

rpc work program ma  
08/26/99  
05/19/99

Introduced By: Chris Vance

Clerk 06/17/99

Proposed No.: 1999-0336

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ORDINANCE NO. **13624**

AN ORDINANCE establishing the 1999 work program for the regional policy committee of the King County council.

**PREAMBLE:**

The regional policy committee of the King County council is established by the King County Charter and directed to develop, recommend and review regional policies and plans for consideration by the metropolitan county council. This ordinance describes the 1999 work program for the regional policy committee.

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:**

SECTION 1. The work program for the regional policy committee for 1999 shall address countywide policies, plans or topics listed in Attachment A.

SECTION 2. In addition to the items listed in section 1 of this ordinance, the work program shall include countywide policies or plans that respond to current or emergent concerns, that are of regional interest and that relate to multiple jurisdictions. The

1 committee may amend its work program to include such issues, for consideration by the  
2 council.

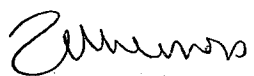
3 INTRODUCED AND READ for the first time this 21st day of June, 1999.

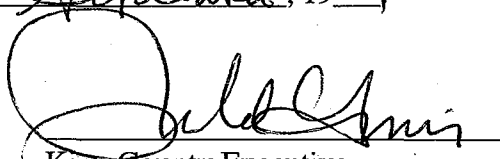
4 PASSED by a vote of 13 to 0 this 7th day of September, 1999.

5 KING COUNTY COUNCIL  
6 KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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8 Chair

9 ATTEST:

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11 Clerk of the Council

12 APPROVED this 17 day of September, 1999  
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14 King County Executive

15 Attachments: A. Regional Policy Committee 1999 Work Program dated 08-26-99

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13624

Regional Policy Committee  
1999 Work Program

Quarter for Consideration	Product/Issue	Status Notes	Potential Regional Policy Issues
Anchor Issue Terminated	<b>SOLID WASTE</b>  Solid Waste Stakeholder Process	The Solid Waste Division of the King County Department of Natural Resources has conducted a Stakeholder Outreach process. It involved solid waste haulers, labor, cities and the County. Specific attention was focused on the extent to which solid waste services could be provided by the private sector or through other approaches, rather than the Division, as well as other issues identified in a budget proviso. Issues addressed also included whether some solid waste transfer stations could be sold to private haulers, impacts on represented workers, impacts on previous public facilities investments and whether full services would continue. The process ended without resolution of these issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should the County sell a part of its solid waste management collection/transfer system to the private sector, such as one or more transfer stations?</li> <li>• If private haulers are allowed to purchase one or more transfer stations, should they be required to maintain existing self-haul and recycling services?</li> <li>• What long-term disposal options will we adopt once Cedar Hills is closed?</li> <li>• Are we at or near maximum attainable limits for recycling, or should the county seek higher rates of waste reduction and recycling?</li> </ul>
No timeline	Interlocal Agreements	The Executive received a request for renegotiation of interlocal agreements, resulting in part from the Stakeholders process. Subsequently the request failed to be pursued by interested cities. The Executive remains open to renegotiating contracts. The RPC, as the Solid Waste Interlocal Forum, may be called upon consider contract renegotiations issues.	
Completed 4/99	Solid Waste Business Plan	The Department produced a Solid Waste Business Plan that initially served an internal management purpose. Since then it has decided to use it as a starting point for developing a Solid Waste Comprehensive Plan. The Dept. is emphasizing that the Business Plan is <i>not</i> the preferred, predetermined alternative.	
Q1, 2000	Draft Solid Waste Comprehensive Plan	The distribution of the Business Plan effectively begins the comprehensive planning process. The schedule is significantly different from that understood by this Committee last year due, in part, to the Stakeholder process. Current plans call for a draft plan by the first quarter of 2000.	
01/2002	Final Solid Waste Comprehensive Plan	State mandated review and public comment periods make it nearly impossible to take a draft plan to a final plan in less than one year. Typical time frames are 18-24 months. This puts the final Executive Proposed Solid Waste Comprehensive Plan before RPC in late 2001 or mid to late 2002.	

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Regional Policy Committee  
1999 Work Program

Quarter for Consideration	Product/Issue	Status Notes	Potential Regional Policy Issues
<p>Anchor Issue Q4</p> <p>13621</p>	<p><b>Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan</b></p>	<p>Increasing population, longer sentences and growing levels of criminal offenses among youth have led to capacity problems at the County's youth detention facility at 12<sup>th</sup> and Alder in Seattle. The Department of Youth Services has completed Phase 1 of an Operational Master Planning Process to address facility, operating and demographic issues associated with these capacity problems.</p> <p>Specific operating and program issues are being addressed, in Phase 2. The review process is broadly based, including stakeholders from all affected sectors. Workgroups have been formed on the following topics: Prevention/Community Services; Assessment and Referral; Intervention Strategies for Truant/At-Risk Youth; Effective Sanctions and Services for Juvenile Offenders. Also addressed within the groups are minority disproportionality and the role of police contacts.</p> <p>The vision statement reads: "Through its partnerships with communities and families, King County's Juvenile Justice System reduces juvenile delinquency, helps youth in trouble make responsible choices, serves the needs of at-risk youth, and addresses the concerns of victims." The youth population is drawn from throughout the county, including Seattle and suburban cities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should additional youth detention capacity be built to serve the region?</li> <li>• Should prevention and diversion programs be used to manage populations thus reducing demand for youth detention space?</li> <li>• Should youth adjudication and sentencing practices be reviewed?</li> <li>• What role does police contact play and can it be supplemented with community resources and options?</li> <li>• How can we reduce minority disproportionality in the juvenile justice system and in detention?</li> </ul>
<p>Anchor Issue Q2, 1999</p>	<p><b>Regional Disaster Plan</b></p>	<p>In June of 1998 RPC approved a motion that began the Regional Disaster Planning process. The 1999 King County budget provided resources to the Office of Emergency Management to develop a Regional Disaster Plan. The Emergency Management Task Force has undertaken a regional planning effort which includes representation from a variety of local jurisdictions, as well as a range of disciplines, such as police, emergency dispatch, health, fire, and private interests.</p> <p>The planning process addressed the means by which various jurisdictions would respond to emergencies; what the division of responsibilities would be; what</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should the cities provide emergency shelter in case of a disaster? Should it be a County responsibility? Should it be a shared responsibility? If so, how do we share?</li> <li>• How should we coordinate the release of information to the media? What should be released centrally and what is best released locally?</li> <li>• How will resources be shared?</li> <li>• How will costs be reimbursed?</li> <li>• Who has what authorities?</li> </ul>

**Regional Policy Committee  
1999 Work Program**

Quarter for Consideration	Product/Issue	Status Notes	Potential Regional Policy Issues
13624 Contingent Q3	Wireless 911 Funding	resources would be available to draw upon; and related issues. A regional working group was established to conduct the planning effort. A Basic Plan was transmitted to the Committee in April 1999. Additional work will be necessary to provide legal, financial and detailed operational responsibilities.	
Contingent Issue Q3/4	Human Services	The Federal Communications Commission has required that cellular telephones must have the capacity to automatically report the telephone number from which a 911 call is made, and in the future, to report the location from which a call is made. The E-911 Office has undertaken a planning effort to develop standards for such technology and identifying the facilities that will be required to receive and respond to such emergency calls.  The County E-911 Office and other 911 agencies, working with the wireless industry, have developed recommendations for a statewide funding mechanism to support this technology. Efforts to pass legislation to establish the statewide funding mechanism in the 1999 legislative session were unsuccessful. Due to the critical need to improve wireless 911 service, an interim local funding mechanism is now being investigated. A recommendation for a local funding mechanism should be ready for RPC consideration by July 1999.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How should a wireless telephone emergency response system be funded?</li> <li>• Should such a system provide for a system of technology standards that are countywide? Statewide?</li> <li>• How should the private telephone providers be involved?</li> </ul>
Contingent Issue 3	Institutional Network (I-NET)	Issue(s) to be determined at a later date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The delivery of human services is a regional issue, and previous forums are facing challenges at this time. It may become necessary for RPC to serve as a regional forum.</li> </ul>
Contingent Issue 3	Institutional Network (I-NET)	The County is developing a high-speed, high-bandwidth fiber-optic network. TCI is constructing this network under the terms of its franchise agreement. This institutional network (I-Net) will provide OC3 (155 megabytes/second), transmission lines for voice, data and two way video. In lay terms this is 100 times faster than current high-speed T1 lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the cost of including video communications in the I-Net system beyond the ability of system participants to absorb? <i>TCI franchise fees are funding system capital costs. User fees will fund system-operating costs. The system is designed to charge below-market fees for comparable services. Two thirds or more of the customers will pay a standard \$600/month fee.</i></li> </ul>

**Regional Policy Committee  
1999 Work Program**

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13624		<p>It will connect schools, libraries, courts, police, suburban city halls and King County agencies. Potential benefits include reduced vehicle travel through video conferencing, distance learning, shared information exchanges and enhanced participation by citizens in public meetings. The system can be expanded and upgraded easily to meet future requirements.</p>	<p><i>One third will require special services (7X24 support) which will have a \$1300/month fee. Special application circuits above standard service are expected to be \$40/month per circuit. The fundamental approach is to make the network self sustaining through user fees.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What range of service offerings should be provided by the I-Net system?</li> <li>• Who will generate and control content? <i>Customer agencies (libraries, schools, and courts) will control content and point-to-point connections.</i></li> <li>• What is the implementation schedule? <i>Current plans call for limited network operation of 30 sites by the end of the second quarter of 2000. The network will be built-out to 300 sites by the end of the second quarter of 2001.</i></li> </ul>