia Foley, Senior Policy Analyst
9. [2018 State Legislative Session](#) 10 minutes
UPDATE
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Ellie Wilson-Jones, Senior Policy Analyst
10. [Regional Centers](#) 10 minutes
UPDATE
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Brian Parry, Senior Policy Analyst

11. [Future Levies and Ballot Measures in King County](#)

UPDATE

5 minutes

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Brian Parry, Senior Policy Analyst

12. [Potential Upcoming SCA Issues](#)

UPDATE

5 minutes

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Deanna Dawson, SCA Executive Director

13. Informational Item

[Medic One/Emergency Medical Services Levy](#)

14. Upcoming Events

- a. SCA Networking Dinner featuring Seattle Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce CEO Marilyn Strickland – Wednesday, April 4, 2018 – 5:30 PM – Renton Pavillion Event Center
- b. SCA Public Issues Committee Meeting – Wednesday, April 11, 2018 – 7:00 PM (6:00 Pre-PIC Workshop) – Renton City Hall

15. For the Good of the Order

16. Adjourn

Did You Know?

March is Women's History Month. As noted on the Washington Secretary of State's website:

In the time of the earliest settlers in the Washington Territory, women did not have the right to vote. In 1854, Washington nearly became the first state to grant women's suffrage, but the proposal was defeated by a single vote. In an attempt to crush the woman's suffrage movement, the Territorial Legislature soon after mandated that "no female shall have the right of ballot or vote."

In 1871, Susan B. Anthony and Abigail Scott Duniway led a crusade through the territories of Washington and Oregon and helped to form the Washington Woman Suffrage Association. Due to the group's constant protesting and pushing, full voting rights were given to women in 1883 by a bill that passed through the Territorial Legislature. But in 1887, the Territorial Supreme Court overturned that law. Another was passed in 1888, but was also overturned. This happened because women voters were making sales of liquor more difficult with their votes, and the state's liquor lobby had fought hard to remove their voting rights. In light of this opposition, some activists chose to emphasize the contributions of women workers to the community and finally, in 1910, the Washington State Constitution was permanently amended to grant women the right to vote. It would be ten years before the rest of the country's women had that right.

Seattle's Bertha Knight Landes was the first woman mayor of a major U.S. city, appointed in 1924 and elected in 1926. It would be nearly 100 years before the second woman mayor was elected in Seattle, in 2017. Today twelve SCA cities have women mayors, and there are over 100 women elected officials in our 38 cities. What is your city doing to celebrate Women's History Month?

Here's the link to the website: <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/timeline/suffrage.htm>

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.



SCA Public Issues Committee

DRAFT MINUTES

February 14, 2018 – 7:00 PM

Renton City Hall

1055 S Grady Way, Renton WA 98057

1. Welcome and Roll Call

PIC Chair Council President Ed Prince, Renton, called the meeting to order at 7:02 PM. 30 cities had representation ([Attachment A](#)). Guests present included Council President Angela Birney, Redmond (PIC Alternate); Liz Tennant, King County Local Hazardous Waste Management Program; Lynda Ransley, King County Local Hazardous Waste Management Program; Michael Huddleston, King County Council staff; Jenny Huston, King County Executive's Office staff; Michael Murphy, King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks staff; Councilmember Hank Myers, Redmond; and Councilmember Matt Mahoney, Des Moines.

2. Public Comment

Chair Prince asked if any member of the public had any public comment. Councilmember Carol Simpson, Newcastle, commented that the Newcastle library is sponsoring a civic discussion on how small city governments are run. She distributed a handout ([Attachment B](#)). There was no further public comment.

3. Approval of the January 10, 2018 Minutes

The Chair asked if the group had reviewed the January PIC minutes and would like to approve them.

Councilmember Chris Roberts, Shoreline, moved, seconded by Mayor Christie Malchow, Sammamish, to approve the January 10, 2018 PIC minutes. There was no discussion. The motion passed unanimously.

4. Chair's Report

Chair Prince reminded committee members to RSVP for meetings. He also asked the committee to let staff know if they would like a printed packet with the meeting materials in advance. He informed the group that staff will assume that an electronic copy is sufficient unless a printed copy is requested.

The Chair reported that SCA representatives had met with Mayor Jenny Durkan of Seattle. He noted that he is looking forward to her attendance at the SCA Networking event on February 28. He let the group know that the new board and commission appointee orientation went well. The Chair also noted that SCA leadership had met with County Executive Dow Constantine. He shared that they had discussed the Regional Transportation System Initiative (RTSI), solid waste, and the Land Conservation Initiative.

5. Executive Director's Report

Deanna Dawson, SCA Executive Director, gave an update on One Table, an initiative co-chaired by Executive Constantine, Auburn Mayor Nancy Backus, and Seattle Mayor Jenny Durkan to focus on root causes of homelessness, including lack of affordable housing, behavioral health, the child welfare system, the criminal justice system, and workforce development. Work groups have been formed around each of those areas and will be meeting regularly over the next three months to develop recommended actions. In addition to Mayor Backus, SCA is represented on One Table by Bellevue Mayor John Chelminiak, Kent Mayor Dana Ralph, PIC Chair Ed Prince of Renton, and SCA President Mayor Amy Walen of Kirkland. SCA will host a pre-PIC workshop on One Table in March.

Dawson gave an update on the Regional Transportation System Initiative (RTSI). A second convening of elected officials was held on February 2, 2018 at the Mercer Island Community Center. SCA leadership discussed next steps with Executive Constantine earlier on February 14. The group recognized that good work had been done to identify a network of regional roads, and the \$7-8 billion gap between current revenue and needs of the system. At the meeting on February 2, cities identified that the transportation system is broader than just the roads network, and includes bike/ped and transit. Additionally, many cities noted the need to engage with Pierce and Snohomish County on efforts. The work done to date will help guide SCA and King County in planning at PSRC in the T2040 financial strategy, and will also give cities an ability to communicate with legislators about regional transportation needs.

Dawson gave an update on discussions around Regional Economic Development, and noted that the EDC Board had voted to proceed with forming a Regional Economic Development Alliance at its Board meeting on February 8.

Dawson noted that the SCA Board held a retreat on January 19, 2018.

6. Joint Recommendations Committee Appointment

PIC Nominating Committee Chair Leanne Guier provided a report on the February 6, 2018 meeting of the PIC Nominating Committee. The PIC Nominating Committee met to consider applications for one vacancy on the Joint Recommendations Committee (JRC). The PIC Nominating Committee recommended that Councilmember Chris Ross, Sammamish be appointed as a member to the JRC.

Mayor Leanne Guier, Pacific, seconded by Councilmember Hank Margeson, Redmond, to recommend to the SCA Board of Directors that Councilmember Chris Ross, Sammamish, be appointed to the JRC.

Mayor Christie Malchow, Sammamish, spoke in support of Councilmember Ross.

The motion passed unanimously.

7. King County Land Conservation Initiative

Brian Parry, SCA Senior Policy Analyst, reported on the King County Land Conservation Initiative. The King County Land Conservation Initiative was proposed by County Executive Constantine in March 2016 with the goal to “protect the remaining high conservation value lands and secure our regional trail network within 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 transmitted its final recommendations on December 29, 2017. The final report identifies goals and strategies to protect and maintain approximately 65,000 acres of “high conservation value lands.” The Advisory Group recommended funding the Initiative through 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 Advisory Group recommended 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. Parry said that it is anticipated funding would be allocated in a similar fashion to the existing Conservation Futures Levy program, but that the match requirement for cities applying for funding may be reduced by as much as two-thirds.

Parry said a decision is expected from County Executive Constantine in 2018 as to when to transmit a conservation proposal, including funding package, to the County Council.

Councilmember Toby Nixon, Kirkland, said that a primary concern raised by members of the Kirkland City Council is voter tax fatigue. He noted the Lake Washington School District bond measure was failing in the latest election returns and expressed concern about the public’s willingness to pass levies for basic city services. He said the property being proposed for purchase would be removed from the tax rolls, which would increase the cost for taxpayers for the Initiative. He said that there is a declared homelessness emergency in King County and other important needs for limited public funding.

Councilmember Chris Roberts, Shoreline, agreed that voter tax fatigue is a concern and that he is worried about the cumulative impact of various tax proposals. He said the supporters of the Initiative would need to prove to residents why this is an important priority to pursue right now. He said he supported the proposed reduction in match requirements for Conservation Futures funding.

Mayor Christie Malchow, Sammamish, said that she is also concerned about the cumulative impact of many small tax increases. She noted that Sammamish has already set-aside funding to purchase open spaces over the next six years. She said she would like more information about how much of the proposed acquisition property is already unbuildable.

Councilmember Anthony Wright, Enumclaw, said that he agreed with concern about tax fatigue. He said his community may be supportive of the Initiative because there is a lot of interest in preserving farmland near the City. He said the City is working to protect those lands by encouraging development within city limits.

Parry said that members could contact him if they are interested in more information about the properties identified by King County as high priorities and that he would work with King County staff to answer any questions.

Councilmember Hank Margeson, Redmond, said that he participated in the Advisory Group meetings as the SCA representative. He said that he recognized the challenge of repeatedly asking voters for more money, but that this is how the tax system is set up in Washington State. He said that the best approach is to ask the voters and they will decide what they are willing to support. He said that many organizations were involved with the Advisory Group that are very supportive of the Initiative and that they will likely put forward a good argument to voters. He said that the proposal would add to existing county conservation efforts and that it offers a chance to make a big difference for the future of the region.

Councilmember John Stokes, Bellevue, said that he also participated in the Advisory Group meetings, as a representative of Bellevue. He said that it is important to look at the proposal from a long-term perspective and what we can preserve for future generations. He said that he supported the recommendation of the Advisory Group to set aside funding for open spaces in areas historically underserved by park and open space lands. He added that the total cost is large, but that it is important to remember the proposal is looking out over 30 years.

Councilmember Kate Kruller, Tukwila, said that the proposal would cost the average homeowner between \$10 and \$12 per year, but would preserve a significant amount of open space in the region.

Councilmember James McNeal, Bothell, said that he also served on the Advisory Group and that he supports saving lands for future generations. He said he is excited to have heard from several cities how engaged the county has been with them while developing the proposal. He said Bothell recently had a big win by saving the Wayne Golf Course but that there is much more that can be done. He agreed with concern about tax fatigue, but said that he supports giving voters the opportunity to decide on the proposal.

Deputy Mayor Austin Bell, Burien, said that the fast pace of growth in the region gives good reason to invest in land conservation. He said that our natural environment is an important reason why companies choose to locate in the region and that we should view land conservation as having an economic development component.

Mayor Leanne Guier, Pacific, said that south sound cities are very concerned and that increasing taxes are hurting residents that are struggling to afford to stay in their homes. She said that she supports conservation, but that residents need a break from tax increases. She noted that there are many initiatives that south sound residents have voted against, but that they are paying for anyway because they were approved overall countywide.

Council President Ed Prince, Renton, said that he agreed with Mayor Guier's comments and that he is especially concerned about the impact of rising taxes on seniors living on fixed incomes.

Parry provided a handout produced by King County with information about the Land Conservation Initiative ([Attachment C](#)).

Councilmember Katherine Ross, Snoqualmie, said that a concern for cities in the Snoqualmie Valley is that the land proposed for conservation will cause them to be landlocked.

Councilmember Traci Buxton, Des Moines, said that residents are concerned about other potential costs, including recent news that the region may be responsible for infrastructure funding that had been anticipated from the federal government.

Deputy Mayor Sheree Wen, Medina, requested clarification about cost estimates included on the King County handout. Parry responded that the estimates shown for cities were used for estimating total cost and that city priorities may change over the course of the Initiative. He said that some cities did not provide conservation property estimates as noted on the handout, but that this would not preclude them from applying for any available funding through the Conservation Futures Program.

8. Local Hazardous Waste Management Program Rate Proposal

Ellie Wilson Jones, SCA Senior Policy Analyst, reported on a proposed rate increase to fund the Local Hazardous Waste Management Program (LHWMP). The LHWMP is a multi-jurisdictional program created to fulfill state requirements that local governments have a plan for addressing hazardous waste. The LHWMP serves all of King County, is enabled under the King County Board of Health code, and is funded through fees on solid waste and sewer services. The LHWMP is overseen by a Management Coordination Committee, on which SCA is represented by Redmond Councilmember Hank Myers.

The LHWMP provides a variety of resources across the county for the disposal of hazardous waste including grants for city collection events, four fixed location collection sites, and a Wastemobile. The LHWMP also engages in more upstream work at the policy level and provides technical assistance aimed at eliminating the use of hazardous products.

The current LHWMP fees were last increased in 2012, with the exception of a partial rate restructure that occurred in 2015 intended to more fairly distribute fees based on volume of waste generated. The program indicates that projected revenues at the current rate will not be enough to sustain the program, and the LHWMP Management Coordination Committee has been engaged in developing a proposal to increase the rates that fund LHWMP. That proposal will go next to the King County Board of Health.

The proposed phased rate increase would begin in 2019, as show in [Table 1 on page 22 of the PIC Packet](#). Wilson-Jones noted that the impact to average ratepayers is summarized in [Table 2 on page 23 of the PIC Packet](#). Additionally, the program is continuing to evaluate its rate proposal and is in the process of reviewing year-end savings for 2017 and may bring forward a revised rate proposal.

The Board of Health is scheduled to receive an initial briefing in March and to take action to adjust the rate later this spring, with the intention of ensuring that billing entities and others

have significant lead time to make adjustments to their billing systems. Wilson-Jones concluded by noting that SCA Management Coordination Committee representative and Redmond Councilmember Hank Myers, SCA Board of Health Caucus Chair and Redmond Council President Angela Birney, Board of Health Alternate and Kenmore Mayor David Baker, LHWMP Program Director Lynda Ransley, and LHWMP Strategic Advisor Liz Tennant were in attendance to hear the PIC's feedback and questions.

Councilmember Toby Nixon, Kirkland, noted that the proposal would represent a 50 percent increase over six years and that additional information is needed to support the increase. Nixon stated that he would provide SCA staff with a list of questions and offered, as examples, that more information is needed about specific assumptions and drivers for inflation, about specific assumptions and drivers of labor and overhead costs exceeding general inflation, what the level of demand is for LHWMP services and whether that demand is different by sector, and how much a new South King County facility will cost and what alternatives have been considered. Nixon highlighted the importance of having answers to these questions to explain the proposed rate increase to residents (*Note: [Attachment D](#) provides Kirkland's questions together with responses and supporting materials prepared by LHWMP staff*).

Wilson-Jones noted that the questions posed by the City of Kirkland are consistent with topics explored by the Management Coordination Committee during the development of the rate proposal and that she would provide additional information to Nixon.

Councilmember Sheree Wen, Medina, requested additional information about how fees to support the LWHMP are collected. Wilson-Jones reported that fees to support LHWMP are charged on wastewater and solid waste services as a pass-through fee. Twenty-three different billing entities, including some cities and private haulers, collect the fees and transmit them to the LHWMP.

Mayor David Baker, Kenmore, noted that he previously served on the LHWMP Management Coordination Committee as SCA's representative and that the program uses its funds judiciously and provides substantial benefit to the region. Other than the 2015 partial rate adjustment, rates to support the program were last changed in 2012. Baker requested clarification about the impacts to average ratepayers. Wilson-Jones noted that in the first year, the increase currently under consideration represents a \$0.07 increase to the monthly charge for an average single family ratepayer, and, over the rate period, the rate would increase from \$0.87 per month currently to \$1.31 per month in 2024.

Councilmember Kate Kruller, Tukwila, asked LHWMP staff whether the program had gone through a Lean process. Lynda Ransley, LHWMP Program Director, responded that parts of the LWHMP program have utilized the Lean process and that the program is continuing to look at ways to reduce costs.

9. Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

Cynthia Foley, SCA Policy Analyst, reported on the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. Foley noted that the draft plan is currently out for public comment, and the public

comment period will be ending on March 8. She stated that the draft plan outlines policies and recommended actions to manage King County's solid waste system.

Foley reported that there are two issues presented in the draft plan that are likely to interest cities. The first issue of interest was the need for increased capacity in the Northeast Service Area. The second issue was how waste will be disposed when Cedar Hills Regional Landfill runs out of capacity, as projected, in 2028. Presentation slides from Foley's staff report are provided as [Attachment E](#).

Foley shared that in November of 2017, the City of Bellevue signed an interlocal committing to stay in the solid waste system through 2040. This led the County Council to determine that additional transfer capacity would be needed in the Northeast Service Area. Foley noted that the draft plan outlines options for increasing waste transfer capacity in the Northeast, which include continuing operations at the Houghton Transfer Station, building a new transfer station, or constructing several smaller transfer sites.

Foley stated that another issue presented in the plan is the waste disposal method after the landfill reaches capacity in 2028. Options in the plan include expanding the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill, waste export to regional landfills outside King County, and the construction of a waste to energy plant.

If Cedar Hills Landfill is expanded, it would be modified to increase the height from approximately 800 feet to eight 830 feet. This would extend the life of the landfill until 2040, when it is projected that all capacity will be depleted.

A second option detailed in the draft plan is waste export. Under this option, the County would export waste to an out-of-county landfill by rail. This option requires the least capital investment, but relies on higher operating costs.

The final option for disposal after 2028 detailed in the draft report is construction of a Waste to Energy Facility. The facility modeled in the Draft Plan would process 4,000 tons-per-day. To handle forecast tons, additional capacity would be required beyond 2048. Some operating costs would be offset by the sale of electricity.

The projected costs and greenhouse gas emissions for each disposal option are summarized on slide 4 of [Attachment E](#).

Foley noted that one of the greenhouse gas emissions projections is incorrect in the Draft plan and, as a result, in the staff memo. In the WARM model for the calculation greenhouse gas, the maximum projected for Waste to Energy emissions is 80,000 Metric Tons Carbon Dioxide Equivalents. The correct numbers are included in [Attachment E](#), slide 4.

She stated that policy highlights for the disposal and transfer chapters in the Draft Plan are shown in [Attachment A on page 38 in the PIC Packet](#).

Foley outlined the comprehensive plan approval process. During April and May of 2018, the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee (MSWMAC) will review public comments. Next, the County Executive, the Regional Policy Committee, and the King County Council will take action to adopt or approve the draft plan. Finally, all 37 cities in the system are invited to adopt the plan. Seattle and Milton are not in the King County Solid Waste System. Cities representing three-quarters of the total population of cities that choose to take formal action on the plan, must adopt before it can be submitted to the Department of Ecology for final approval. Foley noted that the plan approval process is shown in [Attachment A on page 39 of the PIC Packet](#).

Foley that the King County Executive will provide a recommendation on additional capacity in the Northeast Service Area and a selection of a disposal option in July of 2018. Elements of this recommendation might be included in the 2019 King County Budget.

Foley invited the group to discuss the draft plan and asked what additional information they might need on the topic presented.

Mayor Bernie Talmas, Woodinville, shared that the Solid Waste director came to a city council meeting in Woodinville. He noted that there is a private recycling plant in Woodinville that gets high levels of tonnage and traffic. He noted that Woodinville is already being heavily impacted by the waste system. He asked that this be included in the Comprehensive Plan.

Mayor Leanne Guier, Pacific, asked if there are other private transfer stations. Foley clarified that transfer stations are public, but other elements of the systems, such as recycling centers are private.

Councilmember Hank Margeson, Redmond, asked if anything had changed regarding long-term need for capacity in the Northeast. Deanna Dawson, SCA Executive Director, commented that the County Council made a finding in November that additional capacity would be needed in the Northeast and funded a process to work with cities to get input on how this capacity should be implemented.

Councilmember Chris Roberts, Shoreline, noted that encouraging recycling, composting, and waste prevention at the city level can reduce waste in the system. He asked if there is information on best practices for waste diversion in the draft plan.

Foley noted that the draft plan does provide information about efforts to improve waste diversion, but does not provide best practices for cities.

Councilmember John Stokes, Bellevue, commented that Bellevue has significant transfer needs, and reentering the system creates additional impact on the system. He stated that he would like to see more data on this. He also noted that eventually the county would need an alternative to the landfill, but stated that we are not to that point yet.

Mayor Christie Malchow, Sammamish, asked how many jurisdictions require recycling. Staff will follow up with this information.

Councilmember Carol Simpson, Newcastle, commented that King County would like cities to be more uniform in how they handle trash. She noted that some cities do not require pick-up and do not have yard waste year-round. She noted that King County would like to get to 70 percent waste diversion.

Mayor Talmas asked if there has been a whitepaper on the impacts of mandatory recycling.

Mayor David Baker, Kenmore, replied that many in his city had been uncomfortable with requiring waste pickup due to financial impacts on low income residents.

Councilmember Kate Kruller, Tukwila, noted that you can recycle as a self-hauler. The fee structure encourages recycling.

Councilmember Linda Johnson, Maple Valley, stated that this issue is also affected by unincorporated King County.

10. Tobacco-Free Parks and Stadiums

Ellie Wilson Jones, SCA Senior Policy Analyst, reported that the King County Board of Health is currently considering policies related to tobacco-free parks and stadiums. Last year, the Board of Health was briefed on work going on nationally to eliminate the use of tobacco and vapor products in stadiums, with a particular focus on eliminating the use of smokeless tobacco by Major League Baseball players, who serve as role models to young viewers. Currently, tobacco and vapor products are not permitted to be used by spectators at Safeco Field, but that ban does not extend to ballplayers. Under their most recent collective bargaining agreement, MLB players joining the league going forward are prohibited from using smokeless tobacco products at games, but that stipulation does not cover those already active in the league. Following the Board of Health briefing last year on the potential to ban the use of tobacco and vapor products at stadiums, 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 both parks and stadiums throughout King County.

The Board of Health was briefed in January on existing parks policies and the policies in place for stadiums. [Attachment A on page 45 of the PIC Packet](#) provides a map showing what kind of local policies have been adopted related to tobacco, smoking, and vapor product use in parks. During the January Board of Health discussion, members offered their initial reactions to pursuing a countywide ban on tobacco and vapor product use in parks and stadiums, as has been proposed by the BOH Chair. There were concerns about enforcement. Local jurisdictions would be left to enforce any ban adopted by the Board of Health, so there were concerns about a lack of resources to do so and the potential for disparate enforcement across jurisdictions and for disproportionate impacts. There was also discussion about the public health benefits of eliminating the use of such products in open air environments.

Board of Health Chair Dembowski now indicates his intention is to bring forward a narrower policy in March that would ban the use of tobacco and vapor products in stadiums and that he wants to get more input from cities before pursuing a broader policy related to parks. Wilson-

Jones concluded by seeking PIC member input on a series of questions beginning on [page 43 of the PIC Packet](#).

Mayor David Baker, Kenmore, noted that the Kenmore has not pursued a ban on the use of tobacco or vapor products in parks due to concerns about enforceability, but that he is comfortable with a policy applicable to stadiums.

Councilmember Toby Nixon, Kirkland, stated the Kirkland's decision not to adopt a parks policy was based on the cost of enforcement and a lack of complaints from residents about use of tobacco in parks. Instead of adopting a ban, the city has posted signs encouraging respectful behavior in high use areas. He noted that the city would be concerned about additional countywide regulation of parks that would then need to be enforced locally without any additional support. He stated that he did not have concerns about a policy applicable to smokeless tobacco use in stadiums.

Councilmember Benson Wong, Mercer Island, reported that Mercer Island considered the issue in 2012, but did not adopt a ban because of enforcement concerns.

Councilmember Ross Loudanback, North Bend, asked whether the Board of Health had reviewed information from cities that do have bans in place about their enforcement practices and the number of infractions. He suggested the Board of Health consider that information to determine whether a countywide policy would provide benefit.

Councilmember Hank Margeson, Redmond, noted that after pushing for a ban in Redmond parks for many years, the city recently adopted a tobacco use prohibition while updating parks policies more generally. The city worked with the community to develop the new rules and to hear their priorities. Enforcement in Redmond will be graduated and will focus on changing behavior. Margeson asked whether the Board of Health would have authority to restrict the use of smokeless tobacco products by Major League Baseball players who are not already banned from doing so by their collective bargaining agreement. Wilson-Jones reported that public health staff indicate that the Board of Health has authority to prohibit the use of tobacco and vapor products in stadiums and that MLB teams nationally have cooperated with local restrictions.

Margeson encouraged cities considering adoption of a parks policy to contact the Redmond staff for more information about the Redmond's approach to banning tobacco product use in parks.

Councilmember Toni Troutner, Kent, noted that Kent has banned the use of tobacco products in parks to encourage public health, but that the policy is rarely enforced by police because officers must observe the infraction in order to issue a ticket. Rather, the policy is more commonly enforced informally among parks users.

Councilmember John Holman, Auburn, noted that requirements for the citation of people in violation of smoking laws can set up unrealistic expectations about enforcement, which can be challenging.

11. 2018 State Legislative Session

Ellie Wilson-Jones, SCA Senior Policy Analyst, provided an update on the progress of the 2018 state legislative session. In January, the PIC voted to make two refinements to the SCA legislative agenda to better align SCA's Housing Trust Fund ask with partners and to broaden the language of SCA's housing affordability and homelessness legislative priority. The updated SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda was approved by the SCA Board January 19 and is in the [PIC Packet on page 51](#).

Wilson-Jones reported that the deadline for the House and Senate to pass bills to the opposite chamber passed at 5 p.m. before the evening's PIC meeting and that there had been a substantial amount of movement for legislation addressing SCA's housing affordability and homelessness legislative priority. The capital budget passed last month included nearly \$107 million for the Housing Trust Fund, consistent with SCA's request. Additionally, the document recording fee bill, HB 1570, recently passed over from the House to the Senate on a 51-47 vote. House and Senate Source of Income Discrimination bills, SB 5407 and HB 2578 respectively, each moved over to the opposite chamber last week.

Wilson-Jones concluded by noting progress for legislation related to policy positions SCA has taken in support of product stewardship programs and King County's local drug takeback program. With a vote of 86-12, HB 1047 requiring drug manufacturers to operate a take-back program has advanced from the House to the Senate. The King County Board of Health and other counties have already required similar programs at the county-level, but this would make those requirements statewide.

12. Future Levies and Ballot Measures in King County

Brian Parry, SCA Senior Policy Analyst, reported on the result of levies and ballot measures in King County on the February 13, 2018 ballot and provided a handout ([Attachment F](#)). Parry noted that nearly all of the levies and bonds proposed by local school districts were passing with ballots yet to be counted, but by lower margins than in the most recent comparable election. As compared to 2014, when local school districts proposed a similar slate of levy and bond proposals, the overall percentage of "yes" votes went down by just over ten percent across all districts. Some of the most pronounced examples include measures proposed by the Bellevue School District, which saw a nearly 20-point reduction in support; the Tahoma School District, Issaquah School District, and Snoqualmie Valley School District, which saw votes in favor fall by nearly 16-points; and, the Kent School District, which saw a reduction in support of just over 8.5-points. Mayor Bernie Talmas, Woodinville, asked what voter turnout for the election was in King County. As of February 20, 2018, voter turnout was reported by [King County Elections as 31.79% percent](#).

13. Potential Upcoming SCA Issues

Deanna Dawson, SCA Executive Director, reported that the March 14 pre-PIC workshop will be on the One Table initiative and sought feedback on topics for upcoming Pre-PIC workshops. Dawson reported that PIC members have expressed interest in alternating policy briefings and trainings, and invited feedback on topics identified to date, listed on [page 57 of the PIC Packet](#).

Councilmember John Holman, Auburn, noted that a National League of Cities (NLC) meeting will conflict with the March PIC meeting. Three PIC members noted that they would be attending the NLC meeting. Dawson encouraged PIC members attending the NLC meeting to arrange for an alternate to attend the March PIC meeting.

Councilmember Sheree Wen, Medina, reported that the Emergency Management Advisory Committee is interested in providing an emergency management related presentation for SCA members.

Councilmember Lydia Assefa-Dawson, Federal Way, suggested including equity and social justice for a future meeting topic and highlighted King County's Equity and Social Justice program. may be a good topic. Dawson reported that SCA is working with cities and other partners to develop a full-day equity and inclusion conference for this fall and that members will be engaged in providing further input into the event.

Councilmember Chris Roberts, Shoreline, suggested conducting a poll to evaluate member interest in proposed topics and, if sufficient interest exists, advised consideration of additional meetings to convene members for briefings and trainings.

14. Informational Item

Chair Prince reported that an informational item on the Metro Connects Development Program is contained in the [PIC Packet beginning on page 59](#).

15. Upcoming Events

The next SCA Networking Dinner will be held on February 28, 2018 at 5:30 PM at the Renton Pavilion Event Center, featuring Seattle Mayor Jenny Durkan as the guest speaker.

The next PIC meeting will be held on March 14, 2018 from 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM at Renton City Hall with a pre-PIC workshop at 6:00 PM.

16. For the Good of the Order

Chair Prince asked if any member wished to offer further comments.

Councilmember Kate Kruller, Tukwila, reported on a recent police incident in Tukwila wherein officers placed an individual in custody on a warrant from US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Kruller noted that Tukwila was proud of being an inclusive city. She encouraged cities to learn the difference between administrative warrants and judicially issued warrants, and to contact Tukwila's mayor or police chief if they would like to know more about the incident.

Councilmember Lydia Assefa-Dawson, Federal Way, reported that the Housing Development Consortium is hosting an [affordable housing tour](#) on March 9.

Councilmember Anthony Wright, Enumclaw, advised cities to adopt a cyber security awareness program. The City of Enumclaw was recently targeted by a cyber-attack, and staff has since received training in follow-up.

Councilmember Sheree Wen, Medina, noted that FEMA is providing grants to religious institutions that will serve as emergency shelters. The deadline is March 18.

17. Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 9:02 PM.

**Public Issues Committee Meeting
February 14, 2018**

City	Representative	Alternate
Algona	Dave Hill	Bill Thomas
Auburn	Nancy Backus	John Holman
Beaux Arts Village	Tom Stowe	
Bellevue	John Stokes	
Black Diamond	Janie Edelman	Tamie Deady
Bothell	James McNeal	
Burien	Austin Bell	Nancy Tosta
Carnation	Dustin Green	Kim Lisk
Clyde Hill	Barre Seibert	George Martin
Covington	Fran Hollums	Joseph Cimaomo, Jr.
Des Moines	Traci Buxton	Rob Back
Duvall	Michelle Hogg	
Enumclaw	Anthony Wright	Mike Sando
Federal Way	Lydia Assefa-Dawson	Martin Moore
Hunts Point	Joseph Sabey	
Issaquah	Tola Marts	Chris Reh
Kenmore	David Baker	Nigel Herbig
Kent	Bill Boyce	Toni Troutner
Kirkland	Toby Nixon	Jay Arnold
Lake Forest Park	Catherine Stanford	Tom French
Maple Valley	Sean Kelly	Linda Johnson
Medina	Sheree Wen	Alex Morcos
Mercer Island	Benson Wong	Wendy Weiker
Milton	Shanna Styron Sherrell	Mary Tompkins
Newcastle	Carol Simpson	
Normandy Park	Sue-Ann Hohimer	Jonathan Chicquette
North Bend	Ross Loudenback	Jonathan Rosen
Pacific	Leanne Guier	David Storaasli
Redmond	Hank Margeson	Angela Birney
Renton	Ed Prince	Armondo Pavone
Sammamish	Christie Malchow	
SeaTac	Erin Sitterley	Pam Fernald
Shoreline	Chris Roberts	Keith Scully
Skykomish	Henry Sladek	
Snoqualmie	Katherine Ross	Matt Larson
Tukwila	Kate Kruller	Thomas McLeod
Woodinville	Bernie Talmas	Susan Boundy-Sanders
Yarrow Point	Dicker Cahill	
SCA	Deanna Dawson Cynthia Foley	Brian Parry Ellie Wilson-Jones

Voting members are highlighted in gray. Cities represented are **bolded**.

When
everyone's
talking ^{about} it ^{we} can make a
difference.

Civics & Discussion

Citizens Academy Featuring the City of Newcastle

This free three-week course introduces you to the inner workings of city governments. Meet the people behind the departments at the City of Newcastle and learn what goes on behind the scenes to ensure the services and amenities of a top-rated city. Light refreshments served. Certificate awarded for attending all three sessions! Sponsored in part by Friends of the Newcastle Library.

Newcastle Library, Thursday, March 1, 8 and 15, 7pm

Week 1: Administrative & Finance 101: The History and Mystery Behind City Hall

A brief history of Newcastle: from coal mines to incorporation. • Who's running this show? An explanation of city governments, the city manager, city council and city clerk. • Money, money, money! The finance director explains where the money comes from, where the money goes, and how we know the money's safe. • Putting it all together: Budgeting 101.

Week 2:

Part 1: Community & Economic Development: Taking the ZZZZ Out of Zoning

City codes, permits and inspections, oh my! • Impress your friends: Commercial development, Comprehensive Plan, and GMA. • Meet Planning and Community Activities Commissioners and find out what the h*ck they do.

Part 2: Public Works: Where the Magic Happens

Transportation, streets and traffic calming. • Parks, trails and open space amenities. • Storm water utility, drainage and salmon protection. • Garbage & recycling: who takes this away and where does it go?

Week 3:

Police, Fire & Emergency Management: When the Stuff Hits the Fan

Police 101 with Chief Irvine • Bellevue Fire's got our backs • Emergency management, your city has a plan (and it involves you!).

Reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities is available; please contact the library prior to the event if you require accommodation.
March 14, 2018

Newcastle Library • 12901 Newcastle Way • Newcastle, WA 98056 • 425.255.0111

Monday-Thursday, 10am-9pm • Friday, 10am-6pm • Saturday, 10am-5pm

kcls.org/newcastle **Item 3: Draft Minutes** NewcastleLibrary



King County Land Conservation Initiative

WHAT is the Land Conservation Initiative

- **Vision & Plan to protect the remaining high conservation value lands and secure our trail network within the next 30 years**
- Regional effort/regional collaboration – county & all 39 cities, with input from over 100 stakeholder groups, non-profits, businesses and healthcare organizations.
- Protects 65,000 acres of our most vital conservation lands and urban greenspaces, without compromising our ability to accommodate projected growth.
- Includes \$160M dedicated to investments in open space equity
- Total 30 year cost to acquire: \$4.14B; \$2.25B covered by existing revenue sources and private revenue (\$292M); 30 year Gap = \$1.89B
- **Fill gap by restoring existing CFT to its state-authorized cap and original levy rate.**
 - **CFT Restoration = \$10 - 12/yr to the owner of the median-value home**
 - Re-set CFT one or two additional times during 30 year period
 - Same Council oversight, continued use of CFT Committee process
 - CFT effective rate has decreased 38% (i.e. from 6.25 cents in 2003 to 3.8 cents in 2018)
 - No increase in match (cities get more CFT \$ w/ same amount of local funds)
- O&M on new lands covered in future King County Parks Levy (\$3-4/HH/yr impact)

WHY is this important / What is at stake

- KC growing quickly: 48,600 new residents in 2017 + 180,000 people next 10 years
- Need to protect the livability, health, and ecological integrity of KC – for everyone
- More people need more greenspace – our parks and recreation areas are over crowded
 - **Access** to nature and open space is the foundation to our collective quality of life and the competitive edge of our business community
 - **Health:** ready access to open space has proven mental & physical health benefits
 - **Equity:** 500,000 people in KC do not live within ready access to public green space

WHY now

- Action now vs status quo saves \$15 billion: real estate is only getting more expensive
- If we wait we lose opportunities; and KC's quality of life & competitive edge erode
- Open Space is infrastructure: investing in our natural infrastructure will yield dividends well beyond up-front costs, just like utilities, roads, and transit.

KING COUNTY CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

Conservation Category	Acres	% Easement / % Fee	Estimated Cost (30 year \$)
Natural Lands (includes multi-objective urban & rural zone parcels)	20,500 acres	42% easement / 58% fee	
Rivers (not including multi-objective Rivers parcels; Rivers priorities total 480 acres across all zones)	100 acres	9% easement / 91% fee	
Forests (includes multi-objective forest zone parcels)	26,500 acres	96% easement / 4% fee	
Farmland (includes multi-objective agricultural zone parcels)	13,500 acres	90% easement / 10% fee	
Regional Trails	125 miles	TBD	
Total	60,600 acres	76% easement / 24% fee	\$2,400,000,000

'Acres' does not incorporate Advisory Group recommendation to retain some parcels in Current Use Taxation over the next 30 years; 'Estimated Cost' does incorporate this recommendation.

EQUITY CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

Open Space Equity Lands	\$160,000,000
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CITY CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

City	Acres	Estimated Cost (30 year \$)
Algona	TBD	TBD
Auburn	141	\$12,429,000
Beaux Arts	0	\$0
Bellevue	200	\$682,641,000
Black Diamond	41	\$2,387,000
Bothell	140	\$36,805,000
Burien	25	\$6,774,000
Carnation	0	\$0
Clyde Hill	1	\$990,000
Covington	9	\$4,582,000
Des Moines	113	\$22,472,000
Duvall	29	\$16,614,000
Enumclaw	28	\$3,626,000
Federal Way	223	\$94,953,000
Hunts Point	0	\$0
Issaquah	TBD	TBD
Kenmore	103	\$85,548,000
Kent	TBD	TBD
Kirkland	63	\$44,886,000
Lake Forest Park	23	\$46,637,000
Maple Valley	0	\$0

City	Acres	Estimated Cost (30 year \$)
Medina	0	\$0
Mercer Island	8	\$19,692,000
Milton	0	\$0
Newcastle	183	\$55,769,000
Normandy Park	13	\$8,173,000
North Bend	136	\$31,866,000
Pacific	TBD	TBD
Redmond	459	\$296,221,000
Renton	31	\$34,723,000
Sammamish	212	\$54,349,000
SeaTac	8	\$6,690,000
Seattle	TBD	TBD
Shoreline	27	\$78,540,000
Skykomish	0	\$0
Snoqualmie	40	\$18,132,000
Tukwila	39	\$41,108,000
Woodinville	68	\$51,033,000
Yarrow Point	0	\$0
TOTALS	2,363	\$1,757,640,000

City figures updated since Advisory Group Report to include Bellevue; they do not reflect placeholder for 'TBD' cities (\$500M was the 30-year placeholder cost used in report)

Local Hazardous Waste Management Program (LHWMP) Rate Proposal

City of Kirkland Questions and LHWMP Staff Answers (purple)

February 14, 2018

1. Why are you asking for a six year rate instead of two or three years?

We are asking for a six year rate to improve predictability for our rate-paying entities. Six years allows the Program to go through three biennial budget cycles. (King County now requires biennial budgets. The Management Coordination Committee (MCC) considered a four year and six year time period and opted for the six year time period, with a mid-point check back with the Board of Health to adjust rates if needed (e.g. not increase in the out years if that isn't needed.)

Most bill-paying entities want to have a longer lead time and more predictability in their rates than would be feasible. A three year cycle would not align with King County's biennial budget process, and therefore would be troublesome. In addition it would be administratively burdensome and not a good use of ratepayer money to for our office to spend most of our time on rate adjustments (which we would with a short cycle).

2. What are the specific assumptions and drivers in the catch all 'general inflation' category?

Inflation was calculated using the Seattle Area CPI-W as directed by King County Budget Office. You can see the cumulative impact of inflation between 2015 and 2024 in the attached summary of cost drivers ([Attachment A](#)). The cumulative impact of inflation since 2012 (the last rate increase) is 32.5%.

3. What are the specific assumptions and drivers in the Labor and Overhead Exceeding Inflation category?

Our agency partners and King County Budget office provide us with the inflators and projections to use for staff salary and benefits and for agency overhead cost projections. Please see [Attachment B](#) for specific assumptions used in our rate model. This needs to be updated with 2017 actuals but will give you a sense of the assumptions use.

4. Please provide information on historical service demands and provide data and documentation to substantiate your forecast for increases in service demand over the six year rate period. Is there increased demand in one sector or all sectors?

- **Growing population in King County** – The number of people living in King County is steadily growing and is projected to continue to grow.
- **Growing number and diversity in populations of color** within King County, including immigrant and non-English speakers. It likely will cost more to provide equitable access to available services
- **We are seeing increasing demand for MRW collection services**, particularly at the North Seattle and Auburn collection sites.
- **We expect to see more demand for all of our services** due to comprehensive marketing and information outreach.

5. Are there any new staff or management positions included in your rate proposal and how do each contribute to the value our customers receive?

No, we are not proposing to add staff to our program. When vacancies occur we consider whether the position is needed, whether it should be reclassified (for a different skill set) or whether we should eliminate the position. This is done on a case by case basis.

One position that we are reformulating will be of specific benefit to you and other city partners. We will be recruiting an Intergovernmental and Community Planner to work more closely with our city partners to increase communications and better leverage and support each other's efforts.

6. How will the proposed new South County hazardous waste facility be funded and what are the terms of that funding? Bonds? Cash? A combination of the two?

King County Solid Waste Division is obtaining 20 year bonds to build the new South King County facility, including the portion of the facility where the MRW Collection service will be located. LHWMP's share of capital costs are projected to be about \$8.4 Million (\$418,000 per year starting) when the MRW facility opens, projected to be in 2022.

7. How much will the proposed new facility cost?

Operating costs are projected assuming six days of operations with the proviso that efforts will be made to reduce this to three days per week. This is provided to cost \$285,000 more per year than the Auburn Wastemobile (which is open two days per week.)

8. Are there alternatives to building a new facility such as renting a warehouse or office space in the South County Kent/Auburn valley?

This option was explored during the 2007-2008 Household Hazardous Waste Service Level Study, which ended up recommending regular collection at the formerly named Auburn Supermall. That service has been offered since 2009. In 2016-2017 the MRW Collection Service Level Work Group examined the options available in South King County to determine whether to continue to offer collection on weekends at the Auburn Wastemobile or whether to take advantage of the opportunity to co-locate collection service at the new facility. The study group recommended co-location on the basis that it would improve service access and service equity for south county residents. MCC approved co-location, with a preference to operate three days per week if feasible. (Labor conditions may require being open six days per week.)

9. Will the proposed rate increase result in any additional services or programs for customers in the NE County, such as increased grant funding, more visits by the Waste Mobile, addition of more kinds of accepted MRW, etc?

The new rate increase will allow LHWMP to continue to provide regular Wastemobile service to residents in Northeast King County as well as technical assistance, information, financial incentives and work on policy and prevention efforts that benefit residents in NE County as well as other areas of King County. Without it the Program will have to cut services.

10. Is any of the rate increase a result of the 2015 change from a flat fee to a fee based upon container size? Has the container-based rate structure resulted in higher or lower revenues than the old flat fee rates?

LHWMP's revenue remained stable following the 2015 change from the flat fee to the fee based upon container size. The adjusted amount received in the first year was 1% less than projected (negligible).

2. Cost Drivers

The first table shows general inflation rates through 2024. The second table shows various LHWMP cost drivers over the same period of time.

Inflation (CPI – W) ¹	2015-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Annual % Change		2.67%	2.90%	2.85%	2.66%	2.66%	2.66%
Cumulative % Change	7.82%	10.70%	13.91%	17.16%	20.27%	23.47%	26.75%

LHWMP Cost Drivers²	2015-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Labor	10.2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Non-Labor Costs ³	MRW – 12.1%	MRW – 5%	MRW – 5%	MRW – 5%	MRW – 5%	MRW – 3%	MRW – 3%
	Other – < 1%	Other – 3%	Other – 3%	Other – 3%	Other – 3%	Other – 3%	Other – 3%
Agency Overhead	11.6%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
MRW Adds		\$50K	\$50K	\$60K	\$753,603 7%	\$802,739 1%	\$811,728 1%
Total Budget	7.4%	3%	3%	3%	7%	3%	3%
Cumulative % Change	7.4%	10.62%	13.94%	17.36%	25.57%	29.34%	33.22%

¹ The inflation projections in this chart are based on the August 2017 Seattle CIP-W projections from the King County Office of Economic Analysis. The cumulative rate of inflation has been compounded.

² LHWMP costs, 2015-2018, are based on MCC adopted budgets and spending plans. The annual rate of growth is shown for LHWMP cost drivers between 2019 and 2024. These projections have been calculated based on the rate model. They have not been compounded. The actual compounded result would be modestly higher. For example, labor costs are projected to increase by 3% per year (6 x 3 = 18%). When compounded, a 3% yearly increase would result in a 19.41% increase over six years. Inflation compounds more than yearly, so the actual increase would be somewhat more than 19.41%.

³ Includes current Moderate Risk Waste Collection and Disposal Operations. City and tribal contracts, Public Health inspections of city and tribal MRW collection events and the Disaster Debris fund placeholder.

1. LHWMP's rate calculations are based on information provided by official sources to the maximum extent possible. Where such information was not available, revenues were projected to be flat based on 2016 actual revenue for that category.
2. These projections assume that LHWMP will continue to provide the same level of service as in 2016, except that MRW collection service will be increased to meet service needs in Seattle and to provide somewhat expanded MRW collection in South King County.
3. The 2016 revenue and expenditure numbers are year-end actuals based on the King County General Ledger Report (03/21/17).
4. The Fund Forecast is based on King County budget office guidance, March 2017 CPI-W and revenue and expenditures projections updated as of 9/27/2017.

Revenue Projections and Assumptions, 2017 - 2024

Revenue Source	Assumptions and Comments regarding projected payments into the Fund
Net Interest Income	Based on the King County Investment Pool Rate of Return Forecast as of March 2017 (1.17% in 2019, 1.50% in 2020, 1.78% in 2021, 2.03% in 2022, 2.25% in 2023, and 2.44% in 2024). ¹
State grant funding	The 2017-2018 Adopted budget assumes that no state grant funds will be received after 2017. This source of revenue continues to be politically vulnerable and continually shrinks.
King County Wastewater Fees	Based on wastewater flow projections provided by King County Wastewater Treatment Division, March 29, 2017. Payments are based on actual wastewater flows. Volumes fluctuate with population, weather, etc.
Other Sewer Fees	Projected to be flat based on 2016 flow data (calculated from 2016 actual revenue). Payments are based on actual wastewater flows.
Transfer Station Fees	<p>Based on the number of self-haul visits (PLV) and tonnage (Non-PLV).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Private transfer station Non-PLV revenue is projected a 1% growth rate based on 2016 actual revenue (and tonnage). ▪ Seattle PLV and Non-PLV projections are based on data provided by Seattle Public Utilities as of 8/23/2017. ▪ King County projections are projected a 1% growth rate based on 2016 implied tons (Non-PLV) and 2016 implied customers (PLV).

Revenue Source	Assumptions and Comments regarding projected payments into the Fund
<p>Solid Waste Account fees</p>	<p>Based on actual number of residential accounts and commercial solid waste services. Adjusted Seattle projections provided by Seattle Public Utilities as of 8/23/2017. City and private hauler solid waste account fees are projected to be flat.</p>
<p>Budget</p>	<p>Assumptions and Comments regarding projected expenditures</p>
<p>2017-2018 MCC- Approved , Revised Budget</p>	<p>The 2017-2018 biennial budget package was approved by MCC in May 2016 and adopted by King County Council in November 2016. In January 2017 MCC approved a work-plan aligned 2017 spending plan and the revised agency and project budgets which are reflected in these projections.</p>
<p>Projections, 2019 - 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Salary and benefits have been inflated based on King County Financial Planning Expenditure Assumptions and Guidance (2017-2026) as of 3/8/2016 using updated projections from partner agencies. See Attachment A for King County guidance. ▪ MRW Disposal operating costs were provided by the Program Partners from 2019-2024. This includes continuing collection every weekend at the Auburn Supermall until 2020. Seattle costs are projected to increase by 4% in 2019 thru 2024. King County costs are projected to increase at the rate of inflation (2.2% in 2019, 5.0% in 2020, 5.1% in 2021, -2.5% in 2022, 3.0% in 2023, and 3.0% in 2024).² ▪ MRW Facility Improvement and capital costs were provided by King County Solid Waste Division. This assumes that LHWMP will reimburse King County Solid Waste Division for its share of a 20 year capital bond project to be repaid over a 20 year period. LHWMP's share of capital costs are projected to be about \$8.4 Million (\$418K per year starting in 2022 when the MRW facility opens). South County operating costs are projected assuming six days of operation, with the proviso that efforts will be made to reduce this. This is projected to cost \$285,000 more per year than the Auburn Wastemobile starting in 2022 (provided that MCC approves). ▪ Project non-salary costs have been inflated based on the approved 2017-2018 spending plan and have been inflated using the March 2017 Seattle CPI-W (2.43% in 2019, 2.53% in 2020, 2.43% in 2021, 2.76% in 2022, 2.73% in 2023, and 2.67% in 2024). ▪ Agency overhead projections vary by Program Partners. King County Program Partners are projected by using the PSB expenditure assumptions as of 3/8/2016 (3.8% in 2019, 4.3% in 2020, 4.5% in 2021, 4.7% in 2022, 4.80% in 2023, and 4.7% in 2024) and 2.5% for Seattle Public Utilities.

¹ King County Investment Pool Rate of Return adjusted for management fees.

² Seattle Public Utilities and King County Solid Waste Division provided MRW cost projections.

<p>Projections, 2019 - 2024 continued</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City and Tribal grants were increased at the rate of inflation using the March 2017 Seattle CPI-W (2.43% in 2019, 2.53% in 2020, 2.43% in 2021, 2.76% in 2022, 2.73% in 2023, and 2.67% in 2024). ▪ Public Health Inspections of City and Tribal MRW Collection events was budgeted at \$24K as requested by Public Health, and inflated at the rate of inflation using March 2017 Seattle CPI-W (2.43% in 2019, 2.53% in 2020, 2.43% in 2021, 2.76% in 2022, 2.73% in 2023, and 2.67% in 2024). ▪ Disaster Debris Management. LHWMP has an interest in promoting proper hazardous waste management in the event of disasters. However local jurisdictions are responsible for developing individual disaster debris management plans and for pre-establishing contracts with FEMA to help with reimbursing disasters. We have maintained this placeholder contingency fund in case it is needed in the event of a disaster.
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Ending Fund Balance Projections, 2017 -2024

- 2017: \$12.8 Million
- 2018: \$9.3 Million
- 2019: \$5.3 Million
- 2020: \$ 581,728 (below 2-month operating reserve, but likely to offset by under spending).

The two month operating reserve is based on 60 days of expenses.

THE COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1

WASTE TRANSFER IN THE NE

- Continue operations at the Houghton Transfer Station
- Build a new transfer station in the NE service area
- Construct several smaller transfer sites

2

DISPOSAL AFTER 2028

- Expand Cedar Hills Regional Landfill
- Waste Export
- Waste to Energy Facility

3

Metric	Cedar Hills Expansion	Waste Export	Waste-To-Energy
Service Period	2028-2040	2028-2048	2028-2048
Initial Capital Cost	\$241 Million	\$4.6 Million	\$1.1 Billion
Annual Operating Cost	\$20 Million	\$43 Million	\$41 Million
Annual Revenue	\$1-\$3 Million	\$0	\$27-\$41 Million
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (WARM Model ¹)	-114,000 Metric Tons CO ₂ /Year	-66,000 Metric Tons CO ₂ /Year	12,000- 80,000 Metric Tons CO ₂ /Year
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MRR Model ²)	99,000 Metric Tons CO ₂ /Year	99,000 Metric Tons CO ₂ /Year	1.2 Million Metric Tons CO ₂ /Year

4



February 14, 2018
SCA PIC Meeting

Item 12 Handout:

Future Levies and Ballot Measures in King County
UPDATED WITH ELECTION RESULTS AS OF 2/14/2018

SCA Staff Contact

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

February 2018 Levy and Ballot Measure Results as of 2/14/2018		
District	Measure	Results
Bellevue School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy renewal (levy rate of \$0.99 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$68 million in 2019)	Approved: 53.42 Rejected: 46.58
Bellevue School District	Technology and Capital Projects Levy renewal (levy rate of \$0.54 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$37 million in 2019)	Approved: 51.59 Rejected: 48.41
Bellevue School District	School Bus Levy (one year levy at a rate of \$0.12 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$8 million in 2019)	Approved: 54.55 Rejected: 45.45
Black Diamond	Recall election	Recall Yes: 67.07 Recall No: 32.93
Enumclaw School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$6.3 million in 2019)	Approved: 56.32 Rejected: 43.68
Highline School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$47.3 million in 2019)	Approved: 57.94 Rejected: 42.06
Federal Way School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$33 million in 2019)	Approved: 57.54 Rejected: 42.46
Issaquah School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate estimated to be \$1.13 per \$1,000 of assessed value in 2019 raising approximately \$36.3 million; \$1.33 per \$1,000 in 2020 raising approximately \$44.9 million)	Approved: 51.0 Rejected: 49.0

Issaquah School District	School Bus Levy Renewal (one year levy at a rate of \$0.06 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$2 million)	Approved: 57.06 Rejected: 42.94
Issaquah School District	Capital Projects Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$0.53 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$17 million in 2019)	Approved: 53.97 Rejected: 46.03
Kent School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$44 million in 2019)	Approved: 49.77 Rejected: 50.23
Kent School District	Capital Improvements Levy for Safety, Security, Instruction, Classroom and Support Services Technology (levy rate of \$0.75 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$20 million in 2019)	Approved: 49.25 Rejected: 50.75
Lake Washington School District	Bond Renewal (authority to issue approximately \$299 million in general obligation bonds)	Approved: 53.78 Rejected: 46.22*
Lake Washington School District	Capital Projects Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$0.59 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately 34.2 million in 2019)	Approved: 54.92 Rejected: 45.08
Lake Washington School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$1.03 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$59.2 million in 2019)	Approved: 54.28 Rejected: 45.72
Mercer Island School District	Educational Maintenance and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$1.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$11.7 million in 2019)	Approved: 71.67 Rejected: 28.33
Northshore School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$57 million in 2019)	Approved: 60.61 Rejected: 39.39
Northshore School District	Capital Projects Bond (authority to issue approximately \$275 million in general obligation bonds)	Approved: 59.82 Rejected: 40.18*
Northshore School District	Technology Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$0.51 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$15.5 million in 2019)	Approved: 60.5 Rejected: 39.5

Riverview School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$1.93 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$8.5 million in 2019)	Approved: 52.23 Rejected: 47.77
Riverview School District	Capital Projects Technology Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$0.65 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$2.8 million in 2019)	Approved: 53.43 Rejected: 46.57
Riverview School District	Transportation Vehicle Fund Levy (levy rate of \$0.15 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$640,000 in 2019)	Approved: 55.32 Rejected: 44.68
Shoreline School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$21.3 million in 2019)	Approved: 66.95 Rejected: 33.05
Shoreline School District	Capital Projects Technology Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$0.23 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$3.25 million in 2019)	Approved: 68.55 Rejected: 31.45
Skykomish School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$1.50 per thousand raising approximately \$291,000 in 2019)	Approved: 57.24 Rejected: 42.76
Snoqualmie Valley School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$1.50 per thousand raising approximately \$14.2 million in 2019)	Approved: 50.83 Rejected: 49.17
Snoqualmie Valley School District	Capital Projects Technology Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$0.44 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$4.2 million in 2019)	Approved: 51.75 Rejected: 48.25
Tahoma School District	Educational Programs and Operations Levy Renewal (levy rate of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$10.7 million in 2019)	Approved: 45.8 Rejected: 54.2
Tahoma School District	Capital Projects Technology Levy (levy rate of \$0.39 per \$1,000 of assessed value raising approximately \$2.7 million in 2019)	Approved: 46.21 Rejected: 53.79
Tahoma School District	School Bus Levy (two-year levy at a rate of \$0.14 per \$1,000 of assessed value in 2019 raising approximately \$1 million per year)	Approved: 47.95 Rejected: 52.05
Valley Regional Fire Authority	Continuation of benefit charge	Approved: 77.13 Rejected: 22.87

*Requires 60% for passage and must meet minimum turnout threshold

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March 14, 2017
SCA PIC Meeting

Item 06:
Regional E-911 Strategic Plan
DISCUSSION

SCA Staff Contact

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

SCA Regional Policy Committee (RPC) Members

Councilmember John Stokes, Bellevue (caucus chair); Mayor Dave Hill, Algona (caucus vice-chair); Councilmember Bill Peloza, Auburn; Mayor Bernie Talmas, Woodinville; Deputy Mayor Austin Bell, Burien; Council President Angela Birney, Redmond

Update

On January 11, 2018, King County Executive Constantine transmitted Ordinance 2018-0069 to the County Council to approve the King County [Regional E-911 Strategic Plan](#) and its [Appendices](#), and establish the King County Regional E-911 Advisory Governing Board as set forth in the Strategic Plan.

The Regional E-911 Strategic Plan is the culmination of over two years of effort to provide strategic direction to address governance, financial, and technical challenges associated with modernizing regional 911 systems to what is known as Next Generation 911 (NG911). The process was overseen by a Leadership Group supported by work from three substantive task forces on Governance; Technology and Operations; and Finance. The Leadership group included four representatives from SCA cities: Mayor Denis Law, Renton; Councilmember Tola Marts, Issaquah, Councilmember Jennifer Robertson, Bellevue; and, former Mayor Liz Reynolds, Enumclaw. Additional SCA city representation was included on each task force.

A major recommendation of the plan is to invest in new system architecture to replace the current decentralized technology with a single platform architecture. This would move core elements of the 911 system infrastructure from each individual Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) to a multi-node host platform, and include at least one node in Eastern Washington to support system resiliency. In addition, the Strategic Plan provides direction on a detailed governance structure and recommendations to address a forecasted \$70 million cumulative E-911 program budget deficit over the next ten years.

The Regional Policy Committee (RPC) unanimously recommended to the County Council approval of the Strategic Plan at its March 7, 2018 meeting following approval of an amendment to require annual reports from the E-911 Program Office to the RPC on implementation of the plan. The Strategic Plan will now move to the County Council for potential final adoption, potentially in late March.

Background

Proposed Ordinance 2018-0069 currently under consideration by the Regional Policy Committee (RPC) would approve the King County [Regional E-911 Strategic Plan](#) and its [Appendices](#), and establish the King County Regional E-911 Advisory Governing Board as set forth in the Strategic Plan.

King County's E-911 system provides emergency call-taking and dispatch services to the more than two million residents in King County. The E-911 system consists of the King County Enhanced 911 Program Office and 12 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs). The Strategic Plan was developed through a multi-year process with numerous regional partners and is intended to guide the regional E-911 system through the transition from analog to digital technology known as Next Generation 911 (or NG911).

Briefing materials and additional information about the planning process can be found in the PIC meeting materials from [September 9, 2015](#); [October 14, 2015](#); [April 13, 2016](#); and [January 11, 2017](#).

Planning Process & Participants

The strategic planning process was set in motion in 2015 by Ordinance 18139 of the King County Council and the RPC. As recommended by the scoping process in the spring of 2016, the Strategic Plan provides:

1. A system to integrate with the state's E-911 system and the responsibilities of local jurisdictions in their delivery of E-911 dispatch services;
2. A ten-year **technology investment strategy** for the regional King County E-911 system with tactics and a process for adapting to evolving technology and service conditions;
3. A ten-year sustainable **financial plan** for the regional King County E-911 system with tactics and a process for adapting to evolving financial conditions; and
4. An ongoing decision making or **governance structure** for implementing and achieving the vision and goals of the regional King County E-911 system, including a conflict resolution process.

Explicitly "off the table" for the development of the Strategic Plan was any recommendation related to the number of PSAPs serving King County or potential consolidation.

The process was overseen by a Leadership Group, and supported by work from three substantive task forces on Governance; Technology and Operations; and Finance. The full list of Leadership Group and task force members can be found on page 2 of the Strategic Plan Executive Summary included with this staff report as [Attachment A](#). The Leadership group included four representatives from SCA cities: Mayor Denis Law, Renton; Councilmember Tola Marts, Issaquah; Councilmember Jennifer Robertson, Bellevue; and, former Mayor Liz Reynolds, Enumclaw.

Next Generation 911

NG911 allows callers, through mobile phones and other digital devices, to more fully communicate with 911 call centers known as Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs). NG911 upgrades enable faster network communication, integration and call sharing between 911 centers, and more automated processing of calls in cases of mass casualty incidents or natural disasters. NG911 also allows for the public to send digital data to 911 call centers, including audio and video recordings, livestreaming video, photos, and texts. NG911 technology also allows call centers to receive data from other transmitting devices such as wearable medical devices, car computers, and building alarms.

The technology to implement these NG911 systems is available in the marketplace now; however, implementation requires system upgrades and coordination between a variety of emergency communication, public safety, legislative, and governing entities as well as consistent public education as new capabilities are implemented.

Strategic Directions

The Strategic Plan includes direction in three primary areas:

1. Governance and Decision Structure;
2. Technology Investment Strategy; and,
3. A 10-Year Sustainable Financial Plan.

The Strategic Plan identifies specific actions to be implemented in each of these categories and an implementation timeline for the next 10 years. A high-level overview of the implementation timeline is provided on [page 7](#) of the Strategic Plan.

Governance and Decision Structure

A key issue identified at the outset of the Strategic Plan development process is the need for a formal, transparent process to make decisions about the King County regional E-911 system and deal with emerging issues and opportunities.

Ordinance 2018-0069 would establish an E-911 Regional Advisory Governing Board (Governing Board) to inform and advise the King County E-911 Program Office, the King County Executive, and the King County Council on the regional E-911 system as well as operations and finances of the PSAPs.

Subjects in the purview of the Governing Board include but are not limited to: the proposed biennial budget; spending plans and schedules for operations and maintenance costs; system and technology changes; platform and networking enhancement and modernization; strategic projects associated with NG911 technologies and projects; discretionary E-911 Program Office or PSAP requests; implementation of the strategic plan; financial plan monitoring and modification; revenue distribution formula to PSAPs; and establishing and monitoring performance standards and measures.

Under the proposal, each PSAP would have one representative appointed to the Governing Board by the Director of the PSAP. The Governing Board will adopt a charter to establish,

officers, meeting schedules, committee structures, voting procedures, and other rules necessary to conduct the business of the board. The King County E-911 Program Office will provide staff support for the Governing Board.

The Strategic Plan includes detailed, carefully negotiated processes for decision making and dispute resolution that will guide interaction between the Governing Board, E-911 Program Office, County Executive, and County Council.

A quorum of the Governing Board as proposed would require 50% plus one of the total Governing Board membership, as well as PSAPs that cumulatively represent 60% of call volume of the King County regional E-911 system. For a vote to pass, it would have to be approved by (1) 40% of the PSAPs present and voting and (2) PSAPs representing 60% of the call volume of the King County regional E-911 system. Minority recommendations could be filed and would be forwarded with the action of the majority

Technology Investment Strategy

The King County regional E-911 system currently uses a decentralized architecture with equipment located at each of the 12 PSAPs that directly interconnects them with the statewide Emergency Services IP network (ESInet).

As part of this strategic planning process, the overall architecture of the King County regional E-911 system was evaluated, with a new strategy developed to respond to system objectives and evolving future conditions.

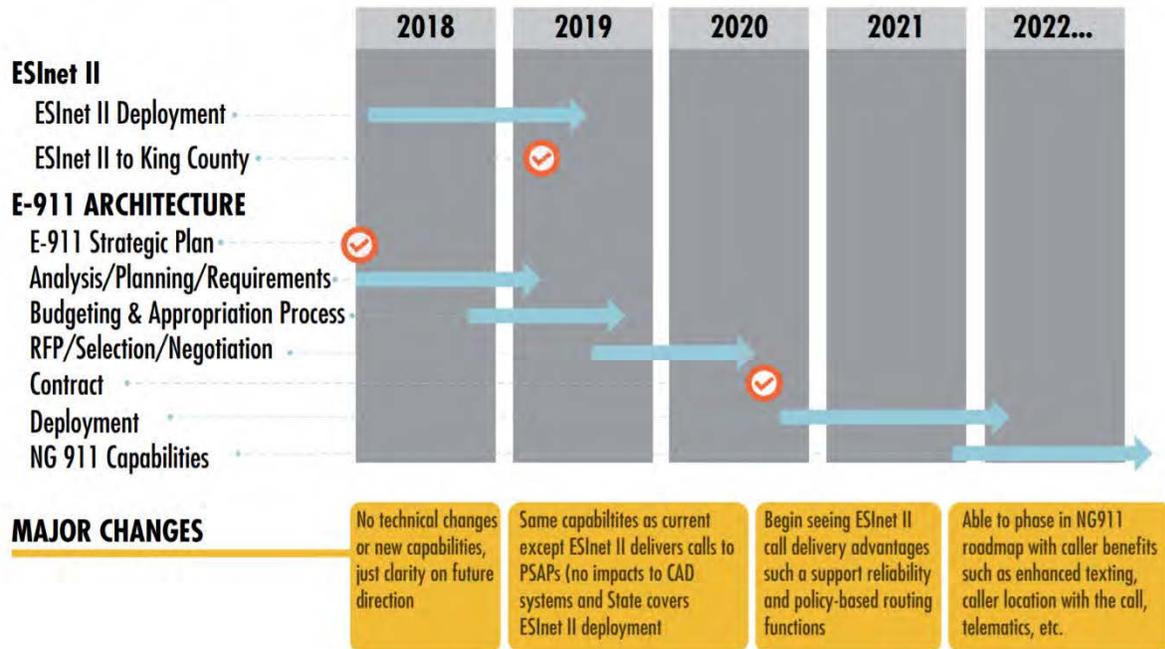
The Strategic Plan calls for proceeding with implementing a “single platform” architecture solution, with the understanding that, during implementation, the E-911 Program Office and Governing Board may discover additional information that will cause them to modify their course.

In the single platform architecture, the core elements of the 911 telephone system are moved from each individual PSAP to a multi-node host platform. The State’s ESInet delivers calls to this shared system platform, and the PSAPs are then networked to the platform. The platform approach allows one of the host nodes to be located in a geographically remote location to increase system resiliency compared to having hosts only located within King County.

As detailed in the Strategic Plan, implementing the platform architecture will be a multi-phase process with key decision milestones as each phase concludes. A more detailed analysis and planning phase will be necessary after Strategic Plan adoption. This will involve updating cost estimates, developing detailed requirements, and evaluating staffing needs (perhaps through formal request for information and/or request for proposals processes), clarifying technical roles and responsibilities between E-911 Program Office and PSAP technical staff, and implementing emerging security changes. A request for proposal will be followed by an evaluation and selection process, contract negotiations, detailed design, installation, testing, training, and cutover processes.

This process will be managed by the E-911 Program Office in collaboration with the Governing Board and technical personnel from the PSAPs. A high-level technology implementation timeline is provided in the diagram below from [page 28](#) of the Strategic Plan.

HIGH LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE



10-Year Sustainable Financial Plan

The King County regional E-911 system is largely funded by excise taxes collected by the State of Washington and distributed to the County. The E-911 system is facing a forecasted \$70 million cumulative budget deficit over the next ten years. Current system operating practices are projected to cost \$300 million from 2017-2026 while the E-911 excise tax is projected to raise \$230 million in revenue during that same time. While there is currently \$27 million in fund balance, projected spending on a new system architecture and current operating practices are not sustainable at current revenue levels. Continuation of the status quo is projected to erode the available fund balance and produce budget deficits starting in 2023.

The Strategic Plan recommends a series of near-term recommendations to improve the operational efficiency of the regional E-911 system for both the E-911 Program Office and the county's 12 PSAPs. Each of these recommendations provides estimates for low- and high-end potential savings to the program and will require ongoing collaboration between the E-911 Program Office and PSAPs. In addition, the Strategic Plan recommends exploring reforms to the E-911 funding structure, including identifying options for funding for one-time technology upgrades and the ability to grow with inflation and system demand. Increasing funding would require State legislative action and/or a locally-voted tax measure.

Next Steps

The Regional Policy Committee recommended to the County Council approval of the Strategic Plan at its March 7, 2018 meeting following approval of an amendment to require annual reports from the E-911 Program Office on implementation of the plan. The Strategic Plan will now move to the County Council for potential final adoption. If approved by the County Council, the Regional E-911 Advisory Governing Board will be formed and the E-911 Program Office will begin implementation of the plan. King County is currently in the process of hiring a new E-911 Program Manager who will oversee implementation. A more detailed analysis and planning phase will be necessary after Strategic Plan adoption to implement the technology objectives and will be managed by the E-911 Program Office in consultation with the newly created Governing Board. A high-level schedule for implementation of the strategic plan can be found on page 7 of the Strategic Plan Executive Summary included with this staff report as [Attachment A](#). For additional information, please contact SCA Senior Policy Analyst Brian Parry at brian@soundcities.org or 206-499-4159.



King County

REGIONAL E-911 STRATEGIC PLAN



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

KING COUNTY COUNCIL

Claudia Balducci
Rod Dembowski
Reagan Dunn

Larry Gossett
Jeanne Kohl-Welles
Kathy Lambert

Joe McDermott
Pete von Reichbauer
Dave Upthegrove

LEADERSHIP GROUP

Individual

Councilmember Claudia Balducci
Executive Dow Constantine
Councilmember Reagan Dunn
Councilmember Lorena Gonzalez
Council President Bruce Harrell
Tom Koney
Councilmember Kathy Lambert
Mayor Denis Law
Councilmember Tola Marts
Chief Operating Officer Brian Maxey
Executive Director Tom Orr
Commissioner Tim Osgood
Councilmember Jennifer Robertson
Lieutenant Erik Scairpon
Sheriff John Urquhart

Organization

King County
King County
King County
City of Seattle
City of Seattle
King County
King County
City of Renton
City of Issaquah
Seattle Police Department
NORCOM
Woodinville Fire and Rescue
City of Bellevue
Redmond Police Department
King County

Representing

King County Council
King County Executive
King County Council
Seattle City Council
Seattle City Council
King County Executive Services (non-voting)
King County Council
Sound Cities
Sound Cities
Seattle PSAPs
Large PSAPs
Fire District Commissioners
Bellevue City Council
Small PSAPs
King County Sheriff's Office

PLANNING GROUP

Individual

Co-Chairs
Lora Ueland
Kathy Lombardo

Chad Barnes
Marilynne Beard
Diane Carlson
Patti Cole-Tindall
Meg Goldman
Stacey Jehlik
Lise Kaye
Tim Osgood
Brian Smith
Chris Wilson

Organization

Valley Communications Center
King County E-911 Program Office

City of Bellevue
City of Kirkland
King County
King County Sheriff's Office
King County
City of Seattle
King County Council staff
Woodinville Fire and Rescue
City of Seattle, Seattle Police
Issaquah Police Department

Representing

Large PSAPs
King County E-911 Program Office

City of Bellevue
Sound Cities
King County Executive
King County Sheriff
King County Executive Services (non-voting)
Seattle City Council
King County Council
Fire District Commissioners
Seattle PSAPs
Small PSAPs

TASK FORCES

Technology & Operations

Co-chairs:
Chelo Picardal, City of Bellevue
Bill Kehoe & Aaron Barak, King County Information Technology

Krista Camenzind, King County Council
Deb Flewelling, King County E-911 Program Office
Gregory Hough, Seattle City Council
Russ St. Meyers, City of Seattle PSAPs
Kenn Moisey, State of WA E-911 (non-voting)
Jess Nelson, Large PSAPs
Tim Osgood, Fire District Commissioners
Kellie Shapard, Deaf Community
Micki Singer, Small PSAPs
Jessica Sullivan, King County Sheriff's Office
Ron Tiedeman, Large PSAPs

Governance

Co-chairs:
Stacey Jehlik, City of Seattle
Diane Carlson, King County Executive's Office

Kathy Baskin, Small PSAPs
Chad Barnes, City of Bellevue
Jane Christenson, Sound Cities
Patti Cole-Tindall, King County Sheriff's Office
Kathy Lombardo, King County E-911 Program Office
April Sanders, King County Council
Brian Smith, Seattle PSAPs
Lora Ueland, Large PSAPs

Finance

Co-chairs:
Marilynne Beard, Sound Cities
Tom Koney, King County Executive Services

Tatyana Bogush-Stakhov, Large PSAPs
Kate Davis, King County Executive's Office
Jennifer Devore, Seattle City Council
Tom Goff, King County Council
Krystal Hackmeister, City of Bellevue
Jason King, King County Sheriff's Office
Tara Murker, University of WA PSAP (non-voting)
Tim Osgood, Fire District Commissioners
Tom Walsh, City of Seattle PSAPs

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

KING COUNTY E-911 PROGRAM OFFICE STAFF

Kathy Lombardo, Interim Program Manager
Tom Ahlborn, Project Manager
Janise Fessenden, MSAG Coordinator
Deb Flewelling, Government Relations
Khalid Khan, LAN Administrator
Steve Lagreid, System Engineer
Kayreen Lum, Public Education & Outreach
Laura Pitarys, Finance Manager
Evelyn Torres, GIS Specialist
Beth Wigley, LAN Administrator

PSAP DIRECTORS

<i>Individual</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Organization</i>
Kathy Baskin	Communications Manager	Port of Seattle Police/Fire Department
Jo Baumgartner	Communications Manager – District 2 Bellevue	Washington State Patrol
Bob Huebler	Captain	Enumclaw Police Department
Sheryl Mullen	Police Support Services Manager	Redmond Police Department
Tara Murker	Communications and Records Manager	University of Washington Police Department
Tom Orr	Executive Director	NORCOM
Micki Singer	Support Services Manager	Bothell Police Department
Brian Smith	Communications Analyst	Seattle Police Department
Jessica Sullivan	Captain	King County Sheriff
Lora Ueland	Executive Director	Valley Communications Center
Tom Walsh	Deputy Chief	Seattle Fire Department
Chris Wilson	Commander	Issaquah Police Department

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

Arielle Belo, Hearing Speech and Deafness Center
James House, Hearing Speech and Deafness Center

CONSULTANTS

<i>BDS Planning & Urban Design</i>	<i>CBE Strategic</i>	<i>IXP Corporation</i>	<i>ECONorthwest</i>
Brian Douglas Scott	Tim Ceis	Kevin Kearns	Morgan Shook
Gabriel Silberblatt	Kate Nolan		
Richa Vuppuluri	Andrés Mantilla		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Strategic Plan for the King County regional E-911 system was set in motion in 2015 by Ordinance 18139 of the King County Council and the Regional Policy Committee. As recommended by the scoping process in the spring of 2016, this plan provides:

1. **A system to integrate with the state’s E-911 system and local jurisdictions;**
2. **A ten-year technology investment strategy;**
3. **A ten-year sustainable financial plan; and**
4. **An ongoing decision making or governance structure.**

FOUNDATION

VISION

King County’s regional E-911 system will be among the best in the country in terms of:

- » Rapid and effective routing of requests for service;
- » Efficient use of public resources;
- » Effective deployment of evolving technology; and
- » Adherence to the values, noted below.

MISSION

The regional E-911 system provides an emergency communications link between the people of King County and appropriate public safety responders.

VALUES

PROCESS

- » Transparency
- » Project Management Principles
- » Collaboration
- » Predictability
- » Advocacy
- » Inclusion

FINANCE

- » Fiscal Responsibility
- » Financial Sustainability
- » Cost Effective

STANDARDS

- » National Best Practices
- » Performance Metrics
- » Continuous Improvement

GOALS

1. No Request Lost
2. Prompt Response
3. Seamless System-wide Technology
4. Meet or Exceed Industry Standards
5. Equity
6. Secure, Resilient & Survivable

CORE SERVICES OF THE E-911 PROGRAM OFFICE

- » Network, System, & Equipment
- » Operations & Maintenance
- » Project & Vendor Management
- » System Access & Education
- » Regional Leadership
- » Administration & Finance

PRINCIPLES

TECHNOLOGY & OPERATIONS

- » Public Safety
- » Capacity
- » Fair and Equitable
- » Security
- » Availability
- » Cost Effective
- » Convergence

FINANCES

- » Fiscal Responsibility
- » Financial Sustainability
- » Cost Effective

GOVERNANCE

- » Inclusive
- » Proportionality
- » Consensus
- » Adaptable
- » Informed & Timely Decisions
- » Inform & Advise
- » Advocacy for E-911 system
- » Collaboration
- » Diversity
- » Continuous Improvement

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

GOVERNANCE & DECISION STRUCTURE

FINDINGS. The King County Auditor's report on the E-911 system recommended a governance system with a formal, clear, and transparent decision-making structure. In addition to the Auditor's report, the Governance Task Force reviewed a number of other 911 systems with characteristics similar to the King County regional E-911 system. In each of those cases, authority was delegated by the state to a county or regional authority, and representation by PSAPS or local jurisdictions was advisory to the county or regional system. The Task Force also researched other regional governance structures in the Puget Sound region not related to E-911.

RECOMMENDATIONS. The future Governing Board should be advisory to the E-911 Program Office, have one voting position for each PSAP, and operate by consensus as much as possible. If voting is required, a two-part test must be met. For a vote to pass, it must be approved by (1) 40% of the PSAPs present and voting and (2) PSAPs representing 60% of the call volume of the King County regional E-911 system. This plan also lays out a specific process for decisions and appeals.

IMPLEMENTATION. The King County Executive is expected to transmit by January 2018 and the Council is expected to approve by April 2018 the Regional E-911 Strategic Plan and establish the Advisory Governing Board (hereafter referred to as the Governing Board).

TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT STRATEGY

FINDINGS. The King County regional E-911 system currently uses a decentralized architecture with equipment located at each of the 12 PSAPs that directly interconnects them to the statewide ESInet. The State of Washington is replacing the current statewide ESInet with a network that will require new security and interfaces to allow the PSAPs to interface with the next generation ESInet (ESInet II). To address these issues, the Technology & Operations Task Force evaluated the overall architecture of the regional E-911 system and developed a new strategy to respond to regional system objectives and evolving future conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS. Proceed with implementing a single platform architecture solution, with the understanding that, during implementation, the E-911 Program Office and Governing Board may discover additional information that will cause them to modify their course.

In the Single Platform Architecture, the core elements of the 911 telephone system infrastructure are moved from each individual PSAP to a multi-node host platform. The State's ESInet II delivers calls to this shared system platform, and the PSAPs are then networked to the platform. The platform approach allows one of the host nodes to be located in a geographically remote location to increase system resiliency compared to having hosts only located within King County.

OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS, AND PERFORMANCE METRICS. Objectives, Actions and Performance Metrics are provided in the following areas.

- 1. NG911 Readiness** – Preparing for the emerging capabilities of NG911 (e.g., text, photos, video, telematics, etc.) with a roadmap that adopts and adapts to technology changes, and balances operational needs with improved service and cost effectiveness.
- 2. Integrated and Interoperable Systems** – Ensuring systems are integrated effectively to achieve reliable interoperability across organizations and functions in delivering seamless 911 services across the region.
- 3. Security and Resiliency** – Protecting the 911 call flow, beginning at the State's ESInet, continuing through the various systems and transport mechanisms, and arriving at the PSAPs, while also ensuring the overall resiliency of the E-911 systems and operations.
- 4. Optimized Operations** – Providing reliable 911 services across King County that meet or exceed applicable standards by providing a combination of hardware and software systems, databases, networking and operational support that accurately locate and route calls to King County PSAPs delivered from the State ESInet.
- 5. Accessible and Equitable Service** – Increasing equitable access to the 911 services for all communities and individuals served, with specific focus on lessening obstacles faced by groups with unique needs.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IMPLEMENTATION. To reach full NG911 capability, King County will migrate to a Single Platform system architecture. This will be accomplished through a multi-phase process with key decision milestones as each phase concludes. Steps will include updating cost estimates, developing detailed requirements, evaluating staffing needs, clarifying technical roles and responsibilities between E-911 Program Office and PSAP technical staff, and dealing with emerging security changes. A request for proposals will be followed by an evaluation

and selection process, contract negotiations, detailed design, installation, testing, training, and cutover processes. This process will be managed by the E-911 Program Office in collaboration with the Governing Board. Like all major technology projects, this process will evolve as detailed information and decisions are made. Each phase of this process will give the E-911 Program Office and Governing Board an opportunity to consider the broad strategic direction in light of new information.

10-YEAR SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL PLAN

FINDINGS. The King County regional E-911 system is largely funded by excise taxes collected by the State of Washington and distributed to the County. The current level of spending is not sustainable with projected revenues, with a negative fund balance projected in 2023. Financial sustainability requires expenses to align with revenues. If revenues do not increase, then expenses must come down.

RECOMMENDATIONS. King County and its E-911 partners should take the following actions to ensure the regional E-911 system's financial sustainability.

First, the E-911 Program Office and PSAPs must operate the E-911 system in a more cost-effective manner. Specifically:

- » Capture potential savings to network, security, and vendor contracts presented by the deployment of ESnet II and a new system architecture.
- » Develop the most operationally efficient staffing levels for excise tax funded FTEs at both the E-911 Program Office and PSAPs to deliver and maintain the technology side of the system.
- » Define E-911 service responsibilities and funding of PSAPs to consistently specify: 1) which E-911 services the PSAPs will deliver; 2) what levels of service are suitable for the system; and, 3) what level of revenue support is commensurate with those responsibilities.
- » Continue to improve financial policies, processes and transparency.

Second, revenue reforms are needed since the excise tax has not kept pace with inflation or needed expenses in the E-911 system. Specifically:

- » Find options for funding one-time technology upgrades to the system.
- » Find reforms to the existing excise tax that are more adequate and resilient for the needs of the E-911 system, including the ability to grow commensurate with normal inflation and system demand.

FINANCE IMPLEMENTATION. Developing financial sustainability must necessarily be a collaborative effort between the E-911 Program Office and PSAPs. While a revenue solution is recommended, it will require either State legislative action or a locally-voted tax measure – neither of which are simple or certain. Immediate expenditure reductions are needed along with careful future planning that emphasizes cost-effective technology investments and judicious consideration of new technologies that enhance services.

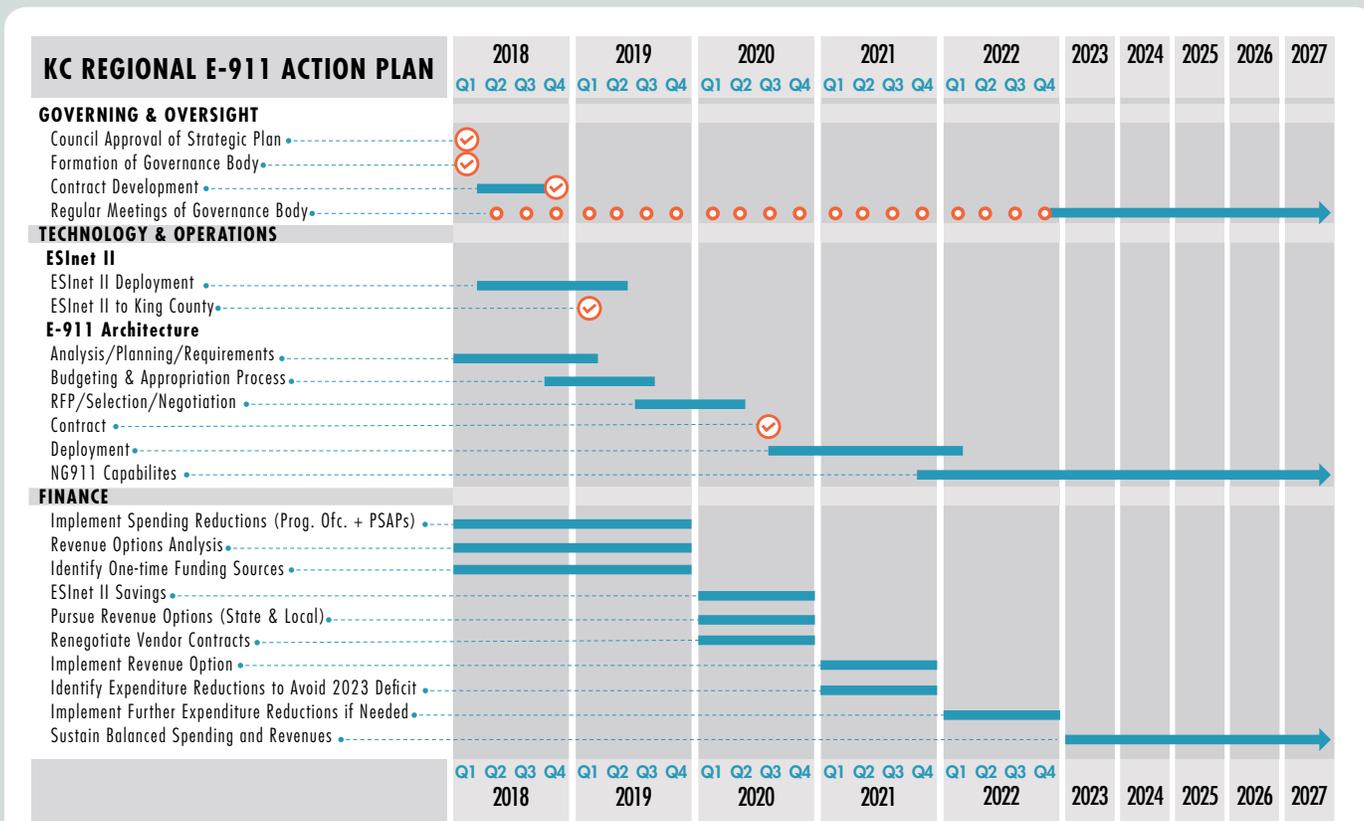
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is a projected timeline for financial actions.

2018-2019	Continue to work with the Interim Advisory Group and the new Governing Board (e.g. E-911 Program Office staff and PSAP representatives) to collaboratively develop a 2019-2020 budget proposal that includes recommended expenditure reductions.
	Implement spending reductions at E-911 Program Office and PSAPs
	Complete revenue options analysis and present to King County Council
	Identify sufficient one-time sources to fund implementation of the system architecture update
2020	Identify and implement savings associated with deployment of ESInet II
	Pursue revenue options with State Legislature and/or local measures
	Implement new escrow distribution formula
	Renegotiate vendor contracts for network access
2021	Implement revenue option, if approved
	Identify amount of further expenditure reductions needed to prevent a deficit position in 2023
2022	Implement expenditure reductions if needed

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

A high-level implementation timeline reflecting Governance, Technology & Operations, and Finance actions is shown in the illustration below.



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March 14, 2018
SCA PIC Meeting

Item 07:

Regional Affordable Housing Task Force

DISCUSSION

SCA Staff Contact

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

SCA Regional Affordable Housing Task Force Members

Mayor David Baker (Task Force Co-Chair), Kenmore; Mayor John Stokes, Bellevue; Councilmember Ryan McIrvine, Renton; Mayor Ken Hearing, North Bend

Discussion

The King County Regional Affordable Housing Task Force began meeting in July 2017 with the intent of establishing a regional planning effort with cities, nonprofit agencies, and private partners to develop a plan for affordable housing.

In March, the Task Force will be reviewing a draft Statement of Intent for adoption at its April meeting, and feedback on the proposed draft is encouraged from members of the PIC. In addition to seeking feedback on the draft Statement of Intent, the Task Force is soliciting recommendations on policy actions that could be leveraged regionally for the greatest impact, or alternatively, obstacles encountered by cities in implementing housing strategies that could potentially be removed through regional support. At PIC, members will be asked to provide input on options to best engage in the Task Force process and ensure the resulting policy recommendations reflect city priorities.

Background

The King County Council passed [Motion 14754](#) in November 2016 requesting the convening of a regional planning effort with cities, nonprofit agencies, and private partners to develop a plan for affordable housing. In response to Motion 14754, King County Executive Dow Constantine transmitted a [Regional Affordable Housing Strategy Status Report](#) to the King County Council in March 2017. This Status Report, together with [Motion 14873](#) approved by the Council in May 2017, formally established the [Regional Affordable Housing Task Force](#) (“Task Force”) to recommend a countywide affordable housing strategy to the County Executive and County Council by December 2018. The work of the Task Force is moving forward in accordance with the Task Force [work plan](#) that was discussed at the October 2017 PIC meeting, and the approved [meeting schedule](#).

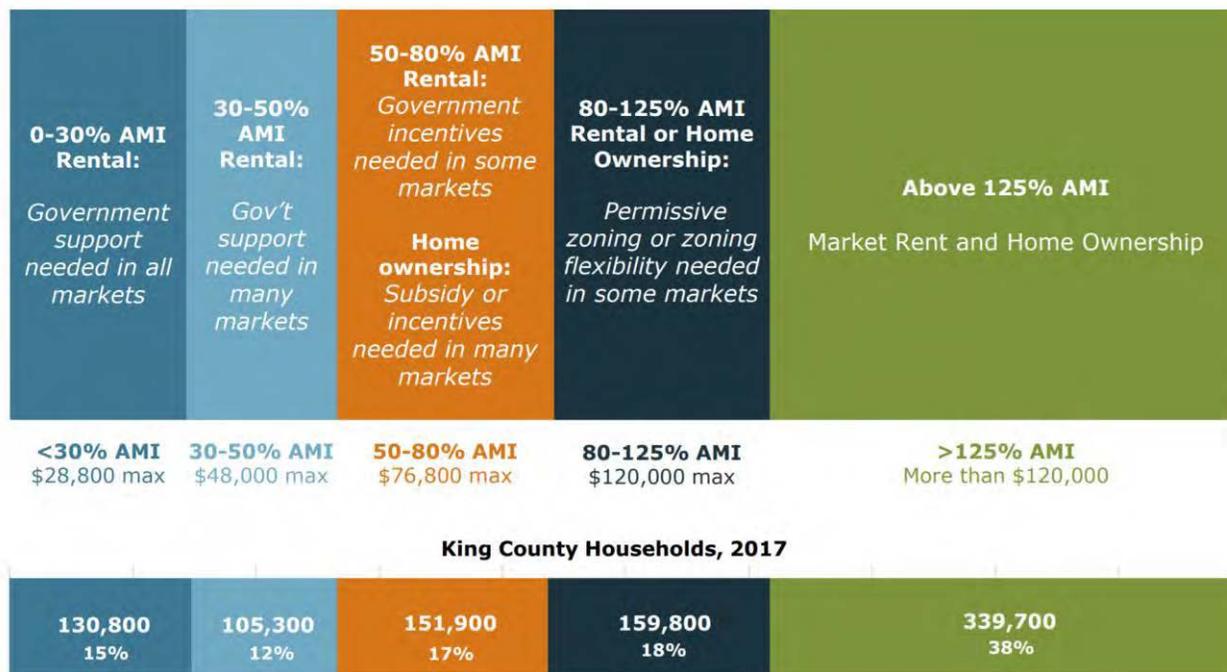
The Task Force is co-chaired by Mayor David Baker, Kenmore and King County Councilmember Claudia Balducci. The work of the Task Force is supported by a [Standing Advisory Panel](#) consisting of members representing local housing authorities, for-profit and non-profit housing

developers, tenants and landlord organizations, homeowners, communities of color, unincorporated housing issues, and an affordable housing advocacy group. In addition, a Staff Working Group has been formed consisting of public sector housing land use and housing experts, including staff from numerous cities in King County.

To date, the Task Force has approved its work plan, reviewed data describing the affordable housing need in King County across all income levels, reviewed existing countywide planning policies related to affordable housing, heard from several cities on efforts underway to address the crisis, and reviewed the basics of financing affordable housing development and existing funding sources in use in King County.

[Data presented the Task Force](#) describes the housing affordability crisis in King County across all income sectors and the number of households determined to be cost-burdened (spending more than 30% of their income on housing) and severely cost-burdened (spending more than 50% of their income on housing). Area Median Income (AMI) is used to segment and benchmark households based on income. Effective measures that can be taken by local government to address affordability vary widely by income level from below 30% AMI where direct government support such as vouchers and public housing funding are needed, to those above 125% AMI where local regulations and policies may help reduce the cost of market rate housing. *Figure 1* below shows the King County annual household income thresholds for each portion of AMI, the general types of government interventions with potential to address housing affordability at each income level, and the number of households in King County in each income category.

Figure 1: AMI and Government Housing Assistance



King County Regional Affordable Housing Task Force, October 31, 2017

The Task Force has also reviewed modeling data derived from the number households that are currently cost-burdened and severely cost-burdened, combined with individuals experiencing homelessness, to define the total number of affordable housing units that will be needed in the region by 2040 to address the affordability crisis. Rather than simply looking at total planned growth in housing and those currently homeless to define need, the model the Task Force is using attempts to define the number of affordable units needed to create movement in the housing market to alleviate affordability challenges across all incomes. In total, the estimated need for new affordable housing units by 2040 reviewed by the Task Force is 244,000. Adding to this need is any increase based on displacement from existing affordable housing units from new, market rate development.

Task Force Draft Statement of Intent

As provided in the Task Force work plan, one of the objectives is to “develop a recommended statement of intent to address the regional affordable housing crisis in King County.” At its next meeting on March 29, the Task Force will be considering a draft Statement of Intent for adoption during its meeting on April 19. The draft Statement of Intent is provided below and is being distributed to the Standing Advisory Panel and Staff Working Group as well as to members of PIC for comment prior to being finalized.

Residents in every community in the county are facing an unprecedented challenge in finding and keeping a home they can afford. We must act together, across all levels of government and all sectors, to carry out our shared responsibility to address this crisis.

To that end, it is the intent of the Regional Affordable Housing Task Force to make recommendations that are actionable, sustainable, and regional in nature and that would make a meaningful difference toward achieving the need for 244,000 new, affordable homes by 2040. The Task Force recommendations will work to preserve housing for those at-risk of displacement and contribute to the development of new homes that are affordable for a range of incomes. Further, the Task Force will identify and strive to reduce the disproportional impacts of housing affordability challenges on communities of color, older adults, and others with fixed or limited-incomes.

Policy Recommendation Development

In addition to seeking feedback on the draft Statement of Intent, the Task Force is soliciting recommendations on policy actions that could be leveraged regionally for the greatest impact, or alternatively obstacles encountered by cities in implementing housing strategies that could potentially be removed through regional support. The Standing Advisory Panel and Staff Working Group will be working through March and April to develop an initial list of potential policy options related to land use, funding and financing, fair housing, and monitoring. The Task Force will hold a workshop to review potential policy options at its June 1 meeting and is expected to put forward its initial recommendations following its meeting on June 29. These initial recommendations will be the focus of a series of at least three subarea conversations to be held in July throughout the county.

Next Steps

The next meeting of the Regional Affordable Housing Task force will take place on March 29, 2018 from 2:00 to 4:00 PM at the New Holly Gathering Hall in Seattle. The Task Force will review the proposed Statement of Intent on March 29, with adoption anticipated at its April 19 meeting. For more information, contact SCA Senior Policy Analyst Brian Parry at brian@soundcities.org or 206-499-4159.



March 14, 2018
SCA PIC Meeting

Item 08:
Metro Parking Pilot Projects
DISCUSSION

SCA Staff Contact

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

Regional Transit Committee 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)

Discussion

[Ordinance 18449](#), approved on January 23, 2017, established [Metro Connects](#) as the long-range transit plan for King County Metro (Metro). This plan envisions the construction of 13,000 new parking spaces by 2040. In the near-term, the plan directs Metro to develop programs to manage usage of County Park-and-Rides using permits and fees, and expand supply through leasing and sharing with private lots. Currently, County park-and-rides are accessed free of charge and only a few spaces can be reserved. Metro has two parking pilots underway including a free permit for commuters who carpool to public park-and-rides and a paid permit parking option at private lots through a partnership with Diamond Parking. Metro is currently seeking feedback on a program to provide parking permits to people who drive to public park-and-rides alone, also known as Single Occupancy Vehicles (SOV) permits. The outreach is being conducted with Sound Transit through an [online survey](#) and provides drop-in sessions throughout King County.

These pilots were presented to the Regional Transit Committee (RTC) and the transit subarea boards in February 2018. At the subarea boards and RTC, members discussed how parking permits should be priced, and the need for equitable access to parking.

Background

On January 23, 2017, the King County Council passed [Ordinance 18449](#), authorizing Metro Connects as the long-range transit plan for King County Metro. Metro Connects outlines plans to develop programs that manage demand at existing parking using permitting and fees. Metro plans to increase efficiency of the parking by promoting carpools through implementation of permits at high-use parking lots (lots typically over 90 percent full). Currently, Metro is piloting three different parking permit programs.

By 2040, Metro Connects plans for 13,000 new parking spaces (3,300 from Metro and 10,320 from Sound Transit). These spaces will be built in areas that do not have walkable access to frequent service and less dense areas. A map of planned parking investments can be found in [Attachment A](#). Planning for the new lots is underway and implementation will begin in 2025.

Pilot Programs

Carpool Permit Pilot

Metro began offering carpool permit parking at park-and-rides on February 1, 2017. These permits provide a reserved parking space free of charge to individuals with ORCA cards who agree carpool to transit at least 12 times a month. Permits are offered to people joining Vanpools and forming private carpools to park-and-rides. Compliance is monitored and permits are revoked from individuals who do not consistently carpool. For permit holders, a parking space is reserved until 8:30 am. After this time the parking space is available to the public. Metro enforces compliance, and a vehicle parked in a reserved space will be towed after the violator receives a third warning. Currently, there are 137 carpool permit holders in King County. The demand for carpool permits has been limited, and the strongest demand is at park-and-rides that fill up earlier in the day.

Parking Expansion Program

Metro currently leases parking from land owners, commonly churches, near fixed route transit. Metro has expanded its leased lot program with funds from the Congestion Mitigation Air Quality (CMAQ) grant competition provided by Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC). Metro is actively seeking new sites and suggested locations.

Metro also launched a new partnership program with Diamond Parking called the Park and Ride Partnership Program. New parking is provided to customers for a fee on a monthly permit basis. A Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) grant supports the program by marketing and paying for the first month of parking for permit holders. Permits are sold by Diamond Parking and can be purchased at ParkbyTransit.com. Metro is actively seeking new sites and suggested locations. The program will be evaluated for cost-effectiveness after the pilot ends.

Single Occupancy Vehicle Parking Pilot

Metro is currently partnering with Sound Transit to seek public feedback on the creation of paid Single Occupancy Vehicle (SOV) parking permits. The program is currently only authorized to implement paid parking at King County owned sites. The Sound Transit Board would need to authorize implementation of the program at their parking lots. The SOV permit program will be implemented at sites that are typically over ninety percent full. Planned sites for reserved SOV permit parking are shown in [Attachment B](#).

Pricing of SOV permits could be designed to achieve several different aims, including maximizing revenue, recovering program costs, ensuring parking availability, or encouraging

access by investing revenues in walking and biking access. Offering a lower price for transit riders who pay discounted fares using a transit card called ORCA Lift, element is a planned component of the SOV parking permit program. To qualify for ORCA Lift, riders must earn 200 percent of the federal poverty level or less.

The plan for this pilot was presented at the Regional Transit Committee on February 21, 2018. The plan was also presented at all three subarea transit boards including the South County Area Transit Board (ScatBd), the Eastside Transportation Partnership (ETP), and the Seattle Shoreline Transportation Forum (SeaShore). At each board and committee, there were many questions and comments regarding the pricing and criteria for offering permits. Some members prioritized recovering program costs or generating revenue, and others hoped to increase equitable access to parking. Feedback on the pilot can be provided through an [online survey](#), or at upcoming drop-in sessions:

- Edmonds Library, 650 Main St, Edmonds, WA 98020, Thursday, March 15, 5:00-7:00pm
- Northgate Library, 10548 5th Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98125, Sunday, March 18, 1:00-3:30pm
- Mukilteo Library, 4675 Harbour Pointe Blvd, Mukilteo, WA 98275, Tuesday, March 20, 5:00-7:00 pm
- Renton Library, 100 Mill Ave S, Renton, WA 98057, Wednesday, March 21, 5:00-7:00pm
- Puyallup Library, 324 S Meridian, Puyallup, WA 98371, Tuesday, March 27, 5:00-7:00pm
- Union Station, 401 S. Jackson Street, Seattle, WA 98104, Wednesday, March 28, 5:00 – 7:00 PM
- Kirkland Library, 308 Kirkland Ave, Kirkland, WA 98033, Saturday, March 31, 2:00-4:30pm

Feedback collected through this outreach effort will be reported to the King County Council, the King County Executive, and the Sound Transit Board of Directors. Metro leadership will use this feedback as it considers future parking management strategies at Metro.

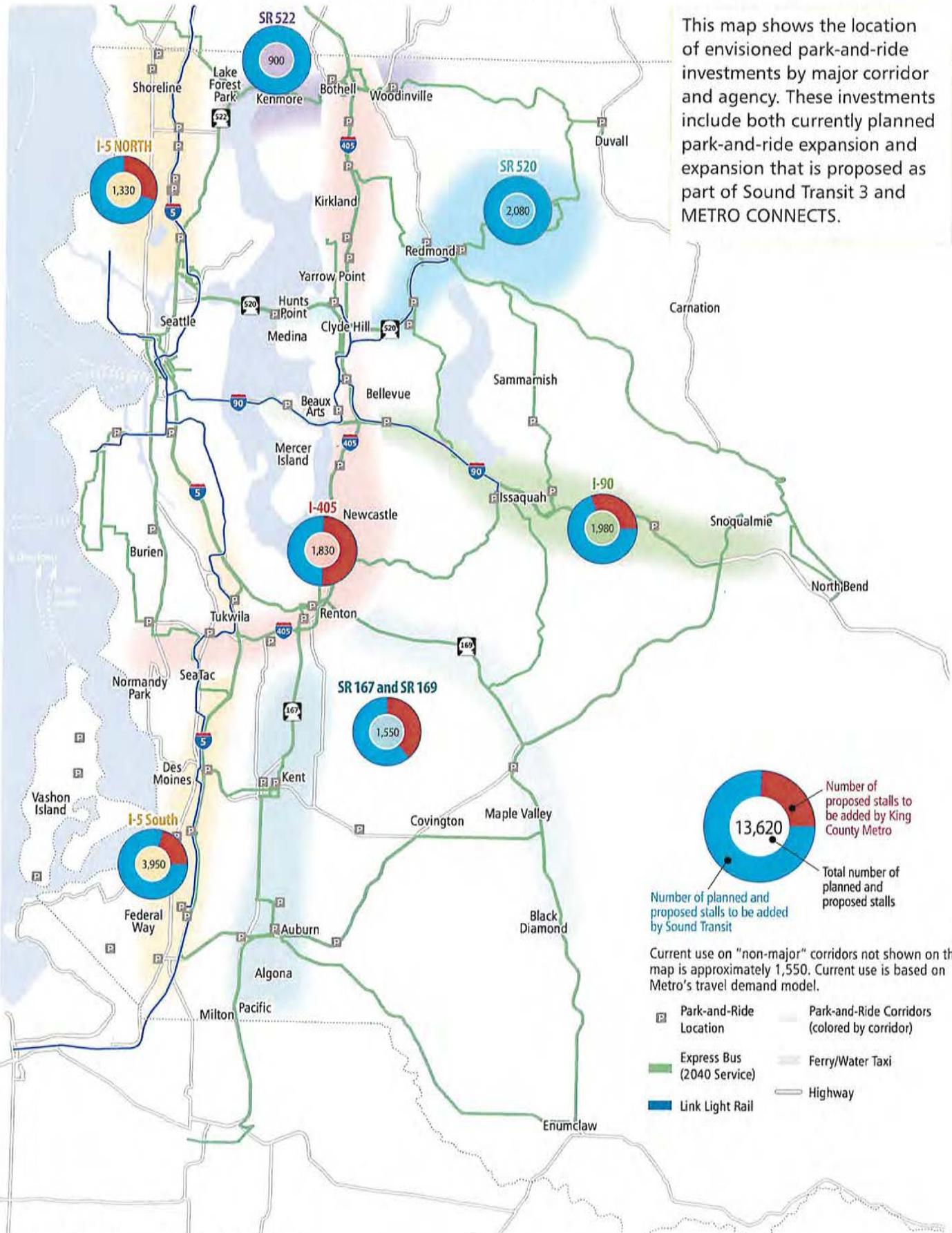
Next Steps

Comments or questions can be shared with members of the SCA caucus of the Regional Water Quality Committee or Cynthia Foley at Cynthia@soundcities.org. Feedback and suggestions for parking near transit can also be sent to King County Metro Senior Transportation Planner, Daniel Rowe at Daniel.Rowe@kingcounty.gov. Please cc SCA staff (Cynthia Foley) to ensure that all feedback can be shared with RTC members.

Attachments

- A. [Metro Connects Parking Investments](#)
- B. [Planned Sites for SOV Permit Parking](#)

Fig. 22: Planned and Proposed Park-and-Ride Investments by Corridor



Potential solo driver permit locations

Utilization of Metro and Sound Transit park-and-ride lots

Sound Transit
P 97%+ P 90-97%

Metro Transit
P 97%+ P 90-97%

Service Areas

- Sound Transit
- Metro Transit
- Sound Transit & Metro Transit

Note: this map does not include facilities under private or WSDOT ownership, or facilities that are less than 90% full as Metro and Sound Transit are not considering paid solo driver permits at those locations.



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March 14, 2018
SCA PIC Meeting

Item 9:
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; Council President Ed Prince, Renton; Deputy Mayor Catherine Stanford, Lake Forest Park

Update

The 2018 state legislative session adjourned Thursday, March 8 following the distribution of this month's PIC Packet. The packet was amended on March 12, 2018 to include this memo.

During this year's 60-day short session, the Legislature took a number of actions to address two of SCA's legislative priorities—investing in public health services and addressing the housing and homelessness crisis—as well as other legislation impacting cities and the region. There was no action on SCA's third legislative priority, adjusting the property tax cap.

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 and refined that Legislative Agenda in January (see [February PIC Packet](#), page 47). The SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda, [Attachment A](#), centered on three priorities: adjusting the property tax cap, investing in public health services, and addressing the housing and homelessness crisis.

2018 Legislative Session Recap

The Legislature convened January 8 for this year's 60-day legislative session and adjourned March 8. With a new, though narrow, majority in the Senate and a retained, and also narrow, majority in the House, Democrats entered the 2018 legislative session with control of both chambers for first time since 2012. As a carryover from the lengthy 2017 legislative session, [lawmakers finally passed the 2017-19 capital budget on January 18 as well as compromise water management legislation \(ESSB 6091\)](#) to address the Washington State Supreme Court's *Hirst* decision.

City resources were generally left intact following the conclusion of the 2018 legislative session, and additional information about how cities fared will be available from the Association of Washington Cities [here](#). The Legislature's supplemental operating budget, passed on the last day of the legislative session, will put more money toward teacher salaries, seeking to fulfill obligations of the Washington State Supreme Court's *McCleary* ruling. Lawmakers this year also

approved [ESSB 6614](#) to reduce property taxes set last year as part of the Legislature's work on *McCleary*. For 2019, the state's new property tax was to be levied at \$2.70 per \$1,000 in assessed value but will be reduced by 30 cents to \$2.40 per \$1,000 in assessed value by diverting funding that would have otherwise gone in the state rainy day fund.

Significant investments were made in the state's behavioral health system, and several bills addressing SCA's Legislative Agenda related to housing affordability and homelessness passed this session, as described in more detail below. As anticipated, there was not any action this session to adjust the property tax cap. Legislation related to other city priorities—such as several public safety policy bills and the transportation budget—are also described below. Other prominent bills approved by the Legislature this session include the Washington Voting Rights Act, a longtime priority for Democrats, and a controversial Public Records Act bill that was ultimately vetoed by the Governor.

Public Health, Behavioral Health, and the Opioid Crisis

- **Public Health Funding:** The SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda called for the Legislature to fund the core public health services provided by local health jurisdictions, and came in support of a \$5 million request made by King County this year. The Legislature provided a new \$3 million investment for Public Health – Seattle & King County.
- **Behavioral Health Investments:** Also as called for in the 2018 SCA Legislative Agenda, the supplemental operating and capital budgets passed this year included substantial investment in the behavioral health system. Highlights, as [summarized by AWC](#), are as follows:
 - \$69.3 million provided to county behavioral health organizations for community enhancements;
 - \$25.3 million in behavioral community capacity funding;
 - \$46.4 million funding for [Trueblood](#) fines;
 - \$1.7 million for assisted outpatient treatment;
 - \$14.4 million for opioid treatment and overdose prevention; and
 - \$15.5 million to fully fund the Institute of Mental Disease (IMD) waiver.

Preliminary projected impacts for King County are detailed in [Attachment B](#), as analyzed and provided by the King County Behavioral Health and Recovery Division.

- **Mental Health Field Responders:** [HB 2892](#), an [AWC priority bill this year](#), will create the mental health field responder pilot program to help police departments hire mental health professionals to work in partnership with the police. HB 2892 provides \$1 million to fund at least eight grants annually.
- **Drug Take-Back:** The Legislature passed [ESHB 1047](#) to create a safe and secure statewide system for collection and disposal of unwanted medications. Like the existing countywide pharmaceutical product stewardship program created by the King County Board of Health, the new statewide system will require drug manufacturers to develop the take-back program. The bill allows local programs, such as King County's, one year to wind down after the statewide program begins operating. SCA has [adopted several policy positions](#) supporting pharmaceutical take-back programs and product stewardship approaches.

Housing Affordability and Homelessness

- **Housing Trust Fund:** As previously reported to the PIC, 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:** After a many years' effort to expand and make permanent the Document Recording Fee, [E2SHB 1570](#) passed the Legislature and awaits signature by the Governor. The bill, which was supported by the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda, increases the statewide Document Recording Fee by \$22 for a total of \$62 and eliminates an existing sunset date for the fee. Earlier iterations of the legislation would have created a local option for an up to \$50 increase in the fee, rather than the statewide increase that was ultimately approved. As passed by the Legislature, the legislation is anticipated to generate approximately \$55 million per biennium for homelessness assistance and services.
- **Source of Income Discrimination:** [E2SHB 2578](#), also supported under the SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda, now awaits the Governor's signature. The bill addresses 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.
- **Local Option Tools:** Two bills related to creating local options to fund affordable housing did not advance this session. [HB 2437](#) would have provided a local option state sales tax credit for affordable housing and rental assistance. [HB 1797](#) would have allowed cities to apply for a one-time state sales tax remittance on public purchases for affordable housing development or public infrastructure to support such development; made the [existing 0.1 percent local sales tax option for mental health services and affordable housing](#) councilmanic for King County; and allowed revenue from local real estate excise tax (REET II) to be used for affordable housing through 2022, so long as other local capital projects were adequately funded. Both HB 2437 and HB 1797 advanced from the House but were not brought up for a vote in the Senate.
- **Condo Liability Reforms:** [HB 2831](#), which would have required increased notice, a meeting, and a majority vote of homeowners before a condominium board or homeowners' association could bring a construction defect lawsuit, stalled in the House Rules Committee this session.
- **Other Housing and Homelessness Legislation:** The Legislature passed a number of bills described as priorities for the Washington Low Income Housing Alliance as described [here](#), including [SHB 2538](#), which eliminates impact fees for homeless shelters and emergency domestic violence shelters; and [SHB 2667](#), which seeks to prevent homelessness by expanding access to the Housing and Essential Needs Program.

Other Legislation of Note for Cities

- **Washington Voting Rights Act and Other Voter Legislation:** As noted above, the Washington Voting Rights Act—[ESSB 6002](#)—passed the Legislature and awaits signature by the Governor. The bill creates a state cause to challenge local elections systems that exhibit polarized voting and where there is a significant risk members of a protected class do not have an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice due to

dilution or abridgement of their rights. The bill applies to cities and other political subdivisions with a population of 1,000 or more. The Legislature also passed bills allowing for same-day voter registration ([SSB 6021](#)), allowing 16- and 17-year-olds to preregister to vote ([2SHB 1513](#)), and providing for automatic voter registration for enhanced driver's license and Identicard applicants ([E2SHB 2595](#)).

- **Public Records Act:** The Governor has vetoed [ESB 6617](#), which would have retroactively excluded the legislative branch from the Public Records Act and instead created a more limited set of public disclosure requirements for the legislative branch beginning in July. The passage of ESB 6617, without public hearings or floor debate, triggered a backlash by the media and the public and thousands of calls and emails to the Governor. Instead, a task force will now be formed to develop recommendations for action in 2019. AWC is encouraging House and Senate leaders to engage cities in that process.
- **EMS Levy Legislation:** [SHB 2627](#), which would impact the way emergency medical services (EMS) levies are placed on the ballot, has been delivered to the Governor for signature. 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. Among other provisions, SHB 2627 lowers that threshold to approval from 75 percent of the cities with a population over 50,000 within the county. It further amends existing law to require only a simple majority vote (rather than 60%) to renew an existing six-year or 10-year levy, regardless of whether the tax rate increases, decreases, or remains the same.
- **Training for Law Enforcement:** The Legislature has provided funding for six additional Basic Law Enforcement Academy classes in FY 2018 and seven in FY 2019, an increase of one class in FY 2019 from the budget approved last session.
- **Police Deadly Force:** The Legislature approved changes to state law to make it easier to prosecute police for wrongful use of deadly force. After supporters for deadly force Initiative 940 and law enforcement groups reached a compromise late in session, lawmakers voted to approve [I-940](#) and [ESHB 3003](#), a separate bill amending the Initiative, as summarized by AWC [here](#).
- **Body Cameras:** [SB 6408](#), which makes minimal changes to current body worn camera statutes and removes sunset clauses has been delivered to the Governor for signature.
- **First Responder PTSD:** [SSB 6214](#), approved by the Legislature and awaiting action by the Governor, allows law enforcement officers and firefighters to make a workers' compensation claim for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as an occupational disease, as described in more detail by AWC [here](#).
- **Local Property Tax Exemptions:** [SHB 2597](#), which was championed by King County and has been approved by the Legislature, gives local governments the option to provide seniors, individuals with disabilities, and veterans with a tax exemption from local levies, such as the Veterans, Seniors and Human Services Levy.
- **Transportation Budget:** The [supplemental transportation budget](#) passed by the Legislature includes several provisos related to conducting studies of the current state of city transportation funding, the capital needs of public transportation systems, taxi and for-hire services, and regulation of transportation network companies (TNCs), as described by AWC [here](#). Bills seeking to regulate TNCs, also called rideshare companies, [did not](#) advance this session.

- **Sound Transit 3:** Proposals to address car tab fees associated with Sound Transit 3 did not advance this legislative session, as described in more detail by AWC [here](#). Competing proposals moved out of the House ([EHB 2201](#)) and Senate ([ESSB 5955](#)), but ultimately there was no compromise reached by the two chambers.

Attachments

- A. [SCA 2018 Legislative Agenda](#)
- B. [Impact of Supplemental State Operating and Capital Budgets in King County](#)



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.

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:*
 - *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.*

Impact of Supplemental State Operating and Capital Budgets in King County
Major Issues Affecting the Community Behavioral Health System
Reflects Operating and Capital Budgets as Passed Legislature 3/8/2018

Operating	Supplemental SFY19 Amount	Details and Impact
BHO Enhancements	+\$23.1M state funds +\$69.3M total includes Medicaid rate increase +\$20.0M in KC	Funding is provided to behavioral health organizations for community behavioral health service enhancements, distributed to regions by population. 20% of the state general fund amount is directed to non-Medicaid funding, with the remainder going to increase Medicaid rates. A plan is required from each region to: reduce the use of long-term commitment beds via community alternatives; expedite state hospital discharges; recruit/retain staff in community facilities; divert people from the criminal justice system; and improve recovery-oriented services including clubhouse expansion.
Workforce Proviso (Medicaid Rate Assumptions)	Included Positive impact in KC TBD	This proviso directs actuaries to reevaluate the adequacy of community behavioral health Medicaid rates by comparing to wages in government agencies and hospitals, and updating traffic assumptions. Once rates are updated accordingly, this will increase Medicaid funding for community behavioral health services.
Opening Medicaid State Plan	+\$956K state funds + broad proviso Positive impact in KC TBD	Directs the state to seek an amendment to include SUD peer services in the Medicaid state plan, and to coordinate with BHOs to explore further opportunities to add additional items to the state plan, and also will begin training/certification of peer specialists. Once approved by CMS, a Medicaid plan amendment could improve health outcomes and contribute to future increases in Medicaid rates.
IMD Federal Rule Partial Backfill	\$15.5M state backfill funds Possible \$7.1M backfill in KC	Backfill funds are provided, primarily in the SUD service category, based on a continued assumption of success in securing a partial waiver. This represents the full amount of backfill that DSHS has said is needed, though BHOs generally believe it provides partial funding only. This funding level falls well short of the amount provided for FY18 (\$29.1M statewide, \$13.3M to KC). Unless a waiver is secured, funding will likely be insufficient to cover FY19 IMD costs.
Non-Medicaid/Crisis Services Reserve	+\$14.5M one-time state funds Possible +\$4.4M in KC	Funding is provided to create a reserve for non-Medicaid services and to stabilize the crisis service system, along with a mandate to spend down or return all reserves before the fully integrated managed care transition. KC has been anticipating and planning for the reserve spenddown.
Opioid Treatment and Overdose Prevention	+\$3.5M state funds +\$14.4M total Possible +\$1.4M in KC	Funds 4 regional hub and spoke centers for medication assisted treatment (MAT); opioid overdose reversal medication distribution; a MAT capacity tracking tool; prescription drug take-back; tribal opioid reduction grants; and a buprenorphine MAT rate increase. It is hoped that 1 hub and spoke center may be sited in KC. MAT capacity tracking and prescription drug take-back would create state versions of KC activities.
Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT)	+\$727K state funds +1.7M total Possible +\$520K in KC	Provides limited funding for expanded eligibility for AOT via Senate Bill 6491 to include SUD and people with just 1 prior involuntary commitment. This modest funding level is based on a very low estimate of AOT caseload, and a long, gradual phase-in of AOT services.
Trueblood Fines	+\$46.4M state funds Possible +\$3.6M in KC	Provides for court-mandated fines and other legal costs associated with the <i>Trueblood</i> lawsuit addressing access to competency evaluation and restoration services. A portion of this funding is typically granted out to regions for services to the <i>Trueblood</i> class. King County has had success in securing <i>Trueblood</i> -related grant funds for community-based diversion services.
Capital	Supplemental SFY19 Amount	Details and Impact
Behavioral Health Community Capacity	+\$25.3M state funds At least +\$3M, up to possible +\$8.2M, in KC	\$2M is added for one additional non-IMD secure detoxification facility (bringing the biennial total up to \$4M for two facilities); \$1.3M is added for crisis diversion and stabilization facilities (bringing the biennial total up to \$12.7M); \$2.7M is added to develop alternative long-term commitment beds outside the state hospital (bringing the biennial total up to \$12.7M); \$5M is added for non-IMD facility/service capacity for certain children and youth; \$2M is provided for community behavioral health capacity grants generally; and \$3M is provided for Evergreen Treatment Services' building purchase, contingent on matching funds. Funds will go out as grants to community hospitals or community entities, and will be administered by Commerce.

This summary focuses on major budget items that are new for state fiscal year 2019. Changes expected to have a minor impact are not included. All estimates, especially but not limited to local King County impacts, are preliminary, and will continue to be updated as we continue to learn more about the budget.

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March 14, 2018
SCA PIC Meeting

Item 10:
Regional Centers
UPDATE

SCA Staff Contact

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SCA Appointees to the PSRC Executive Board

Deputy Mayor Catherine Stanford, Lake Forest Park (caucus chair); Councilmember Bruce Bassett, Mercer Island (caucus vice chair); Mayor Nancy Backus, Auburn; Mayor Amy Ockerlander, Duvall; Councilmember Chris Roberts, Shoreline; Mayor Dave Hill, Algona; Mayor David Baker, Kenmore; Mayor Christie Malchow, Sammamish

Additional SCA Member City Representatives on the PSRC Executive Board

Mayor Dana Ralph, Kent; Mayor Jim Ferrell, Federal Way; Mayor Denis Law, Renton; Mayor John Chelminiak, Bellevue; Mayor Amy Walen, Kirkland

Update

On February 1, 2018, the PSRC Growth Management Policy Board (GMPB) voted to recommend a proposed [Regional Centers Framework Update](#) to the PSRC Executive Board for final approval. The Executive Board will consider the GMPB proposal for potential final action at its meeting on March 22, 2018. The SCA caucus of the GMPB voted in favor of the final proposal following lengthy discussion and negotiation with other regional partners throughout 2017. The proposal reflects compromises made by all parties throughout its development, and also advances many priorities previously identified by the SCA caucus and discussed at PIC as described further in this report.

Background

As defined in the region's long-range plan for growth, Vision 2040, "centers" are places where cities and counties plan to focus the majority of future jobs and housing in compact, walkable places that are well connected to transit. Designating areas as centers at the regional and local levels guide regional growth allocations, provide standards for local planning, inform transit service planning, and represent priority areas for distribution of federal transportation funding allocated through the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC).

Since 2015, PSRC has been working to evaluate the regional centers framework to recognize and support centers of varying scales throughout the region in consistent manner in accordance with a [scope of work](#) adopted by the Growth Management Policy Board (GMPB).

Throughout 2017, the GMPB held multiple work sessions to develop recommended changes to the criteria used to define centers at the regional and countywide levels, and update planning

and performance expectations for those centers moving forward. At its February 1, 2018 meeting, the GMPB recommended its proposed [Regional Centers Framework Update](#) to the PSRC Executive Board with the support of the SCA caucus.

During deliberation on the centers framework update, the SCA GMPB caucus developed high-level guiding principles that address the key discussion points under consideration. These guiding principles were included in the Regional Centers staff report in the [September 13, 2017 PIC Packet](#). Additional information was provided to the PIC through a pre-PIC workshop held in March that included a presentation from PSRC staff as well as briefings and discussion at the [May](#), [June](#), [July](#), and [October](#) 2017 meetings of the PIC. Additional background materials can be found on the PSRC [project website](#).

GMPB Recommendation

The GMPB recommended regional centers framework update followed lengthy discussion and negotiation with other regional partners throughout 2017 and many compromises are reflected in the final proposal. Highlights of policy changes contained within the framework include:

- Creation of two types of centers to encourage jurisdictions with larger centers to plan for greater growth;
- Creation of two paths to designate regional Manufacturing/Industrial Centers to encourage protection of additional industrial lands;
- Existing centers are retained with options to meet minimum density criteria over time;
- Creation of minimum criteria for designating countywide centers in each county;
- Creation of a process to evaluate progress for individual centers over time;
- New planning expectations to address equity and social justice, including measures related to affordable housing and displacement, access to employment, and the needs of transit-dependent populations.

The Regional Centers Framework Update proposed by the GMPB aligns with numerous policy priorities identified by the SCA GMPB caucus, including:

- The centers strategy continues to encourage growth patterns in the region that maximize the efficiency of our transportation investments, support major employment centers, reduce sprawl, protect resource lands, and encourage healthy, walkable neighborhoods.
- The process for designating centers should be predictable, consistent, and recognize the commitments made by jurisdictions to accommodate growth. The proposal provides consistent criteria for regional and countywide growth centers as they compete for allocation of regional transportation funding.
- Flexibility should be allowed for currently designated centers that may fall short of the new planning targets. The proposal retains all existing centers and provides the option for areas not currently meeting expected densities to remain regionally designated as a growth center if the jurisdiction completes a market study showing the center can meet targeted levels of growth within the planning period.

- Cities are the units of local government most appropriate to provide urban governmental services. The update identifies that centers should be located in cities with very limited exceptions when associated with LINK light rail stations and unincorporated areas affiliated for annexation.
- Implementation of new centers policies should respect the staffing resources required to update required planning documents. The proposal requires center subarea plans to be adopted by 2025, allowing cities to address any required changes as part of their upcoming comprehensive plan updates.
- Military facilities play an important role in our region’s economy and within our communities and should be accounted for in regional planning; however, as these areas do not plan for future growth under the Growth Management Act, military facilities should be viewed in regional planning as fundamentally different from Regional Growth Centers or Manufacturing/Industrial Centers. The proposal recommends recognizing “major military installations” as part of the update to Vision 2040.
- Manufacturing/Industrial Centers criteria should continue the region’s prioritization of transportation funding to areas with high levels of existing employment while allowing emerging industrial areas to be designated regionally if they meet minimum job thresholds. The proposal creates two types of Manufacturing/Industrial Center with minimum jobs thresholds for each to allow designation of emerging job centers without encouraging greenfield development.

A description of the features of the GMPB centers framework proposal and the differences with the current framework can be found in [Attachment A](#) to this staff report.

Next Steps

The Regional Centers Framework Update proposed by the GMPB will be considered by the Executive Board for potential adoption at its March 22, 2018 meeting. SCA members are encouraged provide any feedback on the proposal to Senior Policy Analyst Brian Parry at brian@soundcities.org or (206) 499-4159 so that it may be shared with members of the SCA Executive Board Caucus.

Regional and local centers are the cornerstone of the region's long-term plan for growth in VISION 2040. The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) has identified regional-scale mixed use and industrial centers that are the focus of growth, planning, and investment. These centers include metropolitan downtowns like Seattle, Tacoma and Bremerton; growing areas supported by regional transit investments like Lynnwood and Redmond; and major industrial areas, such as Paine Field and the Port of Tacoma.

Working with its members, PSRC initiated the first comprehensive review of the system since most centers were designated in 1995.

The project had several goals:

- **Identify shared expectations.** The standards for centers have varied by county and over time – this project provides an opportunity to review the expectations for new centers and existing centers. Establishing common designation criteria and procedures would improve overall consistency and coordination for centers planning.
- **Define the role of places.** The current centers framework only formally identifies regional centers. This project has allowed the region to consider the role of other types of places, such as countywide centers, transit stations, and military installations.
- **Implement regional policy and recommendations.** The project implements VISION 2040 policies, along with recommendations from Growing Transit Communities Strategy and the Regional Industrial Lands Analysis.

Features from the Draft Centers Framework Proposal

- Encourage larger centers to plan for greater growth by establishing different types of regional growth centers
- Create a new path to designate manufacturing/industrial centers to preserve industrial lands for the future
- Retain existing centers, with option to meet minimum criteria through market study and planning actions
- Recommend recognizing the role of major military installations in the VISION 2040 update
- Create minimum standards to designate countywide centers in each county
- Add new planning expectations to advance social equity
- Better reflect existing policy and goals, including a focus on transit service, regional role, market potential, and core industrial zoning, in the designation process.

What Would These Changes Mean?

Implementation over time. The centers framework proposal provides direction on how the plans, policies, and procedures should be updated to reflect our vision for regional centers. Upcoming updates to PSRC plans, policies, and procedures will implement the revised framework.

New regional centers. The draft proposal changes the regional criteria, which may allow some new regional centers to be designated. In particular, the criteria propose a lower employment threshold for manufacturing/industrial centers, which may lead to designation of new manufacturing/industrial centers.

New types of growth centers. By establishing different types of regional growth centers, larger centers would be encouraged to plan for greater levels of growth, and VISION 2040 could better address the different characteristics and growth trajectories of centers.

New countywide centers. The draft proposal establishes basic standards for countywide centers, which would create a more consistent system of places planning for growth and prioritized for countywide transportation funds. This may lead to designation of new countywide centers.

Military installations. The draft proposal recommends identifying major military installations in the update to VISION 2040 to recognize the influence these installations have on regional growth patterns, the economy, and transportation system. This may provide new opportunities for collaboration. Smaller military installations may be designated as a type of countywide center to recognize their role.

A more consistent system. The draft proposal does not recommend removing regional designation for any existing regional centers in the VISION 2040 update. The proposal establishes a time period and expectations for existing regional centers to meet the revised criteria.

Track progress over time. The draft proposal focuses on evaluating progress for individual centers over time.

Many existing policies won't change. The framework incorporates procedural changes, but the basic structure of designating new centers doesn't change. Local governments will be responsible for seeking designation, with the concurrence of the countywide organization in each county. PSRC's Executive Board will continue to be responsible for designating new regional centers.

The draft proposal does not recommend higher or lower funding priority for different types of regional centers and encourages local governments to designate other types of local centers.

Overview of Draft Centers Framework Proposal

	Current Standards	Draft Proposal (Dec 2017 version)
Regional Growth Centers	<p>One type of regional center</p> <p>Primary focus on existing and planned density, commitment when reviewing new centers</p>	<p>Two types of regional growth centers -- metro growth center and urban growth center</p> <p>Include additional criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transit • Market potential • Regional role • Distribution & number of centers
Manufacturing/Industrial Centers	<p>One pathway</p> <p>Primary focus on existing and planned jobs, commitment when reviewing new centers</p>	<p>Two pathways to designate either large industrial areas or major employment centers</p> <p>Include additional criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core industrial zoning • Job type • Preservation strategies
Military Installations	<p>Major installations like Joint Base Lewis McChord and the Bremerton Shipyard are not fully addressed in VISION 2040</p> <p>All installations are eligible to be countywide centers</p>	<p>Recommend to recognize major installations in the VISION 2040 update</p> <p>Guidance on countywide designation for smaller installations</p>
Redesignation	<p>Some centers do not meet current standards</p> <p>Different expectations based on when designated</p>	<p>Common expectations</p> <p>2025 performance check-in, with option to meet minimum criteria through market study and planning actions</p>
Social Equity	<p>Subarea planning required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provisions for affordable housing and special housing needs ○ Plan for amenities like parks and civic places 	<p>Additional housing planning prior to designation</p> <p>Update center plan checklist to address topics like displacement, access to opportunity, and environmental justice</p>

	Current Standards	Draft Proposal (Dec 2017 version)
Social Equity (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Encourage walkability and transit-supportive planning 	<p>New regional analysis and guidance on equitable community engagement + displacement</p> <p>Develop framework to measure progress</p>
Process	<p>Rolling application window</p> <p>Ad hoc review of thresholds</p> <p>Review based on checklist alone</p>	<p>Application window every five years</p> <p>Revisit thresholds during updates to VISION</p> <p>Consider distribution, location, and number of centers in designation process</p>
Countywide Centers	<p>No shared definition of countywide centers</p> <p>Only regional centers have common definition and recognition</p> <p>Criteria and designation vary by county</p>	<p>Establish shared criteria for countywide centers; recognize places beyond regional centers</p> <p>Criteria focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local priority • Mixed use, planning for growth • Multimodal options • Industrial zoning, retention
Performance Measures	<p>Performance monitoring reports on ad hoc schedule</p>	<p>Five-year monitoring report</p> <p>Set performance measures</p> <p>Additional review if not meeting performance expectations</p>



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March 14, 2018
SCA PIC Meeting

Item 11:
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.

Future Ballot Measures – SCA Cities			
Year	Month	Jurisdiction	Measure
2018	April	Kent	Proposition A – 2% utility tax increase for criminal justice services. Increases tax from 6% to 8%, on the total gross revenues of companies providing electricity, natural gas, telephone, and cable television services in the city; raising approximately \$4.8 million per year.

Future Ballot Measures – Schools and Special Purpose Districts			
Year	Month	Jurisdiction	Measure
2018	April	Puget Sound Regional Fire Authority No. 1	Proposition 1 – Restoration of regular property tax levy to a rate of \$1.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value from its current rate of \$0.77
2018	April	King County Fire Protection District No. 45 (Duvall Fire)	Proposition 1 – Bonds to construct and renovate fire stations totaling no more than \$7.5 million at an estimated rate of \$0.17 per \$1,000 of assessed value
2018		Tahoma School District	Proposition 1 – Replacement of expiring educational programs and operations levy at a rate of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value

Potential Future Ballot Measures – SCA Cities			
Year	Month	Jurisdiction	Measure
2018		Renton	Parks Levy

Potential Future Ballot Measures – Other Cities			
Year	Month	Jurisdiction	Measure
2018		Seattle	Families and Education Levy (renewal)

2019		Seattle	Library Levy (renewal)
2019		Seattle	Transportation Levy (renewal)

Potential Future Ballot Measures – Countywide			
Year	Month	Jurisdiction	Measure
2018	August	King County	AFIS Levy (renewal)
2018		King County	Affordable Housing and Related Services Sales Tax
2019		King County	Medic One/EMS Levy (renewal)
2019		King County	Regional Parks Levy (renewal)
2018-19		King County	Land Conservation Initiative
2021		King County	Best Starts for Kids (renewal)

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.



March 14, 2018
SCA PIC Meeting

Item 12:
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
- 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.

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March 14, 2018
SCA PIC Meeting

Item 13:

Medic One/Emergency Medical Services Levy

INFORMATIONAL ITEM

SCA Staff Contact

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

SCA Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Advisory Task Force Members (representing cities with populations below 50,000)

Deputy Mayor Pam Fernald, SeaTac; Councilmember Vic Kave, Pacific; Councilmember Tom Agnew, Bothell

EMS Advisory Task Force Members from SCA Cities With Own Seats

Councilmember Bob Baggett, Auburn; Councilmember Jennifer Robertson, Bellevue; Deputy Mayor Nancy Tosta, Burien; Councilmember Penny Sweet, Kirkland; Mayor John Marchione, Redmond; Mayor Denis Law, Renton; Councilmember Tom Hornish, Sammamish; Councilmember Keith Scully, Shoreline

Informational Item

The EMS Advisory Task Force was convened on January 18, 2018, to begin the planning process for the Medic One/EMS levy for 2020-2025. The objective of the EMS Advisory Task Force is to review and propose Medic One/EMS program recommendations and the proposed levy rate to be put before the voters of King County.

The meeting schedule of the Task Force and its four subject matter subcommittees have been set and are provided as [Attachment A](#) to this report. In February, each of the four subcommittees met to review their role in the planning process and begin to identify policy issues that will shape the next EMS strategic plan and levy.

The Task Force is scheduled to review preliminary recommendations produced by its subcommittees in April; review a full draft of proposed recommendations in July; and approve final recommendations for the strategic plan and levy in October. As recommendations are further developed, they will be reviewed at future meetings of the PIC and the PIC may decide to adopt a policy position on the recommendations of the Task Force.

King County Medic One/EMS System Overview

The King County Medic One/Emergency Medical Services (EMS) system of King County is a regional, cross-jurisdictional system that provides essential life-saving services to King County residents and visitors. Medic One/EMS services rely on coordination between fire departments, paramedic agencies, EMS dispatch centers, and hospitals. The system is managed by the EMS

division of Public Health – Seattle and King County, and funded through a property tax known as the Medic One/EMS levy.

Medic One relies on a tiered approach to deliver necessary medical intervention in the most efficient manner possible. The Basic Life Support (BLS) tier responds to all service requests and is provided by first responders to an incident, generally firefighters who have trained as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs). The Medic One/EMS levy contributes some BLS funding to local fire agencies to help offset costs of providing EMS services; however, most BLS funding is raised and managed locally. The Advanced Life Support (ALS) tier is activated when the response requires out-of-hospital emergency medical care for critical or life-threatening injuries and illnesses. ALS is provided by 26 highly trained “medic units” located throughout King County and is funded entirely by the Medic One/EMS levy.

Fire departments and fire agencies provide BLS at the jurisdictional level. Five ALS providers operate and manage 26 medic units in King County:

- Shoreline Fire Department;
- Bellevue Fire Department;
- Redmond Fire Department;
- Seattle Fire Department; and,
- King County Medic One/South King County.

Medic One/EMS Levy

The current Medic One/EMS levy will expire on December 31, 2019, and the EMS Advisory Task Force has been formed to undertake an extensive planning process to develop a strategic plan and financing plan for 2020 and beyond. Per an agreement with King County, Seattle receives all Medic One/EMS levy funds raised within city limits. Funds raised outside of Seattle, approximately \$75 million annually, are placed in the King County EMS fund and managed regionally by the King County EMS Division in accordance with policies guidelines within the strategic plan.

Under current state law, placing the Medic One/EMS levy on the ballot for renewal requires approval by the legislative authority of all cities with populations exceeding 50,000¹ and the King County Council, and any change in the levy rate would require support from at least three-fifths of King County voters. Legislation approved during the 2018 Legislative Session, and pending signature by the Governor, changes each of these criteria. [SHB 2627](#) changes the requirement for placing a levy on the ballot to require approval from the County Council and *at least 75% of cities with populations over 50,000* (or 9 of 11 such cities in King County), and any changes to the levy rate would require support from a simple majority of voters.

¹ There are currently 11 cities in King County with populations greater than 50,000: Auburn, Bellevue, Burien, Federal Way, Kent, Kirkland, Redmond, Renton, Sammamish, Seattle, and Shoreline.

The current levy was approved beginning in 2014 at a rate of \$0.335 per \$1,000 of assessed value and has lowered to a rate of \$0.229 in 2019 due to increases in assessed values.

EMS Task Force

The EMS Advisory Task Force was convened on January 18, 2018, to begin the planning process for the Medic One/EMS levy for 2020-2025. The objective of the EMS Advisory Task Force is to review and propose Medic One/EMS program recommendations and the proposed levy rate to be put before the voters of King County. Responsibilities include reviewing and proposing recommendations concerning: current and projected EMS system needs; the Financial Plan based on those needs; and, the levy rate, levy length, and timing of the levy ballot measure.

The levy planning process will use four subcommittees to analyze system program and cost needs to develop the strategic plan and levy. The subcommittees are broken into four basic program areas:

Advanced Life Support (paramedic service) – Topics to be addressed include identifying current, future, and new service needs, potential changes, and the number of medic units needed; establishing the cost of each unit; developing the financial plan and refining costs; and incorporating strategies to deliver cost efficiencies and system effectiveness. The ALS subcommittee is chaired by Councilmember Keith Scully, Shoreline.

Basic Life Support (EMTs and first responders) – Topics to be addressed include total BLS funding and how it's allocated among BLS agencies; improving system effectiveness with strategies to manage EMS patients' varying and complex needs; and identifying cost efficiencies. The BLS subcommittee is chaired by Mayor Denis Law, Renton.

Regional Services/Strategic Initiatives – Topics to be addressed include assessing the types of programs and strategies needed to meet current, future, and emergent needs; reviewing pilot projects from the current levy span; and identifying future strategic initiatives, cost efficiencies and system effectiveness opportunities. The Regional Services/Strategic Initiatives subcommittee is chaired by Councilmember Tom Agnew, Bothell.

Finance – The Finance Subcommittee will assess the programmatic recommendations developed by the other subcommittees and provide financial advice, viewing the proposals as a whole package, rather than independent program areas. In addition, the Subcommittee will review economic forecasts, determine indices for inflating costs, and develop financial policies. The Finance subcommittee is chaired by Mayor John Marchione, Redmond.

The meeting schedule of the EMS Task Force and four subcommittees are provided in [Attachment A](#) to this staff report. In February, each of the four subcommittees met to review their role in the planning process and begin to identify policy issues that will shape the next EMS strategic plan and levy. One theme that has emerged from these initial meetings is areas that could benefit from a stronger regional approach on initiatives including workforce planning

related to anticipated retirements; more standardized mental wellness programs; and additional performance measures to allow for improved use of data in decision making.

The table below reflects the proposed timeline for accomplishing the work of the full EMS Advisory Task Force.

Meeting 1 1/18/2018	Meeting 2 4/26/2018	Meeting 3 7/31/2018	Meeting 4 10/16/2018
EMS Orientation	Preliminary Review	Full Draft Review	Final Review
Meeting Objectives: 1. Review Task Force expectations and timeline 2. EMS system review 3. Identify subcommittee chairs	Meeting Objectives: 1. EMS levy review (length, rate, timing) 2. Preliminary subcommittee programmatic and financial recommendations	Meeting Objectives: 1. Subcommittees to report on full draft programmatic and financial recommendations 2. Discuss EMS levy options (length, rate, timing)	Meeting Objectives: 1. Approve programmatic recommendations and Financial Plan 2. Finalize EMS levy options (length, rate, timing)

Next Steps

The EMS Task Force and its four subcommittees are scheduled to continue meeting throughout 2018 to develop the strategic plan and levy for renewal proposal. Additional information about the Medic One/EMS system, levy, and planning process can be found on the [project website](#). SCA members are also encouraged to contact SCA Senior Policy Analyst Brian Parry at brian@soundcities.org or 206-499-4159 for any additional information or to provide feedback on the levy development process. As recommendations are further developed, they will be reviewed at future meetings of the PIC and the PIC may decide to adopt a policy position on the final recommendations of the EMS Advisory Task Force.

2020-2025 Medic One/EMS Levy Reauthorization

Future Meetings

EMS Advisory Task Force:

Thursday, April 26, 2018	1 pm – 3 pm	Tukwila Community Center
Tuesday, July 31, 2018	1 pm – 3 pm	2100 Building Community Room B
Tuesday, October 16, 2018	1 pm – 3 pm	Tukwila Community Center

Subcommittees:

Advanced Life Support (ALS)

Tuesdays from 1:00 – 3:00

February 15, 2018		Renton Fire Station 14
March 15, 2018	1:30 – 3:30	2100 Building Community Room B
April 10, 2018		2100 Building, Community Room A
May 8, 2018		2100 Building, Community Room A
June 12, 2018		2100 Building, Community Room A
July 10, 2018		TENTATIVE - 2100 Building
August 14, 2018		TENTATIVE - 2100 Building
September 11, 2018		TENTATIVE - 2100 Building
October 9, 2018		TENTATIVE - 2100 Building

Basic Life Support (BLS)

Thursdays from 1:00 – 3:00, various Renton sites

February 8, 2018	Renton Fire Station 14
March 8, 2018	Renton Fire Station 14
April 5, 2018	Renton City Hall, Council Chambers, 7 th Floor
May 3, 2018	Renton City Hall, Council Chambers, 7 th Floor
June 7, 2018	Renton Fire Station 14
July 12, 2018	Renton City Hall, Council Chambers, 7 th Floor
August 9, 2018	Renton City Hall, Council Chambers, 7 th Floor
September 6, 2018	Renton City Hall, Council Chambers, 7 th Floor
October 4, 2018	TBD

Regional Services (RS)

Tuesdays from 1:00 – 3:00, Renton location

February 20, 2018	City of Seattle Joint Training Facility, Classroom 1
March 20, 2018	Renton Highlands Library conference room
April 17, 2018	Renton Highlands Library conference room
May 15, 2018	Renton Highlands Library conference room
June 19, 2018	TENTATIVE - Renton Highlands Library conference room
July 17, 2018	TENTATIVE - Renton Highlands Library conference room
August 21, 2018	TENTATIVE - Renton Highlands Library conference room
September 18, 2018	TENTATIVE - Renton Highlands Library conference room

Finance

Tuesdays or Thursdays 1:00 – 3:00

February 1, 2018 (Thursday)	Renton Fire Station 14 (1900 Lind Ave SW, Renton)
April 19, 2018 (Thursday)	Peter Kirk Room, Kirkland City Hall
July 24, 2018 (Tuesday)	Peter Kirk Room, Kirkland City Hall
September 25, 2018 (Tuesday)	Peter Kirk Room, Kirkland City Hall

BOLD = recently revised

LOCATIONS:

Renton Fire Station 14
1900 Lind Ave SW, Renton Phone: (425) 430-7000

City of Seattle Joint Training Facility
9401 Myers Way South, Seattle Phone: (206) 386-1600

The 2100 Building
2100 24th Ave S, Seattle Phone: (206) 407-2100

Renton City Hall
1055 South Grady Way, Renton Phone: (425) 430-6400

Kirkland City Hall
123 5th Ave, Kirkland, WA Phone: (425) 587-3000

Renton Highlands Library conference room
2801 NE 10th Street, Renton Phone: (425) 277-1831