



**KING COUNTY**

1200 King County Courthouse  
516 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

**Signature Report**

**January 5, 2010**

**Motion 13110**

**Proposed No. 2010-0026.2**

**Sponsors Ferguson**

1           A MOTION establishing the 2010 State Legislative  
2           Agenda for King County.

3           WHEREAS, the metropolitan King County council and the King County  
4 executive have worked together through their respective government relations staff and  
5 desire to bring their positions on issues facing the 2010 Washington state Legislature to  
6 the attention of the Washington state Legislature, and

7           WHEREAS, King County desires to work cooperatively with other local  
8 governments and other organizations such as the Washington State Association of  
9 Counties, the Washington Association of County Officials, the Suburban Cities  
10 Association and the Association of Washington Cities to achieve its 2010 legislative  
11 goals, and

12           WHEREAS, counties have been recognized by the Legislature as partners with  
13 the state in the delivery of such critical services as transportation, criminal justice, public  
14 health, community and human services and water resources, and

15           WHEREAS, King County is dependent on a strong fiscal partnership with the  
16 state, and

17           WHEREAS, King County's general fund suffers from a structural imbalance  
18 between the limited revenue authorities and the growth rate of expenditures, and

19 WHEREAS, the ongoing national recession has resulted in dramatic budget  
20 shortfalls at all levels of government across the nation, and

21 WHEREAS, the dramatic downturn of the economy has magnified the general  
22 fund's structural problem as forecast sales tax and interest earnings deteriorate and the  
23 cost of providing services increases due to rising inflation, and

24 WHEREAS, counties currently have a limited number of options to ask local  
25 voters for additional resources for specific county services, and

26 WHEREAS, if King County is going to be able to continue delivering basic  
27 government services to our residents, it needs additional fiscal flexibility tools, and

28 WHEREAS, King County is dedicated to exploring with the state new ideas for  
29 sustained funding for critical services such as transportation, public safety and public  
30 health, and

31 WHEREAS, the King County council and the King County executive will  
32 continue to review legislative developments for possible revisions of King County's 2010  
33 state legislative program;

34 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County:

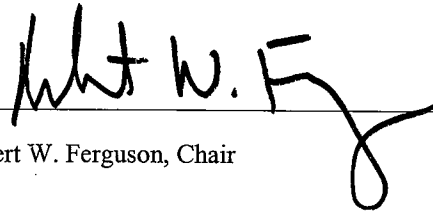
35 The King County council adopts the attached "2010 Legislative Agenda for King

36 County" as King County's highest priorities for action in the 2010 legislative session of  
37 the Washington state Legislature.

Motion 13110 was introduced on 1/4/2010 and passed as amended by the Metropolitan King County Council on 1/4/2010, by the following vote:

Yes: 7 - Mr. Phillips, Mr. Gossett, Ms. Hague, Ms. Patterson, Ms. Lambert, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Dunn  
No: 0  
Excused: 1 - Mr. von Reichbauer

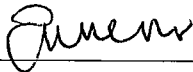
KING COUNTY COUNCIL  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON



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Robert W. Ferguson, Chair

ATTEST:



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Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

**Attachments:** A. King County's 2010 State Legislative Agenda, dated 1/4/2010, B. King County's 2010 Statement of State Policy Positions, dated 1/4/2010



Item Number	Department	Title	Description
1	Executive	Local Option Tax	<p><b>A. Local Option Tax</b> - King County supports legislation that provides a councilmanic utility tax for counties for criminal justice and local services; King County also supports dedicated councilmanic local Public Health funding.</p>
2	Department of Transportation	<p><b>Funding</b></p> <p><b>Transportation Benefit District</b></p> <p><b>Tolling</b></p>	<p><b>A. Long Term Transit Funding</b> – King County supports a mid and long-term funding solution for transit, consistent with the work of the Joint Transportation Committee’s Study of Implementing Alternative Transportation Funding Methods.</p> <p><b>B. Transportation Benefit District</b> – King County supports the revision of existing Transportation Benefit District legislation to streamline establishment and governance, and to expand allowable uses and eligibility of non voter-approved revenue tools.</p> <p><b>C. County Bridge Tolling Authority</b> – King County supports changes to state statutes codified by ESSB 1773, ('08 legislative session), to allow counties to build and maintain toll bridges, similar to the authority currently granted to cities and towns. Short of that authority, King County supports specific authorization to toll a new South Park Bridge.</p>
3	Department of Natural Resources and Parks	<p><b>Immunity for FCZD for Flood Prevention and Related Action</b></p> <p><b>Flood Insurance</b></p> <p><b>Petroleum Products Fee</b></p> <p><b>Recycling of Fluorescent Bulbs</b></p>	<p><b>A. Immunity for Flood Control Zone Districts</b> - King County supports amending current state statutes to extend existing county immunity to flood control zone districts.</p> <p><b>B. Access to Flood Insurance</b> – King County supports legislation to assist residents and businesses currently located in flood plains to obtain flood insurance.</p> <p><b>C. Petroleum Products Fee</b> – King County supports HB 1614, ('09 legislative session) which would provide funding to local governments to help them meet federal stormwater permit requirements and state water quality goals through a \$1.50 per barrel fee on petroleum products that contribute to stormwater pollution.</p> <p><b>D. Recycling of Fluorescent Bulbs</b> - King County supports legislation to require manufacturers of mercury-containing lighting products to implement a no-fee take-back and recycling program for their products.</p>



# King County

## KING COUNTY'S 2010 STATE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

MOTION 13110 ATTACHMENT A, 1/4/2010

Item Number	Department	Title	Description
4	Department of Community and Health Services	Mental Health Treatment Funding	A. <b>Mental Health Treatment Funding</b> - King County supports protecting current funding for mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and housing/other programs that benefit the homeless.
5	Department of Executive Services	E-911 for VoIP  Levy Lid Lift Extension	A. <b>E-911 For Voice Over Internet Protocol Phone Calls (VoIP)</b> – King County supports legislation that implements the '08 state legislative study recommendation that 911 taxes on wireline (land lines) and wireless (cell phones) be increased, and expanded to include VoIP.  B. <b>Clarify Bonding and Leasing Requirements for Specific Capital Projects</b> – King County supports an amendment to RCW 84.55.050 (4) (C) that would exempt certain County capital projects financed with proceeds of voter-approved levy lid lift over a longer period than the nine year limitation currently authorized by statute. The County also supports an amendment to RCW 35.42.070 that would clarify a requirement for leasing arrangements that the county may use to construct and pay for projects that are not normally leased, like jails, courthouses, and similar non-commercial uses.
6	District Court	Supporting 520 Tolling Implementation	A. <b>Supporting 520 Tolling Implementation</b> - Should the Legislature choose to handle toll violations through a court adjudicative process, King County seeks appropriate state funding to support this work at the County level.
7	Department of Development and Environmental Services	Public Benefit Rating System	A. <b>Public Benefit Rating System</b> – King County supports amendments to state statutes establishing standards for the public benefit rating system to allow participants to transfer between programs without penalty. This could make the program more of an incentive to property owners impacted by limitations designed to protect the environment.
8	Public Health	Funding	A. <b>Maintain Current Funding Support From The State</b> – King County seeks to maintain current levels of state funding for public health services.



KING COUNTY'S 2010 STATEMENT OF STATE POLICY POSITIONS  
MOTION 13110 ATTACHMENT B, 1/4/2010

Department	Description
DES/OEM	<p><b>A. 0.5% to 1% fee for assessment, billing, collection and distribution of taxes</b> - The intent is to allow counties the ability to assess a fee for the appraisal, tax account administration, collection and distribution of property taxes. It is estimated that this would generate about \$17-34 million for the county. Current law assigns the duty of billing, collecting, and distributing taxes to the County Treasurer but does not provide any means of cost recovery.</p> <p><b>B. Emergency Management Funding</b> - The County seeks a new secure funding source for emergency management in Washington State by placing a surcharge on insurance policies of homeowners, mobile homeowners, tenants, condominium unit owners, commercial fire policy holders, commercial multiple peril policy holders, and business owners' property insurance policy holders. The funding would be dedicated to the development and coordination of state and local government emergency management programs.</p>
DNRP	<p><b>A. REET II</b> - The acquisition and development of trails are not included in allowable uses of Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) II. Harmonizing REET 1 and 2 would help in park and trail development.</p> <p><b>B. Salmon Recovery Funding and Funding for Habitat Acquisition</b> - For Salmon Recovery Funding: King County supports continued level of State funding for Salmon Recovery Funding Board projects. King County supports keeping the Lead Entity grants at increased funding to account for increased costs over time in administering programs (grant amount has not changed in last 8 years).</p> <p><b>C. Solid Waste Collection</b> - Support amending 36.58.040 RCW to clarify the intent of the requirement for counties to execute interlocal agreements if a certificated hauler possesses collection certificates in geographic areas lying in more than one county. This section has unintended consequences for solid waste collection that arguably affects a county's jurisdiction to designate disposal sites</p> <p><b>D. Lake Sammamish Kokanee Salmon</b> - Support necessary levels of funding for Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to implement critical conservation measures for Lake Sammamish Kokanee salmon. Kokanee recovery is a goal of the KC Executive and the King County Council. Recommended actions include immediate emergency activities fundamental to this outcome. No change in current law required.</p> <p><b>E. Solid Waste Disposal Sites</b> - Support amending RCW 4.22.070(3)(a) so publicly owned solid waste disposal sites are not subject to joint and several liability.</p> <p><b>F. Solid Waste Disposal Districts</b> - Support amending 36.58.100 RCW to allow King County to establish solid waste disposal districts for the purpose of providing and funding solid waste disposal services.</p> <p><b>G. Rainwater Collection</b> - Green building encourages the collection/use of rainwater to reduce potable water use and increase use of collected rainwater for non-potable uses such as irrigation, flushing toilets, washing vehicles, dust control, etc. Rainwater collection is also a technique to reduce stormwater flows off buildings and structures and reduce negative impacts to water quality.</p>



Department	Description
<p>DNRP Continued</p>	<p><b>H. Collection of Waste Medicine</b> - Support legislation that will require drug manufacturers that sell products in Washington to develop, fund and implement a take-back system for unwanted, unused or left-over medicines. Covered medicines from households are: over-the-counter drugs and all prescription medicines, including legally prescribed controlled substances. Legislation will be consistent with product stewardship framework. WA Board of Pharmacy will approve and oversee the product stewardship program.</p> <p><b>I. Product Stewardship Framework</b> - Support passage of legislation creating a basic, generic approach to product stewardship within WA state to promote producer responsibility and normalize the requirements for take-back programs.</p> <p><b>J. Electronics Products Recycling</b> - Support legislation to expand the list of electronic products included in WA's Electronic Products Recycling Law, which is currently limited to televisions, computers and monitors.</p> <p><b>K. Paint Product Stewardship</b> - If introduced in Washington, support legislation to establish an industry-funded program to collect and manage leftover paint using a pass-through cost to consumers, as part of a national paint initiative. In 2007, the Product Stewardship Institute negotiated an agreement among paint manufacturers, government agencies, paint recyclers, painting contractors, and other participants to establish an industry-funded Paint Stewardship Organization. Demonstration projects are anticipated in Minnesota and Oregon; enabling legislation will be needed prior to start of similar project in WA.</p> <p><b>L. Public Works Contracting Procedures</b> - Amend RCW 36.32.235 to raise the day labor limit to \$180K for habitat and flood plain restoration projects. These projects have design and construction characteristics that are incompatible with current state contracting requirements due to unique nature of bio-engineered restoration work. Restoration projects that use bioengineering techniques require significant flexibility in construction oversight, site-specific adaptations that frequently shift during construction due to the dynamic nature of riparian and floodplain sites.</p> <p><b>M. Lake Water Quality</b> - Protecting lake water quality by reducing phosphorus from lawn fertilizers (SB5503 – '09 legislative session).</p> <p><b>N. Lake Management Strategy</b> - Develop comprehensive strategy for lakes protection and restoration. Portions may be implemented within current authority and funding. Also include recommendations for further legislative authorization and funding to achieve a statewide lakes protection and restoration program.</p> <p><b>O. Broadening Eligibility for Washington Stream Line Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (SLJARPA)</b> - Amend Streamline Process for Fish Habitat Restoration Projects to provide coverage for larger, more complex fish habitat enhancement projects such as stream relocations and creation of off-channel rearing habitats and associated wetland enhancements.</p> <p><b>P. Compost Standards for Use in Water Quality Treatment Application</b> - Current law: WA State has a law with</p>



Department	Description
<p>DNRP Continued</p>	<p>regard to compost; i.e., Chapter 173-350 WAC, Solid Waste Handling Standards, specifically Composting Facility Standards (WAC 173-350-220). This standard allows levels of heavy metals and bacteria that may pose no problem when the compost is used for general landscaping where stormwater runoff does not occur. However, the levels are high enough to be of serious concern when the compost is applied in applications where runoff will reach receiving waters, and especially when the compost is used specifically in applications to treat stormwater, and/or where there are identified downstream considerations, e.g. a habitat for a listed species, or a bacteria impaired water body. On the other hand, compost is identified as being generally beneficial for stormwater treatment. Numeric criteria would enable the county to properly apply or withhold compost depending on quality.</p> <p><b>Q. State Funding for Entity to Evaluate and Approve New Stormwater Treatment Tools</b> - Support legislation to allocate funding to support the storm water technical resource center (TRC) mandated by HB2222-S – '09 legislative session. In particular, the TRC has a mandate to provide tools for stormwater management. Specifically these would be in the form of both public domain landscape modifications and commercial constructed treatment facilities. Currently King County, and all other municipalities in WA have a limited suite of approved stormwater treatment facilities available. Development and redevelopment sites are often constrained in some way that makes existing treatment facilities unfeasible. New, modified, and innovative treatment facilities will require approval by the TRC created under HB2222-S. Until an approval program is in place, no new treatment facilities can be approved. Funding the TRC will result in a wider variety of stormwater treatment options, which will result in enhanced ability to develop and redevelop, while maintaining environmental protection.</p> <p><b>R. Numeric Standards for Pollutant Levels in Soils</b> - Support for legislation to establish numeric criteria for acceptable levels of pollutants in soils. There are no soil standards, resulting in uncertainty and high costs of disposal of soils generated from maintenance and construction activities. Numeric criteria would help the county appropriately identify and label soils for disposal, or recycle or re-use. Ability to recycle and re-use soils and remove them from uncertain waste streams will result in substantial cost savings to the county.</p> <p><b>S. Retain Working Forests at Risk of Conversion</b> - Support the legislative agenda of the NW Environmental Forum's <i>Future of Washington Forests</i> report to the Governor and the 2009 State Legislature on retaining high-valued forest lands at risk of conversion to non-forest land uses. The Forestry Program staff will monitor proposed legislative action and provide information as it becomes available.</p> <p><b>T. Water Availability for Agriculture</b> - Address the potential loss and need of water for irrigation.</p> <p><b>U. RCW 84.34.070; Current Use Taxation Reclassification</b> - Revise law to allow all property enrolled in current use taxation to reclassify from one program to another without incurring compensating tax. Law presently allows reclassification from one program to another, except when the land's initial enrollment is open space (Public Benefit</p>





Department	Description
<p><b>DNRP</b> Continued</p>	<p><b>V.</b> Rating System). The intention is to remove that exception. No impact to county.  <b>Class 4G Forest Practice</b> - Change definition of Class 4 General Forest Practice: remove the platted after 1960 category.</p> <p><b>W.</b> <b>Puget Sound Recovery</b> - King County supports funding for the Puget Sound Partnership including local government grants, state allocations, and financial incentives for Puget Sound recovery actions. King County opposes unfunded mandates to the County to perform work directed by the Puget Sound Partnership.</p> <p><b>X.</b> <b>Green Cleaning/ Green Purchasing Policies</b> - Support legislation promoting green cleaning practices and implementation of green purchasing policies to promote use of safer products with reduced risk of harm to humans or the environment.</p> <p><b>Y.</b> <b>Body Burden/Biomonitoring</b> - Support creation of a fully state-funded Washington state biomonitoring program focused on identifying priority exposures for the most vulnerable populations and setting priorities for and assessing effectiveness of regulatory actions. Oppose chemical industry efforts to limit definition of toxic chemical or restrict dissemination of biomonitoring data. "Biomonitoring" describes measuring of environmental chemicals in people by analyzing blood, urine, and breast milk samples for pollutants, synthetic chemicals, and industrial compounds. It may indicate trends in chemical exposures, identify disproportionately affected and vulnerable population groups, and link exposures and pollution-related disease.</p> <p><b>Z.</b> <b>Reducing Pesticide Use</b> - Support legislative proposals to require fully state-funded tracking and reporting of pesticides use, reduce use of high hazard pesticides, and promote adoption of integrated pest management (IPM) policies. Support creation of a statewide hazard classification system for pesticides, similar to the Tier Table system utilized by King County and the City of Seattle.</p> <p><b>AA.</b> <b>Reducing Childhood Exposure to Toxic Chemicals</b> - Support fully state-funded legislation to reduce exposure of children and pregnant women to toxic chemicals. Support implementation of the Children's Safe Products Act (CSPA) enacted in 2008. Oppose legislative proposals to weaken the provisions of the CSPA, especially provisions requiring definition of a list of chemicals of concern for children and disclosure by children's products manufacturers whether their products contain such chemicals. Support legislation to eliminate or reduce use of toxic chemicals in children's products.</p> <p><b>BB.</b> <b>Improved Chemicals Regulation</b> - Support fully state-funded legislation to reduce use of toxic chemicals in processes and products, promote use of safer chemicals, and promote research and development on safer chemical alternatives. Support: establishing a state policy goal of 50% toxics use reduction, creating a Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI) or related research &amp; development and business innovation programs on safer chemicals and safer product design, improving toxics use reporting, supporting green chemistry initiatives, and providing state and local</p>



Department	Description
<p><b>DNRP</b> <b>Continued</b></p>	<p>agencies with additional tools to address chemicals hazards in consumer products. Oppose efforts to exempt agricultural chemicals from state's defined list of toxic chemicals of concern.</p> <p><b>CC. Reducing Lead Exposure</b> - Support fully state-funded legislation to reduce the damage to human health cause by lead exposure by implementing recommendations of the Washington State Department of Ecology's Lead Chemical Action Plan (CAP). Potential legislative actions include: banning distributive lead products (such as leaded fishing tackle, and lead shot), assisting businesses in reducing use of lead and emphasizing recycling and product stewardship, improving lead testing of children, expanding lead hazard education programs, improving interventions to lower blood lead levels, requiring lead assessment and disclosure in pre-1960 rental units, supporting lead remediation in rental units, and implementing training and certification of contractors and renovators working on older housing stock.</p> <p><b>DD. Sales Tax Exemption</b> - Makes clear that facilities, machinery and equipment used to produce reclaimed water and biosolids are exempt from retail sales taxes. Such an exemption for Brightwater could have resulted in savings of \$40 million. Ensuring such an exemption could be accomplished by amending RCW 82.08.02565, which exempts manufacturing machinery and equipment; by creating a new subsection in 82.08 that mimics 82.08.02567, which enables exemption for alternative energy projects; or by amending one of the statutes that deals with reclaimed water, such as SB6117 passed and signed into law in 2007.</p> <p><b>EE. Puget Sound Partnership Funding</b> - Support introduction of legislative proposal to provide authority to create a Puget Sound Regional Improvement District, if such a proposal is introduced.</p> <p><b>FF. Clean Water Act Qualified Local Programs</b> - King County supports amendments to RCW Ch. 90.48 to allow DOE to approve city or county stormwater programs as "qualified local programs" under the federal clean water act.</p> <p><b>GG. Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program</b> - King County supports state funding for the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP), which provides an important source of grant funding for acquisitions of wildlife habitat and recreational lands.</p>
<p><b>Judicial Administration</b> <b>OSPMM (Executive Office of Strategic Planning &amp;</b></p>	<p><b>A. Notice in Dependency Cases</b> - Amend RCW 13.34.070 to shift responsibility for notice in dependency actions from the clerk of the court to the petitioner.</p> <p><b>A. Annexation – Elimination of urban islands</b> - King County supports changes to state statutes that bar cities from creating urban islands when annexing urban unincorporated areas.</p> <p><b>B. Automatic Transfer of Facilities Upon Annexation</b> - King County supports amending RCW 36.89 and/or 36.94 so that surface water management facilities/properties and local parks facilities/properties owned and/or maintained by counties become the responsibility of cities upon an annexation or incorporation, as is the case with current state law</p>



Department	Description
Performance Management)	<p>which provides for county roads to become cities' responsibility at the time of annexation/incorporation.</p> <p><b>C. Halt the practice of annexing the highest revenue generating areas of unincorporated areas - King County</b> supports changes to statutes that eliminate the ability of jurisdictions to annex the revenue generating unincorporated areas and leave behind the unincorporated area neighborhoods that do not pay for themselves.</p> <p><b>D. Potential Annexation Area (PAA) Transfers to Cities - King County</b> supports legislation that will facilitate annexations to cities as quickly as and predictably as possible.</p> <p><b>E. Baldrige State Requirements - King County's</b> current performance management system is sufficient to ensure that public dollars are well spent, without the additional onerous and costly Baldrige process fees and staffing requirements that would reduce housing and homeless services programmatic dollars. Oppose performance management systems that require specific application of the Baldrige criteria to assess public homelessness and affordable housing dollars.</p>
King County Superior Court and King County Department of Judicial Administration	<p><b>A. Court Fee Surcharges - Fees</b> associated with filing court documents and receiving court services provide an important source of revenue for both the state court system and King County. The revenue generated by most court fees is divided between the state and local jurisdictions; however, during the 2009 legislative session, the legislature adopted a court fee surcharge, the revenue from which accrues entirely to the state. The WA Association of County Officials and the WA Association of County Clerks opposed this arrangement for a variety of reasons. King County seeks a revision of the adopted legislation to provide for an equitable division of the surcharge fee revenue between the state and the counties.</p> <p><b>B. Unfunded Mandates - In</b> recent years, the Washington legislature has adopted many mandated programs and activities which counties must implement. Some of these mandates have been imposed without adequate associated funding. In 2008, King County inventoried these "unfunded mandates" and found that they cost the county more than 14 million dollars each year. If adopted, legislation requesting full funding of all state mandates would help alleviate county funding problems.</p> <p><b>C. Dependency Notices - Any</b> person or the Department of Social and Health Services may file a petition with the court alleging that a child is dependent due to abuse or neglect. Upon filing the petition, the Superior Court Clerk must send a notice to the child (if the child is 12 or older); the parents, guardian, or custodian; and any other person who may be a necessary party, requiring them to appear in court for the hearing on the dependency petition. If the parent, guardian, or custodian is not a resident of the state or their whereabouts are unknown and service has been unsuccessful after due diligence, the Superior Court Clerk must publish notice of the dependency hearing in the county newspaper where the parent, guardian, or custodian is believed to reside. The cost of publication is paid by the county. During the 2009 legislative session, a bill was introduced (but did not pass) that would have shifted</p>



Department	Description
<p>King County Superior Court and King County Department of Judicial Administration Continued</p>	<p>responsibility for providing notice from the County to the petitioner – which King County supports. In cases where the parent or guardian was not a resident of the state or their whereabouts were unknown, the petitioner, rather than the court clerk, would be responsible for providing notice by publication, with the state paying the cost. If adopted, the bill would save the county the costs associated with providing notice.</p> <p><b>D. Washington State Dependency CASA Funding</b> - State and federal laws require the appointment of a guardian ad litem (GAL) for all abused and neglected children in dependency cases. In 33 Washington counties, including King County, CASAs (Court Appointed Special Advocates) serve as volunteer GALs. Each CASA carries a small caseload (three cases, on average), and talks with the child, the child's parents, family members, social workers, school personnel, health care providers, foster parents, and others before reporting to the court. This provides a wealth of information for the court to use in making decisions about the child. Statewide, only about half the children in the dependency system are assigned a CASA volunteer (about 60% in King County). Lack of capacity in the CASA system is due in large part to insufficient state funding for attorney and staff positions that support the CASA volunteers. Children without CASAs either are represented by staff GALs, who typically carry a caseload of over 100 children, or have no representation at all. The State currently covers only a limited portion of the cost of local CASA programs. Increased funding for the CASA program was sought and partially obtained in the 2007-2008 biennium. However, additional funding is needed to increase the number of children represented by CASAs.</p>
<p>DOT/Metro Transit/Roads</p>	<p><b>A. Adult Day Health Program Transportation</b> - In 2009, the state legislature cut Adult Day Health (ADH) program funding for transportation, which shifted the transportation burden to local transit agencies. ADH programs serve older adults with significant cognitive, mental health or dementia issues. King County supports changes to state law that correct and fully fund these unintended downstream unfunded mandate impacts created by the legislatures change to this program funding. Added annual unfunded mandate cost to Metro is estimated to be over \$3 million.</p> <p><b>B. Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) Vanshares</b> – King County supports changes to state law that were codified by HB 1820 ('07 legislative session) to increase the Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) of the "medium speed electrical vehicle" from 3,000 lbs. to 4,500 lbs. Several Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV's) have the potential to carry six passengers if the weight limit is increased. The range of these vehicles fits perfectly for campus shuttles, and the less than 20 round trip miles of the multi-modal connector service presently operated by Rideshare Operations with 180 nine year old gas powered vans. These vans are expensive to maintain and produce Green House Gas (GHG). The BEV will produce zero GHG emissions.</p> <p><b>C. High Occupancy Lanes (HOT) Lanes</b> – King County supports changes to state code to allow transit vehicles to cross the double white line to change lanes (similar to Business, Access &amp; Transit Lanes (BAT)lanes; relates to HOT lanes and limited access to lanes) to allow for more efficient transit operations. This could also be resolved through</p>



Department	Description
<p><b>DOT/Metro Transit/Roads Continued</b></p>	<p>improved design of HOT lanes, rather than through legislation.</p> <p><b>D. Lower vanpool passenger requirement for passengers with mobility impairments</b> – King County supports lowering the number of passengers to qualify as a vanpool from 5 to 3 if a passenger has a mobility disability. Lowering the number of passengers requirement for people with disabilities (who cannot reasonably use the bus) would lower paratransit costs.</p> <p><b>E. Customer Privacy - Smart Card</b> - King County supports exempting personal information related to the Smart Card Program from public records disclosure requests to preserve customer privacy in the age of identity theft.</p> <p><b>F. Redistribution of federal bridge funds to regional projects</b> - Bridge replacement projects are at risk of losing funding. The proposed program percentage split between state and local projects has been significantly reduced for local agencies by a 76/24 split. With over half of the bridges in the state locally inspected and maintained, and all federal money now appropriated through the state’s budget, this split is disadvantageous. Since all federal funding goes through the state, the impact to the county will be felt in zero funding for projects over \$10 million. Examples of this would be zero funding for the South Park Bridge, Alford “T” Bridge or Sunday Creek Bridge.</p> <p><b>G. Continuation of road-related debt payments after annexation or incorporation</b> – King County recommends new legislation to allow counties to continue to receive debt payments from property taxes that have left the county taxing district after an area annexes or incorporates for the purposes of continued payment on debt-financed bridge or roadway improvements that serve the area. This change would help encourage counties to invest in road improvements in urban Potential Annexation Areas, since they would have assurance of ongoing revenues to pay off the debt. This would be similar to the provision for debt financed Surface Water Management District improvements that the State Legislature enacted at King County’s behest several years ago (see RCW 36.94.470).</p> <p><b>H. Eligibility for CRAB Rural Arterial Program grant funding</b> - King County recommends new legislation to make the definitions of urban and rural areas used by the County Road Administration Board (CRAB) in administering the Rural Arterial Program (RAP) consistent with the designations established in the comprehensive plans of counties planning under the Growth Management Act. This would require changes to RCW 36.79.010, which specifies use of the federal functional classification system. In many cases, federal urban/rural designations conflict with King County Comprehensive Plan designations. For example, parts of Vashon Island and large areas of northeast and southeast King County are designated urban under the federal system (based on the most recent Census data), while they are designated rural in the KC Comprehensive Plan. This results in road projects in those areas being ineligible for RAP funding. Yet they do not compete well for grant funding in the state Transportation Improvement Board (TIB) urban programs, since they don’t have “urban” traffic volumes or other characteristics.</p> <p><b>I. Public Works Contracting procedures</b> - Amend RCW 36.32.235 to raise the day labor limit to \$180K for habitat</p>



Department	Description
<p>DOT/Metro Transit/Roads Continued</p>	<p>and flood plain restoration projects. These projects have design and construction characteristics that are incompatible with current state contracting requirements due to unique nature of bio-engineered restoration work. Restoration projects that use bioengineering techniques require significant flexibility in construction oversight and site-specific adaptations that frequently shift during construction due to the dynamic nature of riparian and floodplain sites.</p> <p><b>J. Incentive for homeowners to retrofit inadequate stream culverts</b> - Propose a grant-type incentive program that would encourage homeowners to improve their inadequate stream culverts that are located outside of the Right of Way (ROW) yet near locally-owned and improved culverts. This would further promote fish passage and augment mandated work being done by the county.</p> <p><b>K. Eastside Rail Corridor Transportation Improvement Projects</b> – <u>King County supports funding and project goals that reconnect the Eastside Rail Corridor for mobility, freight and dual use projects where disconnected in the area of the former Wilburton Tunnel.</u></p>
<p>DCHS MHCADSD</p>	<p><b>A. Mental Health Treatment Funding</b> - A new actuarial study will be completed early 2010 that will determine Medicaid mental health rates for the next several years. The 2009 state budget requires the state Mental Health Division to report to the legislature regarding the rate-setting approach. The county request is for the legislature to make sure that rates are based on the actual need for services based on historical utilization. Funding should be based on the need for services, not on the number of Medicaid eligible's who may not need services.</p> <p><b>B. Certificate of Restoration of Opportunity</b> - Certificate of Restoration of Opportunity is a legal document that demonstrates a mental health client's participation and progress in recovery. This document will allow people with misdemeanors and certain felony convictions to obtain housing and employment. It is valid for three years and can be made permanent after that time if applicant continues to work towards recovery. There are not any current laws pertaining to this subject.</p> <p><b>C. Substance Abuse Prevention and Low-Income Treatment</b> - King County supports funding for substance abuse prevention services and Low-Income Treatment, which were critical services cut in the 2009 Session.</p> <p><b>D. Community Mobilization for Drug Abuse and Violence Protection</b> - King County supports maintaining the Violence Reduction Drug Education Account (VRDE) funds to support community mobilization for drug abuse and violence protection.</p> <p><b>E. Early Intervention Funding</b> - King County supports legislation that allocates funding to ensure every birth-to-three year old child with disabilities has access to appropriate early intervention services, which are an entitlement.</p> <p><b>F. School Transition Funding</b> - King County supports legislation that provides funding to the County to ensure that there are appropriate employment services that lead to employment for all individuals with developmental disabilities transitioning from public schools.</p>



Department	Description
<p><b>DCHS</b> <b>MHCADSD</b> <b>Continued</b></p>	<p><b>G. Provide a Dedicated Funding Source for Housing and Human Services</b> - King County supports legislation to extend stadium bond tax revenues to create a dedicated local revenue source for both low-income housing and human services as well as arts and heritage programs. In the 2009 session, the House and Senate introduced legislation to extend sales and use taxes on car rentals, restaurants, and lodging after the stadium bonds debts are repaid. Dedicating a portion of the stadium bond taxes for housing and community-based human services would provide a significant revenue tool to address the shortfall in funding for housing and human services in King County.</p> <p><b>H. Housing Trust Fund</b> - King County supports maintaining funding for the State Housing Trust Fund back to the 2007-2008 biennium funding level of \$200 million.</p> <p><b>I. Transit Oriented Development</b> - King County supports legislation to provide funding and other incentives that further our existing transit oriented development efforts.</p> <p><b>J. End Source of Income Discrimination</b> - King County supports legislation to make it unlawful to deny tenancy to individuals solely on the basis of their source of legal income, such as social security, child support, alimony, SSI, section 8 vouchers or any other governmental or non-profit subsidy.</p> <p><b>K. THOR Funding</b> - King County supports legislation to maintain or increase the Transitional Housing Operating and Rental Assistance Program (THOR), which provides operating and rental assistance to homeless families.</p> <p><b>L. State-Wide Funding of Public Defense</b> - King County seeks public defense funding for criminal cases to help defray county costs.</p> <p><b>M. Public Defense Dependency Funds</b> - King County supports expanding funding of dependency public defense to provide full funding of dependency cases across all counties.</p> <p><b>N. Clarification of appointment of counsel on termination of parental rights</b> - A clarification of HB 1624 ('07) legislative session is needed regarding the process of reinstatement of parental rights following termination of parental rights. It is unclear when or whether counsel is to be appointed for the parent. This has a direct impact on OPD.</p> <p><b>O. Waiver of fees for access to court records</b> - King County supports amending RCW 36.18.016 (4) to exempt the following parties and persons from fees collected for copies of court records [hardcopy files or accessed from electronic records (including web and remote access)]: judges, court administration, prosecutors, and public defense attorneys.</p>



Department	Description
<p><b>DDES/Land Use Services</b></p>	<p><b>A. Clean Water Act Qualified Local Programs - Amend RCW Ch. 90.48 to allow Ecology to approve city or county stormwater programs as “qualified local programs” under the federal clean water act.</b></p> <p><b>B. State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Categorical Exemptions - Add 2 new categorical exemptions from the requirement for SEPA review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In GMA jurisdictions that have adopted critical area regulations after January 1, 2004, clearing and grading on lands covered by water if there is less than 100 cubic yards of grading.</li> <li>2. Class IV Forest Practices where the forest practice does not convert the land and is subject to requirements as stringent as the forest practice rules.</li> </ol> <p><b>C. Subdivisions - Wills cannot provide for subdividing property that is inconsistent with the local government's zoning requirements.</b></p> <p><b>D. Permit counties to conduct electrical inspections - Amend RCW Ch. 19.28 to allow counties to conduct electrical inspections in the same manner as cities and towns are allowed to conduct electrical inspections.</b></p> <p><b>E. Permit Counties to Administer Hydraulic Project and Forest Practice Approval - Amend RCW 75.20 (hydraulics) and RCW 76.09 (forest practices) to allow counties to administer those provisions in concert with local permits. State law already requires a consolidated review and issuance for permits at the local level. King County presently has the technical ability to perform such duties. State authorization for funding (permit fees) also will be necessary.</b></p> <p><b>F. Permit Counties to Administer Hydraulic Project and Forest Practice Approval - Amend RCW 75.20 (hydraulics) and RCW 76.09 (forest practices) to allow counties to administer those provisions in concert with local permits. State law already requires a consolidated review and issuance for permits at the local level. King County presently has the technical ability to perform such duties. State authorization for funding (permit fees) also will be necessary.</b></p> <p><b>G. Funding for Habitat Acquisition - Amend RCW 84.34.230 to increase the amount that may be levied for the conservation futures fund. CFT funds are used to purchase environmentally sensitive lands (i.e. wetlands or head of a stream).</b></p>
<p><b>Public Health</b></p>	<p><b>A. Establishing a Stable State and Local Funding Source for Public Health - Create a predictable and on-going source of funding local public health.</b></p> <p><b>B. Local Rule Making Authority - Support maintaining local boards of health rule making authority regarding public</b></p>





Department	Description
Public Health Continued	<p>health and safety issues.</p> <p><b>C. Creating public health districts</b> - Support legislative authority of a county to adopt an ordinance creating a public health district in all or a portion of the area of the county, including the area within the corporate limits of any city or town within the county.</p> <p><b>D. Apple Health Outreach Funds</b> - Continue funding outreach at same or higher level .These funds allow the Children's Health Initiative, as a subcontractor to receive funds to continue enrolling kids in coverage and linking them to medical and dental homes. Without it, these efforts would shrink resulting in more uninsured children.</p> <p><b>E. Apple Health eligibility</b> - Preserve coverage for all kids, including immigrants up to 300% FPL. If this is cut, more children, including PHSKC clinic users will be uninsured.</p> <p><b>F. Basic Health Plan</b> - Support for future restoration/funding of BHP.</p> <p><b>G. Fast-track Medicaid for Washington Colon Health Program</b> - This will assure clients diagnosed with colorectal cancer in the Washington Colon Health Program have fast track access to Medicaid to initiate cancer treatment promptly.</p> <p><b>H. Increase Tobacco Excise Tax by \$1.00 per pack</b> - Impose an additional \$1.00 excise tax on cigarettes to fund the Tobacco Prevention and control account at \$20,000,000 per year and funds in excess of \$20,000,000 would be directed to health services, violence prevention and water quality.</p> <p><b>I. Childhood Vaccines</b> - Legislation that mandates insurance coverage of childhood vaccines, and/or creation of a funding pool that allows insurers and providers to purchase childhood vaccines at reduced rates. (under development)</p> <p><b>J. HIV/AIDS</b> - Because HIV/AIDS Omnibus funding was reduced only for the first half of the current biennium, maintain state HIV/AIDS Omnibus Funding in the second half of the current biennium to be at the level funded in the previous biennium.</p> <p><b>K. Home visiting</b> - Implement national nurse home visiting program (if passed by Congress).</p> <p><b>L. Reproductive Health</b> - Maintain State expansion funding to support family planning services.</p> <p><b>M. Medicaid</b> - King County supports efforts to provide Medicaid coverage for pre-trial inmates in jails.</p> <p><b>N. Obesity prevention</b> - Increase activities related to obesity prevention in Washington State, provide resources for statewide coordination of community efforts that identify and support policy and environmental strategies to prevent obesity.</p> <p><b>O. Land Use and Built Environment</b> - King County favors legislation which avoids, minimizes, or mitigates the public health impacts of land use policies and planning, including: urban and suburban development standards; siting of hazardous land uses; transportation infrastructure; transit planning; and building construction requirements. Such legislation should facilitate land use planning that involves public health agencies and expertise in land use planning</p>



Department	Description
Public Health Continued	<p>decisions and considers public health factors in order to bring about positive health outcomes. Examples of legislation include: green building; decreasing single-occupant motor vehicle use and increase bicycling, public transportation, and walking; complete streets legislation; decrease air and water pollution; etc.</p> <p><b>P. Health Equity, health disparities, diabetes and other chronic diseases</b> - Address and reduce/eliminate health disparities related to chronic diseases.</p> <p><b>Q. State funding for Washington Colon Health Program</b> - Secure State funding for colorectal cancer screening for uninsured people with low incomes through the WBCHP.</p> <p><b>R. Prohibit tobacco sales where a medical clinic is present in a retail establishment</b> - This bill (<i>HB 2257- '07 legislative session</i>) would ban the sale in any retail establishment that also housed medical clinic, such as a pharmacy where they will be providing various immunizations.</p> <p><b>S. Healthy Eating</b> - Protect the investments of the state through the Local Farms, Healthy Kids Act. The below examples describe ongoing programs that were created by this bill.</p> <p><b>T. Active Living</b> - Improve access to physical activity in schools and communities. Help to implement the existing law that sets guidelines for physical activity, school wellness councils, etc.</p> <p><b>U. Healthy Eating, Food Policy</b> - Establish a statewide Food Policy Council with the aim of improving coordination on food and nutrition efforts, preserve farmland, improve anti-hunger and public health efforts, create comprehensive policy efforts on work impacting food-related issues.</p> <p><b>V. TB</b> - Reduce routine workplace and patient legal mandates for TB testing where it is not helpful to identify or control TB and screening for symptoms is a better approach, such as for drug treatment patients, teachers, and child care workers.</p> <p><b>W. Opioid Substitution Therapy</b> - King County supports legislation, directing the DSHS and DOH (including Board of Pharmacy) to develop jail-specific guidelines for delivery of opioid substitution therapy services for inmates of jails.</p> <p><b>X. State funding for Washington Breast and Cervical Health Program</b> - Maintain State funding for breast and cervical cancer screening for uninsured people with low incomes through the WBCHP.</p> <p><b>Y. Cancer clinical trials</b> - No specific legislation to review. Proposed legislation would require health insurance company to pay for standard of care for patients enrolled in clinical trials for cancer treatment rather than suspending the insurance for the duration of treatment. Clinical trials are medical research studies comparing new treatments to existing therapy and are the fundamental building blocks of developing good medical care. Evidence from other states and studies shows that patient care in clinical trials is comparable or lower than standard care.</p> <p><b>Z. Increase retailer license fees for tobacco retailers</b> - As an alternative to bill that would increase excise taxes on cigarettes we would like to consider increasing the annual tobacco retailer license fee to provide secure funding to</p>



Department	Description
Public Health Continued	<p>sustain tobacco prevention and control programs.</p> <p><b>AA. Worksite wellness</b> - Reduce and prevent chronic diseases by promoting worksite wellness.</p> <p><b>BB. Substance Abuse Treatment</b> - King County supports increased, designated state funding for provision of substance abuse treatment readiness programming and substance abuse treatment programming for inmates of jails.</p> <p><b>CC. Active Transportation</b> - King County supports increases in state funding for Active Transportation.</p> <p><b>DD. Safe Drinking Water in Schools</b> - Supports legislation and state funding authorizing the WA State Department of Health to establish, by rule, water quality standards for lead, copper, cadmium, and corrosion levels within schools, including water quality testing, public notification, and corrective action and follow-up monitoring and reporting requirements.</p> <p><b>EE. Collection of Waste Medicine</b> - Support legislation requiring drug manufacturers whose products are sold in WA to develop, fund, and implement a state-wide take back system for unwanted, unused, or left-over medicines. Covered medicines from households are: over-the-counter drugs and all prescription medicines, including legally prescribed controlled substances. Legislation will be consistent with product stewardship framework. WA Board of Pharmacy will approve and oversee the product stewardship program.</p> <p><b>FF. Reducing Pesticide Use</b> - Support legislative proposals to require tracking and reporting of pesticides use, reduce use of high hazard pesticides, and promote adoption of integrated pest management (IPM) policies. Support creation of a statewide hazard classification system for pesticides, similar to the Tier Table system utilized by King County and the City of Seattle.</p> <p><b>GG. Reducing Lead Exposure</b> - Support legislation to reduce the damage to human health cause by lead exposure by implementing recommendations of the Washington State Department of Ecology's Lead Chemical Action Plan. Potential legislative actions include: banning distributive lead products (such as leaded fishing tackle, and lead shot), assisting businesses in reducing use of lead and emphasizing recycling and product stewardship, improving lead testing of children, expanding lead hazard education programs, improving interventions to lower blood lead levels, requiring lead assessment and disclosure in pre-1960 rental units, supporting lead remediation in rental units, and implementing training and certification of contractors and renovators working on older housing stock.</p> <p><b>HH. Improved Chemicals Regulation</b> - Support legislation to reduce use of toxic chemicals in processes and products, promote use of safer chemicals, and promote research and development on safer chemical alternatives. Support: establishing a state policy goal of 50% toxics use reduction, creating a Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI) or related research &amp; development and business innovation programs on safer chemicals and safer product design, improving toxics use reporting, supporting green chemistry initiatives, and providing state and local agencies with additional tools to address chemicals hazards in consumer products. Oppose efforts to exempt agricultural chemicals</p>



Department	Description
Public Health Continued	<p>from state's defined list of toxic chemicals of concern.</p> <p><b>II. Reducing Childhood Exposure to Toxic Chemicals</b> - Support legislation to reduce exposure of children and pregnant women to toxic chemicals. Support implementation of the Children's Safe Products Act (CSPA) enacted in 2008. Oppose legislative proposals to weaken the provisions of the CSPA, especially provisions requiring definition of a list of chemicals of concern for children and disclosure by children's products manufacturers whether their products contain such chemicals. Support legislation to eliminate or reduce use of toxic chemicals in children's products.</p> <p><b>JJ. Bisphenol A Restriction</b> - Support legislation to reduce the hazard of exposure and consumption of bisphenol-A ("BPA"), including study of potential health effects of alternatives to BPA in food and beverage containers.</p> <p><b>KK. Body Burden / Biomonitoring</b> - Support creation of a Washington state biomonitoring program focused on identifying priority exposures for the most vulnerable populations and setting priorities for and assessing effectiveness of regulatory actions. Oppose chemical industry efforts to limit definition of toxic chemical or restrict dissemination of biomonitoring data. "Biomonitoring" describes measuring of environmental chemicals in people by analyzing blood, urine, and breast milk samples for pollutants, synthetic chemicals, and industrial compounds. It may indicate trends in chemical exposures, identify disproportionately affected and vulnerable population groups, and link exposures and pollution-related disease.</p> <p><b>LL. Green Cleaning/Green Purchasing Policies</b> - Support legislation promoting green cleaning practices and implementation of green purchasing policies to promote use of safer products with reduced risk of harm to humans or the environment.</p>