



King County

January 2, 2015

The Honorable Claudia Balducci
City of Bellevue
P.O. Box 90012
Bellevue, WA 98009-9012

Dear Mayor Balducci:

We are pleased to forward for your consideration and ratification the enclosed amendments to the King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPP).

On December 15, 2014, the Metropolitan King County Council approved and ratified the amendments on behalf of unincorporated King County. The ordinances will become effective Saturday, January 3, 2015. Copies of the King County Council staff report, ordinances and Growth Management Planning Council motions are enclosed to assist you in your review of these amendments.

In accordance with the CPP, G-1, amendments become effective when ratified by ordinance or resolution by at least 30 percent of the city and county governments representing 70 percent of the population of King County according to the interlocal agreement. A city will be deemed to have ratified the CPP and amendments unless, within 90 days of adoption by King County, the city takes legislative action to disapprove the amendments. **Please note that the 90-day deadline for these amendments is Friday, April 3, 2015.**

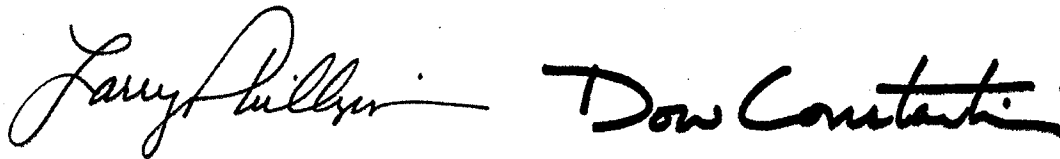
If you adopt any legislation concerning this action, please send a copy of the legislation by the close of business, Friday, April 3, 2015, to Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council, Room 1200, King County Courthouse, 516 Third Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104.

If you have any questions about the amendments or ratification process, please contact Karen Wolf, Senior Strategy and Performance Analyst, King County

Executive's Office, at 206 263-9649, or Christine Jensen, Metropolitan King County Council Staff, at 206 477-5702.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

The block contains two handwritten signatures in black ink. The signature on the left is 'Larry Phillips' and the signature on the right is 'Dow Constantine'.

Larry Phillips, Chair
Metropolitan King County Council

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County City Planning Directors
Sound Cities Association
John Starbard, Director, Department of Permitting and Environmental Review
(DPER)
Karen Wolf, Senior Strategy and Performance Analyst
Christine Jensen, Council Staff, Transportation, Environment and Economy
Committee (TREE)



KING COUNTY

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Signature Report

December 16, 2014

Ordinance 17951

Proposed No. 2014-0463.1

Sponsors Dembowski

1 AN ORDINANCE adopting and ratifying Growth
2 Management Planning Council Motion 14-4.

3 BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

4 SECTION 1. Findings:

5 A. Growth Management Planning Council Motion 14-4 recommends approval of
6 the 2014 King County Buildable Lands Report in accordance with RCW 36.70A.215,
7 which requires six western Washington counties, including King County, and the cities
8 within them, to measure their land supply and land capacity.

9 B. On July 23, 2014, the Growth Management Planning Council unanimously
10 adopted Motions 14-4 recommending approval of the King County 2014 Buildable Lands
11 Report.

12 SECTION 2. The 2014 King County Buildable Lands Report, as shown in

- 13 Attachment A to this ordinance, is hereby adopted by King County and ratified, on behalf
14 of the population of unincorporated King County.
15

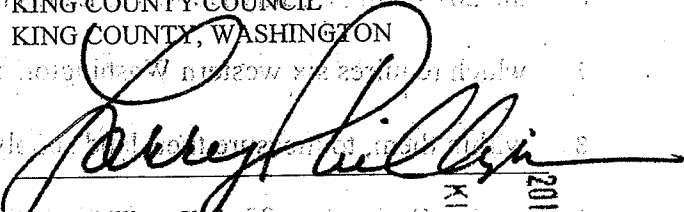
Ordinance 17951 was introduced on 12/1/2014 and passed by the Metropolitan King County Council on 12/15/2014, by the following vote:

Yes: 8 - Mr. Phillips, Mr. von Reichbauer, Mr. Gossett, Ms. Hague,
Ms. Lambert, Mr. Dunn, Mr. McDermott and Mr. Dembowski

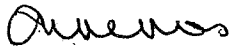
No: 0

Excused: 1 - Mr. Upthegrove

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

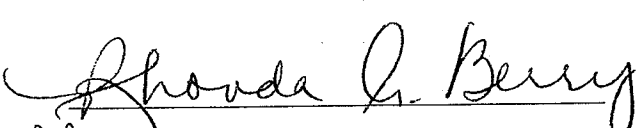

Larry Phillips, Chair

ATTEST:



Annie Noris, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this 24th day of December, 2014.


for Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: A. GMPC Motion 14-4

7/23/14

2014 63

Sponsored By:

Executive Committee

GMPC MOTION NO. 14-4

A MOTION recommending approval of the 2014 King County Buildable Lands Report to the King County Council.

WHEREAS, RCW 36.70A.215 requires six western Washington counties, including King County, and the cities within them to measure their land supply and land capacity; and

WHEREAS, the Growth Management Planning Council approved housing and employment targets for King County jurisdictions covering the 2006-2031 planning period in 2009; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 Buildable Lands Report (BLR) builds on and updates the strong work done in the 2007 BLR; and

WHEREAS, all King County jurisdictions contributed to the development of the 2014 BLR; and

WHEREAS, 2014 BLR documents that urban King County continues to have sufficient capacity for both housing and employment growth to 2031 and beyond; and

WHEREAS, King County submitted the 2014 Buildable Lands Report – Public Review Draft to the Washington State Department of Commerce on the deadline of June 30, 2014.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Growth Management Planning Council of King County hereby recommends the 2014 King County Buildable Lands Report, included with this motion as Attachment A. The Interjurisdictional Staff Team is authorized to make technical changes to the policies, text, maps, and tables such as fixing grammatical errors, correcting spelling, or aligning policy references without changing the meaning.



Dow Constantine, Chair, Growth Management Planning Council

Attachment A: 2014 King County Buildable Lands Report



King County

Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	11	Name:	Christine Jensen
Proposed No.:	2014-0463	Date:	December 2, 2014

SUBJECT

A proposed ordinance adopting and ratifying Growth Management Planning Council Motion 14-4.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2014-0463 would approve the 2014 King County Buildable Lands Report, as recommended by the Growth Management Planning Council, and ratify it on behalf of the population of unincorporated King County. If approved, this ordinance would begin the ratification process by the cities.

BACKGROUND

The Growth Management Planning Council (GMPC) is a formal body comprised of elected officials from King County, Seattle, Bellevue, other cities and towns in King County, and special purpose districts. The GMPC was created in 1992 by interlocal agreement¹ in response to a provision in the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) requiring cities and counties to work together to adopt Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs).² Under the GMA, the CPPs serve as the framework for each individual jurisdiction's comprehensive plan, and ensure countywide consistency with respect to land use planning efforts.

As provided for in the interlocal agreement, the GMPC developed and recommended the original CPPs, which were adopted by the King County Council³ and ratified by the cities in 1992. Subsequent amendments to the CPPs follow the same adoption process, which is outlined in CPP G-1: recommendation by the GMPC, adoption by the King County Council, and ratification by the cities. Amendments to the CPPs become

¹ Motion 8733

² RCW 36.70A.210

³ Ordinance 10450

effective when ratified by ordinance or resolution by at least 30% of the city and county governments representing at least 70% of the population of King County. A city shall be deemed to have ratified an amendment to the CPPs unless, within 90 days of adoption by King County, the city disapproves it by legislative action.

State law requires six western Washington counties – including King County – and the cities within the six counties, to measure their land supply and land capacity in housing units and jobs.⁴ This is accomplished through adoption of a Buildable Lands Report (BLR). The BLR is one component of implementing the CPPs in King County, which in turn help carry out the Regional Growth Strategy⁵ in the Puget Sound Regional Council's (PSRC) VISION 2040 document.⁶ Consistent with VISION 2040, the BLR is structured into five "Regional Geographies:" Metropolitan Cities, Core Cities with designated Urban Centers, Larger Cities, Small Cities, and unincorporated King County within the Urban Growth Area.⁷

Recognizing the impacts of the Great Recession on development, the Washington State Department of Commerce (DOC) authorized a streamlined approach to the 2014 BLR in counties where development activity fell off considerably or where there had been no major change in comprehensive plan policy in recent years. As these criteria apply to most King County jurisdictions, the GMPC approved the use of this streamlined approach at their May, 2013 meeting. This approach builds upon and updates the work done in the 2007 BLR.

The deadline for submitting the 2014 BLR to the DOC was June 30, 2014. King County submitted the 2014 BLR public review draft to DOC on that date. However, since the GMPC had not yet taken action on the draft report, the county requested a 60-day extension for submission of the final document, which the DOC approved. On August 1, 2014, the County submitted the final report as adopted by the GMPC, which met the state's requirement for a complete BLR.

The 2014 BLR will be used by the city jurisdictions as they complete the update to their comprehensive plans in 2015, as required by the GMA.⁸

⁴ RCW 36.70A.215

⁵ The Regional Growth Strategy calls for growth to be focused in: the Urban Growth Area of the Puget Sound counties; the region's largest and most complete cities containing designated urban centers; and within those designated urban centers.

⁶ Which guides housing and employment growth for the four-county (King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Kitsap) region from 2000 through 2040.

⁷ Rural area and Natural Resource lands located outside the Urban Growth Area (UGA) were not analyzed in the 2014 BLR, which is consistent with the previous two BLRs. The reason noted in the report for this exclusion is because these areas "are not intended to accommodate growth." While any potential growth in these areas would be minimal, it is worth noting that the Regional Growth Strategy in VISION 2040 does allocate some increased growth that may occur outside of the UGA: 7% of overall population growth in the four-county area.

⁸ RCW 36.70A.130 – on or before June 30, 2015

ANALYSIS

Proposed ordinance 2014-0463 would adopt the 2014 King County BLR. This would be the third BLR for King County – the two previous being adopted in 2002 and 2007.

The 2014 BLR reviewed and evaluated the development activity in jurisdictions in King County from 2006 to 2011, along with an updated analysis of land supply and capacity as of January 2012. Buildable lands data was compiled from all cities and urban unincorporated areas in the County and compared to updated housing and employment targets to verify whether each jurisdiction has capacity to accommodate targeted growth to 2031.⁹

The report concludes that, consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy, the majority of new growth has been focused within designated urban centers. This has been achieved through planning tools such as parcel-specific development agreements and encouragement of mixed-use buildings, which has helped create "dense, vibrant, walkable mixed-use districts in urban and suburban places formerly dominated by one-story buildings and parking lots." As a result, cities that had documented shortfalls in the 2007 BLR, have since transitioned to have sufficient capacity in the 2014 report – which means that all of the 39 cities in King County can accommodate their adopted housing and employment targets through at least 2031.

If this growth pattern continues, there is more than enough land supply and capacity to accommodate countywide growth targets through 2031. The countywide surplus beyond the 2031 targets for housing capacity is 247,130 units, and the surplus for employment capacity is 221,960 jobs. Additionally, 82 to 84 percent of all King County development capacity is in the top two Regional Geographies: Metropolitan Cities and Core Cities. This is consistent with the targets and policy goals in VISION 2040.

It is worth noting that there is one Regional Geography with a minor shortfall related to employment growth: the urban unincorporated area in King County. This shortfall is a result of annexations that took away more capacity than the associated job targets. The report states that, in a countywide context, this shortfall is not a major issue and that there is meaningful employment capacity in the Metropolitan and Core Cities, which is where the majority of job growth should be focused. At some point, however, reassessment of land use plans and regulations may be required for urban unincorporated King County. The County may wish to consider this in future Comprehensive Plan updates.

The BLR also highlights that apartment and condominium development outside of Seattle has decreased significantly during the Great Recession – more so than the reduction in single family construction. While the report documented these sorts of

⁹ RCW 36.70A.110 requires county and city to adopt comprehensive plans that accommodate 20 years of anticipated population and employment growth. The most recent growth targets for King County were adopted by the GMPC in 2009 and ratified in 2010, which cover a period from 2006-2031. As a result, the BLR analyzes through 2031.

historic trends in development of different the housing types (multi-family and single family), it does not evaluate the future capacities for each housing type; it only looks at overall future housing capacity. As a result, there has been some increased regional discussion at GMPC and at the Washington State Legislature about the ability to accommodate the differing types of housing growth and whether it's feasible and/or desired to distinguish capacity between single-family and multi-family units. Even if desired, it would not be possible to incorporate this analysis into the current report; however, this may continue to be an issue raised in future BLRs.

GMPC Action

On July 23, 2014, the GMPC unanimously approved Motion 14-4, which recommends approval of the 2014 King County Buildable Lands Report. The GMPC action is a recommendation to the County Council and is not binding.

Consistent with CPPs adoption requirements, Proposed Ordinance 2014-0463 forwards this GMPC recommendation to the County Council for consideration for possible approval. The proposed ordinance would also ratify the change on behalf of the population of unincorporated King County, and would begin the ratification process by the cities.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Proposed Ordinance 2014-0463, with attachments
 - A. GMPC Motion 14-4 and Buildable Lands Report
2. Transmittal letter dated October 31, 2014
3. Fiscal Note



KING COUNTY

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Signature Report

December 16, 2014

Ordinance 17952

Proposed No. 2014-0464.1

Sponsors Dembowski

1 AN ORDINANCE adopting and ratifying Growth
2 Management Planning Council Motion 14-5.

3 BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

4 **SECTION 1. Findings:**

5 A. Growth Management Planning Council Motion 14-5 recommends that King
6 County Countywide Planning Policy EN-17 be amended to define countywide
7 greenhouse gas reduction targets and that EN-18A be added to establish greenhouse gas
8 measurement and reporting commitments.

9 B. On July 23, 2014, the Growth Management Planning Council unanimously
10 adopted Motion 14-5, which recommends amendment of the 2012 King County
11 Countywide Planning Policies.

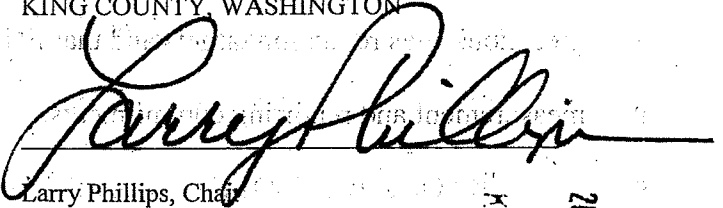
12 **SECTION 2.** The amendments to the 2012 King County Countywide Planning

- 13 Policies, as shown in Attachment A to this ordinance, are hereby adopted by King County
14 and ratified on behalf of the population of unincorporated King County.
15

Ordinance 17952 was introduced on 12/1/2014 and passed by the Metropolitan King County Council on 12/15/2014, by the following vote:

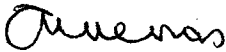
Yes: 8 - Mr. Phillips, Mr. von Reichbauer, Mr. Gossett, Ms. Hague,
Ms. Lambert, Mr. Dunn, Mr. McDermott and Mr. Dembowski
No: 0
Excused: 1 - Mr. Upthegrove

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON



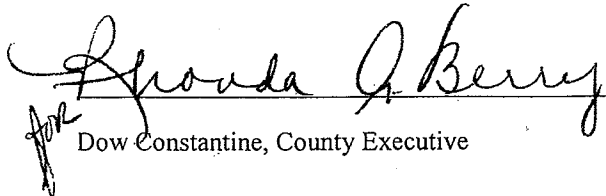
Larry Phillips, Chair

ATTEST:



Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this 24th day of December, 2014.


Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: A. GMPC Motion No. 14-5

7/23/14

Sponsored By: Executive Committee**GMPC MOTION NO. 14-5**

A MOTION amending the 2012 King County Countywide Planning Policies; defining countywide greenhouse gas reduction targets and greenhouse gas measurement and reporting commitments.

WHEREAS, Countywide Planning Policy EN-17 calls for the establishment of a countywide greenhouse gas reduction target that meets or exceeds the statewide reduction requirement; and

WHEREAS, Countywide Planning Policy EN-18 calls for the establishment of a greenhouse gas emissions inventory and measurement framework; and

WHEREAS, increasing air temperatures, ocean acidification, rising sea levels, decreasing snow pack, and changing river flows are examples of climate change impacts that are already occurring; and

WHEREAS, jurisdictions will choose from a menu of strategies and actions to implement within their own boundaries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that collectively will result in significant countywide emissions reduction; and

WHEREAS, the proposed greenhouse gas reduction targets are ambitious but achievable; and

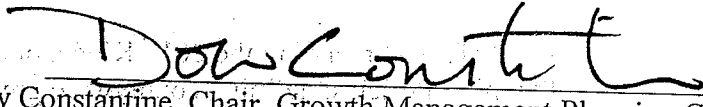
WHEREAS, King County government has agreed to accept responsibility for implementing and maintaining a countywide greenhouse gas inventory and measurement framework.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Growth Management Planning Council of King County hereby recommends that King County Countywide Planning Policy EN-17 be amended and that new policy EN-18A be added, as follows:

EN-17 ((Establish a countywide)) Reduce countywide sources of greenhouse gas ((reduction target that meets or exceeds the statewide reduction requirement that is stated as the 2050 goal of a 50 percent reduction below 1990 levels)) emissions, compared to a 2007 baseline, by 25% by 2020, 50% by 2030, and 80% by 2050.

41 Assuming 1% annual population growth, these targets translate to per capita
42 emissions of approximately 8.5 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
43 (MTCO₂e) by 2020, 5 MTCO₂e by 2030, and 1.5 MTCO₂e by 2050.
44

45 EN 18A King County shall assess and report countywide greenhouse gas
46 emissions associated with resident, business, and other local government buildings,
47 on road vehicles and solid waste at least every two years. King County shall also
48 update its comprehensive greenhouse gas emissions inventory that quantifies all
49 direct local sources of greenhouse gas emissions as well as emissions associated
50 with local consumption at least every five years.
51

52 
53 Dow Constantine, Chair, Growth Management Planning Council
54



King County

Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	12	Name:	Christine Jensen
Proposed No.:	2014-0464	Date:	December 2, 2014

SUBJECT

A proposed ordinance adopting and ratifying Growth Management Planning Council Motion 14-5.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2014-0464 would amend Countywide Planning Policy EN-17 and add a new policy EN-18A, both related to greenhouse gas and as recommended by the Growth Management Planning Council, and ratify the changes on behalf of the population of unincorporated King County. If approved, this ordinance would begin the ratification process by the cities.

BACKGROUND

The Growth Management Planning Council (GMPC) is a formal body comprised of elected officials from King County, Seattle, Bellevue, other cities and towns in King County, and special purpose districts. The GMPC was created in 1992 by interlocal agreement¹ in response to a provision in the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) requiring cities and counties to work together to adopt Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs).² Under the GMA, the CPPs serve as the framework for each individual jurisdiction's comprehensive plan, and ensure countywide consistency with respect to land use planning efforts.

As provided for in the interlocal agreement, the GMPC developed and recommended the original CPPs, which were adopted by the King County Council³ and ratified by the cities in 1992. Subsequent amendments to the CPPs follow the same adoption process, which is outlined in CPP G-1: recommendation by the GMPC, adoption by the

¹ Motion 8733

² RCW 36.70A.210

³ Ordinance 10450

King County Council, and ratification by the cities. Amendments to the CPPs become effective when ratified by ordinance or resolution by at least 30% of the city and county governments representing at least 70% of the population of King County. A city shall be deemed to have ratified an amendment to the CPPs unless, within 90 days of adoption by King County, the city disapproves it by legislative action.

ANALYSIS

Regional greenhouse gas emissions reduction requirements

Proposed ordinance 2014-0464 would amend the CPPs by making the following changes to policy EN-17, which currently calls for establishment of countywide greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets:

EN-17 ((Establish a countywide)) Reduce countywide sources of greenhouse gas ((reduction target that meets or exceeds the statewide reduction requirement that is stated as the 2050 goal of a 50 percent reduction below 1990 levels)) emissions, compared to a 2007 baseline, by 25% by 2020, 50% by 2030, and 80% by 2050. Assuming 1% annual population growth, these targets translate to per capita emissions of approximately 8.5 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e) by 2020, 5 MTCO₂e by 2030, and 1.5 MTCO₂e by 2050.

The existing EN-17 language is consistent with current Washington State 2050 emissions reduction requirements contained in RCW 70.235.020. The proposed language would change the King County 2050 countywide reduction target from 50 percent below 1990 levels to 80 percent below 2007 levels, which is a more aggressive requirement. This proposed countywide 80 percent reduction is in line with the countywide target in the 2012 King County Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP).⁴

Similar to the current EN-17 policy, King County Comprehensive Plan (KCCP) policy E-210 requires collaboration with "cities and other partners to meet or exceed the state requirements of 50 percent below 1990 levels by 2050." However, in policy E-211, the KCCP goes on to require that the County collaborate with cities and partners to develop "near term targets" to achieve the higher, 80 percent regional reductions below 2007 levels by 2050.⁵ In line with policy E-211, not only does the proposed EN-17 language utilize the 80 percent below 2007 levels threshold, but it would also add to the CPPs near-term emissions reduction milestones of 25 percent by 2020 and 50 by 2030. State

⁴ Adopted by the Council in Motion 13777 "Communitywide target: King County shall partner with its residents, businesses, local governments and other partners to reduce countywide greenhouse-gas emissions by at least 80 percent below 2007 levels by 2050."

⁵ KCCP policy E-211: "King County shall collaborate with its cities and other partners to develop near term targets to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions throughout the region to 80 percent below 2007 levels by 2050." In response to this, the King County-Cities Climate Collaboration (K4C) was formed as a regional, voluntary partnership to collaborate on climate and sustainability issues. Membership currently includes King County and eleven cities: Bellevue, Burien, Issaquah, Kirkland, Mercer Island, Redmond, Renton, Seattle, Shoreline, Snoqualmie, and Tukwila. More information can be found here: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/climate/other-governments/climate-pledge.aspx>

law also includes near-term requirements (reduction to 1990 levels for 2020 and 25 percent below 1990 levels by 2035); however the proposed milestones in EN-17 would be more ambitious than state law. The SCAP does not include near-term targets.

The following is a table that compares the some of the adopted emissions targets in the region.

Jurisdiction	Near-term reductions	2050 reductions
Current EN-17		50% below 1990 levels
Proposed EN-17	25% below 2007 levels by 2020, 50% by 2030	80% below 2007 levels
Washington State	At 1990 levels by 2020, 25% by 2035	50% below 1990 levels
KC SCAP		80% below 2007 levels
KCCP		50% below 1990 levels
Kirkland	10% below 2005 levels by 2010, 20% by 2020	80% below 2005 levels
Issaquah		80% below 2007 levels
Mercer Island		80% below 2007 levels
Seattle		Carbon neutral
Shoreline	25% below 2007 levels by 2020, 50% by 2030	80% below 2007 levels

In addition to setting more ambitious emissions reductions, the proposed amendments to the EN-17 language would also transition to a more formal reduction requirement. The current policy only calls for establishment of countywide "targets" for reduction of greenhouse gas; whereas, the proposed language calls for actual reduction of not only greenhouse gas as identified in metric tons of carbon dioxide, but also reduction in *sources* of greenhouse gas emissions.

On average, the reductions required in the proposed language could be achieved by a slightly less than two percent reduction in emissions each year from 2007 to 2050. However, actual implementation may not follow this average trajectory. Additionally, because some time has passed since the 2007 baseline, aggressive early actions may be needed in order to achieve the initial 2020 milestone.

If adopted, the emissions reductions would be measured on a countywide basis. As a result, individual jurisdictions could have varying levels of reductions that still collectively add up to the percentages in the proposed policy. Additionally, strategies for implementation would vary for each jurisdiction within the county. Actions could be dependent on factors such as location and development history.

Regional greenhouse gas inventory

Proposed Ordinance 2014-0464 would also add a new climate change policy to the CPPs:

EN 18A King County shall assess and report countywide greenhouse gas emissions associated with resident, business, and other local government buildings, on road vehicles and solid waste at least every two years. King County shall also update its comprehensive greenhouse gas emissions inventory that quantifies all direct local sources of greenhouse gas emissions as well as emissions associated with local consumption at least every five years.

This new policy would require the County to implement and maintain a countywide greenhouse gas inventory and measurement framework. This will allow for the region to track progress towards meeting the emissions reduction milestones. The KCCP currently calls for the county to work with cities and partners to establish this type of inventory and measurement framework⁶ – but, the KCCP does not specify whether the County would be solely responsible for this work. Proposed policy EN-18A would further define the County's role as the responsible party for the inventory. This, however, would not be a big change, as the County has already been monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and preparing associated reports since 2000. The proposed EN-18A policy would set out requirements for the frequency and content of such emissions reports – which is consistent with the County's previous work in this area.

GMPC action

On July 23, 2014, the GMPC unanimously approved Motion 14-5, which recommends approval of both CPP changes: amending policy EN-17 and adding policy EN-18A. The GMPC action is a recommendation to the County Council and is not binding.

Consistent with CPPs adoption requirements, Proposed Ordinance 2014-0464 forwards this GMPC recommendation to the County Council for consideration for possible approval. If adopted by the Council, the ordinance would ratify the change on behalf of the population of unincorporated King County, and would begin the ratification process by the cities.

Fiscal Impacts

The fiscal note indicated a no additional cost impact for adopting the ordinance. Executive staff have indicated that the updated EN-17 policy would not increase County costs, as the County is already working towards this reduction target as a result of the SCAP. Specific future costs, however, will be identified through the actions that the County chooses to take over time and consistent with the strategies outlined in the SCAP. Future costs may range from minimal by amending transportation and building regulations to more substantial by implementing expanded or new programs (the impact

⁶ E-212 "King County will work with its cities and other partners to establish a greenhouse gas emissions inventory and measurement framework for use by all King County jurisdictions to efficiently and effectively measure progress toward countywide targets."

of which could be mitigated by partnering with other jurisdictions or utilities). Some costs could also potentially be off-set due to reduced resource costs and the avoided costs of climate change impacts.

Similarly, there would be no additional fiscal impact to the County if EN-18A is added to the CPPs, because the County has already been doing this work. According to Executive staff, it costs approximately \$10,000 to update core greenhouse gas emissions for all King County cities and unincorporated areas. If the policy is adopted, this work would be done on a biennial basis, which is consistent with the County's previous work. The more comprehensive update of all geographic-based greenhouse gas emissions, which would be required once every five years (also consistent with previous efforts), costs approximately \$30,000 - \$40,000, with potential additional costs for including consumption-based emissions data. For past inventories, the County has cost shared these efforts with partners such as the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Proposed Ordinance 2014-0464, with attachments
 - A. GMPC Motion 14-5
2. Transmittal letter dated October 31, 2014
3. Fiscal Note

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Countywide Planning Policies:

<http://www.kingcounty.gov/property/permits/codes/growth/GMPC/CPPs.aspx>