

**COUNCIL SUMMARY BACKGROUND BRIEFING:
KING COUNTY REGIONAL COMMITTEES AND OTHER ISSUES
*January 2019***

This briefing summarizes recent actions taken by the three regional committees formed as a result of the merger of King County and Metro. The three regional committees are the Regional Policy Committee, the Regional Water Quality Committee, and the Regional Transit Committee. Staff will also include updates on other regional issues (e.g., King County Flood Control District, King Conservation District) as appropriate. In addition, the Growth Management Planning Council (GMPC), was formed in the early 1990s to comply with the Growth Management Act requirements for collaboration of counties and their cities on countywide planning policies. The GMPC meets three to four times per year to consider amendments to the countywide planning policies and to monitor progress on implementation. This is intended as a summary briefing; staff can provide more details on any of the items below.

REGIONAL POLICY COMMITTEE (RPC)

January 9 meeting summary:

- **Election of Vice-Chair.** Bellevue Councilmember John Stokes was selected to Chair the Sound Cities Association caucus as well as Vice-Chair of the RPC.
- **Ordinance related to the draft 2019 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.** The RPC received a briefing regarding the draft 2019 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) and several budget provisos that were adopted in the King County 2019-2020 budget. One proviso included a requirement to study the feasibility of a waste-to-energy facility as a long-term disposal option for the County's regional waste stream and provide a final report by October. The RPC did not take any action on the ordinance to approve the Plan. Chair Pete von Reichbauer indicated that he would like the RPC to consider taking action in February.

Background

The Plan was transmitted to the King County Council by the King County Executive on July 26. The transmitted Plan is a mandatory "dual referral" to the King County Committee of the Whole and the RPC. The RPC received briefings on August 22 and September 12. On November 5, 2018, the County Council passed a motion allowing the RPC until March 31 to review and act on the Plan, thereby extending the 120-day timeframe for action outlined in the King County Code and Charter.

The Plan provides an assessment of the existing King County solid waste system, current solid waste demand, and forecasts for future solid waste demand. The Plan sets the context for key policy choices related to solid waste disposal, transfer and recycling.

The major recommendations in the Plan are consistent with previous Bellevue City Council direction regarding siting future solid waste transfer capacity in northeast King County and

development of future solid waste disposal capacity that would not negatively impact the Factoria Transfer Station.

The Plan recommends: 1) the siting and constructing a new Northeast Recycling and Transfer Station to address transfer capacity needs that are in addition to the existing Factoria Transfer Station; and 2) maximizing the capacity at the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill for future disposal needs from 2028 to 2040.

The Plan also contains language regarding recycling programs and notes that King County, cities and haulers formed a Responsible Recycling Task Force (Task Force) to identify common ground for dealing with recycling given China's restriction on accepting recyclables. Ongoing restrictions from China could impact the life of the Cedar Hills Landfill and city hauling contracts. The Task Force developed a series of recommendations to improve recycling in King County and Washington State. The recommendations include consideration of statewide product stewardship policies, improving recycling infrastructure, working to increase recycling markets, and coordinated communications to avoid consumer confusion. Bellevue staff is evaluating the collective list of recommendations and possible implications for Bellevue.

After the King County Council reviews and adopts the Plan, cities within the King County solid waste system, including Bellevue, will be asked to consider adoption of the Plan during a 120-day period. In order to be an approved Plan that can be forwarded to the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) for final action, the Plan must be adopted by cities representing 75% of the total population of the cities that act on the Plan during the 120-day period. King County expects to submit an approved Plan to the DOE for final approval in 2019.

- **Motion accepting the 2017 Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Evaluation Summary Report.** The RPC passed a motion accepting the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) 2017 Annual Report. Sound Cities Association members serving on the RPC, including Councilmember Stokes, emphasized the need for King County to provide better data regarding the number of residents being served in each city by MIDD-funded programs, as well as data regarding the specific services being provided to residents in each city.

Background

King County first adopted a one-tenth of one percent sales tax in 2007; this tax was named the MIDD initiative. It was reauthorized in November 2016 and extended through 2025; it is now known as MIDD 2. MIDD 2's adopted budget for 2017-2018 was \$137 million. In Bellevue, in 2017, one-tenth of one percent in sales tax totaled \$7 million.

Bellevue Deputy Mayor Lynne Robinson is a member of the MIDD Advisory Committee and voted to approve the draft 2017 Annual Report.

Highlights of the 2017 MIDD Annual Report include:

- Significant reductions in the utilization of jails, hospital emergency departments and psychiatric hospitalizations among MIDD participants due to partnerships with law

enforcement agencies in Seattle and King County that focus on providing assistance for repeat offenders.

- Health and wellness improvements in depression and anxiety for MIDD participants.
- Collaborative School Based Behavioral Health Services provided to 1,283 middle school students in 21 schools across King County in 2017. Also, MIDD partnered with the Best Starts for Kids (BSK) levy to develop school-based screening, interventions and referral to treatment (SBIRT) services, including all middle schools in the Bellevue School District.
- 523 people were served under multipronged opioid strategies, and 1,500 kits of the opioid overdose medication naloxone were distributed.

- **Motion accepting the 2017 Veterans and Human Services Levy (VHSL) Annual Report.**

The RPC passed a motion accepting the 2017 VHSL Annual Report. The original VHSL was first approved by King County voters in November 2005 and was renewed in 2011, with an expiration date of December 31, 2017. This was the sixth and last annual report required for the 2012-2017 levy. The levy's purpose was to support health and human services such as housing assistance, mental health counseling, substance abuse prevention and treatment, and employment assistance, as well as capital facilities and improved access to and coordination of services for veterans, military personnel and their families.

Similar to the MIDD Annual Report, specific data regarding services being provided to Bellevue residents is lacking in the VHSL Annual Report. Overall, the data shows that the percentage of Eastside residents being served by the levy is only 15%. And, Congregations for the Homeless is the only Eastside agency noted in the report.

Background

In November 2017, King County voters approved the Veterans, Seniors and Human Services Levy (VSHSL) to replace the expiring VHSL. The new VSHSL expands investment in services for veterans and human services and funds new services for seniors and their caregivers. The VSHSL is levied at \$0.10 per \$1,000 in assessed value and collected \$53.3 million in 2018, with approximately \$5.6 million coming from Bellevue property owners.

- **Transit-Oriented Bond Development.** The RPC received an overview of the King County bond allocation for transit-oriented development (TOD) affordable housing. The briefing covered both the \$87 million approved in 2016 and the additional \$100 million approved as part of the 2019-2020 budget.

In 2015 the State Legislature passed the Workforce Housing Bill, which gave King County the ability to bond against post-2021 lodging tax revenues for TOD housing affordable to households earning between 30 and 80 percent of area median income. In response, King County developed an \$87 million TOD bond allocation plan. To date, \$50 million has been awarded to specific projects, and the remaining \$37 million is in the process of being awarded through a competitive process.

The King County Executive recently announced his intention to issue an additional \$100 million in lodging tax-backed bonds to support TOD affordable housing. The funds will be allocated as follows:

- \$40 million to specific projects that have already been identified
- \$30 million to the King County Housing Authority to be used outside Seattle
- \$30 million to be used throughout the county after the development of an allocation plan, as follows:
 - City of Seattle - \$6 million
 - East King County - \$8 million
 - North King County - \$8 million
 - South King County - \$8 million

Bellevue was allocated \$10 million for TOD affordable housing in the BelRed corridor from the original \$87 million bond allocation plan. Bellevue staff is currently working with King County and Sound Transit on the details of how to allocate the \$10 million to specific TOD projects in the BelRed corridor.

The next meeting of the RPC will be in February; as of this writing, the date had not been finalized.

REGIONAL TRANSIT COMMITTEE (RTC)

The RTC did not meet in December.

January 16 meeting summary:

- **2018 System Evaluation Report.** The RTC accepted the 2018 System Evaluation report, which is an annual evaluation of the King County Metro (Metro) transit system. The report identifies routes that need investment. Metro's top three priorities for investment are reducing crowding, improving reliability, and growing transit service to meet demand. Compared to 2017, the investments needed to address crowding and improve reliability were slightly higher in 2018. Metro attributes this to increased traffic congestion and longer travel times. Slightly fewer routes were identified for investment to meet demand, compared to 2017, which is likely due to the success of Metro's investments last year.

Several routes in Bellevue were identified for investment, including routes 11, 114, 212, 214, 216, 218, 219, 226, 241, and 246. Metro will use the 2018 System Evaluation report, in combination with public input, feedback from transit operators, and input from partners, to develop recommendations for changes to transit service. Metro will then conduct a public input process to discuss the potential service changes with the public. Based on stakeholder and public support, and if there are sufficient resources available, Metro will propose service changes to the County Council for implementation in late 2019 or 2020.

- **Metro Connects Development Program (MCDP).** The RTC received an update on the MCDP, which is the work program to implement METRO CONNECTS, Metro's long-range vision to expand transit service. In addition to Metro's planned investments to reduce crowding, improve reliability, and expand service as described above, Metro will make substantial investments in 2019 for mobility projects. In March, Metro will add service to bring the bus routes from the Downtown Seattle Transit Tunnel to the surface streets, and Metro's North Eastside Mobility Project will expand and reroute service in the northeast part of the County. The North Eastside Mobility Project is planning ahead for changes to the regional transit network, such as closure of the Montlake freeway flyer bus stop and the transition of buses out of the Downtown Seattle Transit Tunnel. Metro is working with Bothell, Kenmore, Kirkland, Redmond, and Woodinville to reorganize routes in late 2019 or early 2020. These mobility projects support the implementation of the METRO CONNECTS long-range transit vision.
- **The 2019 RTC Work Program.** The King County Council's rule for regional committees calls for the Chair to consult with the Vice-Chair in developing a draft work program for consideration by the full committee. This item was a briefing on proposed items to include in the draft work program. Action will be requested at a future meeting.

Two motions approved by the County Council in November will be part of the RTC work plan:

- Regional Planning – Motion 15252 calls on the Executive to work with the County Council to promote regional planning for implementing METRO CONNECTS in collaboration with the Sound Cities Association and its member cities, the City of Seattle, and other stakeholders.
- Mobility Framework – Motion 15253 calls for Metro to work with the County Council, cities and other stakeholders to develop a mobility framework for the equitable implementation of innovations in transit service and mobility.

The RTC will participate in policy discussions related to both of these efforts. Additionally, Metro will present a biannual progress report for the MCDP midway through the year. Additional RTC discussion topics could include:

- Community Connections (alternative services program);
- Parking Management program;
- Access Paratransit Program;
- NextGen ORCA;
- Period of Maximum Constraint;
- Progress of the WSDOT's "maintenance of mobility" efforts in the County; and
- Work on the income-based fare program proviso and other provisos in the 2019-2020 budget.

The next meeting of the RTC is scheduled for February 20.

REGIONAL WATER QUALITY COMMITTEE (RWQC)

December 5 meeting summary:

- **Infiltration and Inflow.** The Committee received a briefing from RWQC staff and King County Wastewater Treatment Division (WTD) staff regarding WTD's Infiltration and Inflow program including program background and an update on recent program activity.

Background

Infiltration and inflow (I&I) is stormwater and/or groundwater that enters the wastewater system through cracked pipes, leaky manholes, or improperly connected storm drains, downspouts, and sump pumps. I&I is not considered wastewater and does not need to be treated in a wastewater treatment plant. I&I inputs to a municipal wastewater system can put an unnecessary increased capacity demand on the system.

King County staff estimates that as much as three-fourths of its regional pipe capacity is taken up by I&I flows. The WTD also estimates that 50-70percent of the I&I flows come from private side sewers. The WTD estimates that it would need to build \$1.7 billion in new regional conveyance pipes to manage anticipated I&I flows through the year 2060. Due to the cost to build new regional conveyance pipes, the WTD has been evaluating ways to reduce I&I flows to the regional wastewater system.

In 2010, the WTD piloted an I&I reduction capital project with the Skyway Water and Sewer District (District). In this project, the WTD performed repair and replacement of private side sewers and the District contributed additional funding to repair local conveyance lines with I&I issues. King County had hoped to see a 60 percent reduction in peak flow, but the projects only produced a 19 percent reduction.

In light of the findings, the WTD has begun to work with the Metropolitan Water Pollution Abatement Advisory Committee (MWPAAC) to evaluate programmatic measures to reduce I&I. In November, the MWPAAC endorsed proceeding with additional evaluation of three possible programmatic approaches to reduce I&I inputs to the regional wastewater system. The three concepts for further evaluation are:

- Focused regional standard best management practices. This approach would develop standard practices across the system in new construction and repair to prevent I&I. This program would be most effective in preventing new I&I and would be less effective at reducing existing I&I.
- Regional inspection training and certification program. This approach would develop a regional inspection training and certification program on both new and existing construction inspections. Similar to regional best practices, this program would be effective in preventing I&I but would not address the reduction of existing I&I.
- Private side sewer inspection program. This program would require that property owners certify that their side sewers meet I&I standards. It could be structured to be triggered by

a property transfer, but it has the potential to be costly for property owners.

Following the presentation, Councilmember Conrad Lee shared feedback about Bellevue's I&I efforts. Bellevue has undertaken some of its own I&I studies in the City. In several sewer basins in the City, the studies found that it was more cost effective to upgrade pump stations and wastewater pipe capacity than address I&I reduction in those basins. One reason for this is that a significant amount of I&I flow is contributed by many side sewers, making identification and repair expensive and more difficult.

In addition to the I&I studies, Bellevue also has a video inspection program that allows the City to identify pipes that need repair. The City repairs about 50 of its own side sewers (side sewers in the right-of-way) a year as well as about 50 sewer mains a year. Bellevue is one of the few cities that own the side sewers located in the right-of-way, enabling the City to address some I&I issues directly.

- **Recycled Water Program.** The Committee also received a briefing from RWQC staff and King County Wastewater Treatment Division (WTD) staff regarding the status of the Recycled Water Program, including program priorities for the next ten years.

Background

Recycled water, also called reclaimed water, is water generated from the wastewater treatment process that meets specific water quality standards allowing it to be used for certain non-potable water uses. Currently, the WTD's reclaimed water distribution consists primarily of service to a handful of customers in the Redmond area from the Brightwater Wastewater Treatment Plant, and some customers in the Tukwila area served by the Renton Wastewater Treatment Plant. There is no reclaimed water distribution in Bellevue.

Bellevue, other cities, and water districts in the WTD's service area are concerned about the potential distribution of reclaimed water within their service areas. These cities and districts are directed by state law to plan, and invest in, water supply and infrastructure to serve the community within their service areas. There is concern that reclaimed water development and distribution in existing water supply service areas could create redundant supply at an increased cost to both water and wastewater ratepayers. Any new water supply must be integrated in a thoughtful and strategic way with existing supplies. Ad hoc introduction of additional or redundant supplies could lead to stranded assets and possible negative financial implications for the customer base.

Production and distribution of reclaimed water continues to be some of the highest cost water supply in the region. Existing potable water supplies and conservation measures remain a much more affordable choice within the Cascade Water Alliance service area and most other areas of the Puget Sound region. The Cascade Water Alliance currently estimates it has adequate water supply for at least the next 20 years; consequently, reclaimed water is not considered a financially prudent water supply within that timeframe in the Cascade Water Alliance service area.

In 2011, the King County Council adopted Motion 13483 which directed the WTD to develop policies to guide planning for reclaimed water including policies related to costs, benefits, and pricing. These policies were never adopted. In 2018, the WTD published the King County Recycled Water Program Strategic Plan (Plan). The Plan presents goals, objectives and strategies for the Recycled Water Program. However, the Plan is limited in scope and does not provide adequate analysis or policies on financial issues such as costs, benefits, and pricing for reclaimed water.

The Cascade Water Alliance and other water suppliers have been meeting with King County since the spring of 2018 to develop a framework that would require King County to reach an agreement with local public water purveyors, such as Bellevue, prior to distribution of reclaimed water within the water purveyor's service area. (January 2019 update: The Cascade Water Alliance and King County signed an agreement this month to address these concerns. Please see the Cascade Water Alliance Reclaimed Water Update below for more information.)

During the meeting, RWQC members requested that the topic should be revisited in 2019. Members also requested that King County complete a comprehensive plan for reclaimed water and update the county policies related to reclaimed water, including policies regarding the economic feasibility of reclaimed water and who pays for reclaimed water projects.

CASCADE WATER ALLIANCE RECLAIMED WATER UPDATE

The Cascade Water Alliance (Cascade) has been working with its member jurisdictions, King County, and others to address Cascade members' concerns about the use of reclaimed water in the Cascade service area.

Background

Cascade is a municipal corporation comprised of seven municipalities in the Puget Sound region that joined together in 1999 to provide safe, clean, reliable water supply to its 380,000 residences and more than 20,000 businesses. In addition to Bellevue, Cascade members include: the cities of Kirkland, Redmond, Issaquah, and Tukwila; the Sammamish Plateau Water District, and the Skyway Water and Sewer District. Cascade is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors. Bellevue is represented on the Board by Councilmember John Stokes, who serves as Chair of the Board, and Councilmember Jared Nieuwenhuis, who serves as an alternate Board Member.

Reclaimed Water

Bellevue, other cities, and water districts in the King County Wastewater Treatment Division's service area are concerned about the distribution of reclaimed water within their water supply service areas. These cities and districts are required by state law to plan, and invest in, water supply and infrastructure to serve the community within their service areas. There is concern that reclaimed water development and distribution in existing water supply service areas could create redundant supply at an increased cost to both water and wastewater ratepayers. Any new water supply must be integrated in a thoughtful and strategic way with existing supplies. Ad hoc introduction of additional or redundant supplies could lead to stranded assets and possible negative financial implications for the customer

base.

In addition to possible negative financial impacts, there are concerns about possible negative environmental impacts of reclaimed water. The environmental consequences of using reclaimed water are not fully known nor understood. For example, where water suppliers depend on local aquifers for potable drinking water, there is concern that reclaimed water applied above ground as irrigation water could percolate down to the underground aquifer and result in water quality degradation.

In 2017 and 2018, Cascade worked on behalf of its members to address concerns about reclaimed water, including:

- submitting comments to the state Department of Ecology during rulemaking to update the rules governing reclaimed water;
- introducing state legislation in 2018 to require reclaimed water purveyors to first secure an agreement with local water purveyors prior to distribution of reclaimed water in their water supply service areas; and
- negotiating with King County alongside other local water suppliers to develop a local King County process for requiring agreements with water purveyors prior to the distribution of reclaimed water in local water purveyor service areas.

In December, Cascade developed an agreement with King County to address the concerns of Cascade members and provide a structure for continued collaboration on reclaimed water issues and policies. Earlier this month, the Cascade Board and King County Executive Dow Constantine both approved the agreement.

The agreement accomplishes the following:

- Obligates the County to not add new reclaimed water customers or end uses within a Cascade member's service area until and unless an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) has been executed between the County and the specific Cascade member.
- Grandfathers existing reclaimed water customers.
- Commits the County and Cascade to work together over the next two years to develop a template for a reclaimed water ILA.
- Allows a Cascade member and the County to add a new reclaimed water customer absent an ILA if both parties agree (this agreement would also be subject to Cascade Board approval).
- Obligates Cascade to not pursue reclaimed water legislation for the term of the agreement.
- The agreement stays in place until the County Executive has transmitted the following documents to the County Council for action with a recommendation of formal approval or adoption:
 - the County's Wastewater Systemwide Comprehensive Plan, either as an independent document or as an update or amendment of the 1999 Regional Wastewater Services Plan, and
 - a proposed ordinance amending existing County Code section 28.86.100 (Water Reuse Policies) including policies pertaining to the financing and

expansion of the County's reclaimed water program. If the County has not delivered on these two items by the end of 2026, then the agreement expires.

- Provides a dispute resolution process.

This agreement offers greater certainty and protection for Bellevue and the other Cascade members as well as a continued framework for collaboration. Other water purveyors in the County are now contemplating similar agreements with the County. Bellevue staff will continue to monitor Cascade's work with the County under this agreement.

EASTSIDE RAIL CORRIDOR (ERC) REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL (RAC)

November 29 meeting summary:

- **ERC Trail Branding and Name Options.** The King County Department of Parks and Natural Resources (DNRP) is leading an effort to establish a "brand" for the ERC and to build support and awareness around the multiuse trail. The ERC partners hired ICON, a creative agency out of Atlanta, Georgia to help the RAC and the broader group of ERC stakeholders build the brand for the ERC. The process will culminate in a new name/brand and visual identity system. To generate ERC name options, ICON interviewed ERC stakeholders and trail users, and conducted online surveys. Throughout the branding research process, Bellevue staff collaborated with King County and other stakeholders to guide the process and provide feedback to ICON. The four name options generated by ICON are:
 - The Eastrail
 - The Eastway
 - The 425
 - The E

The RAC members generally preferred the first two names. The RAC members asked staff to solicit feedback on the names through online surveys, social media, and focus groups. The RAC intends to use the feedback to select a new name for the ERC at the next RAC meeting.

The next meeting of the ERC RAC is scheduled for January 25.

REGIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING TASK FORCE (RAHTF)

The RAHTF had its final meeting on December 7 and adopted a Regional Affordable Housing Five-Year Action Plan (Action Plan). Bellevue Councilmember John Stokes served on the Task Force as a representative of the eastside cities of the Sound Cities Association. The Action Plan establishes a framework for regional coordination to address affordable housing needs across King County and was adopted in essentially the same form as was presented to Council at its regional issues briefing on December 3. The recommendations are not structured as mandates for cities, but rather as a menu of policy options. The Action Plan also recommends establishing a standing committee of the King

County Growth Management Planning Council (GMPC) to guide implementation of the recommended strategies.

Since the last meeting of the RAHTF, staff from cities, King County and the Sound Cities Association have been meeting to plan implementation of the recommendation in the Action Plan to create the new Affordable Housing Committee of the GMPC. A staff proposal of committee membership will be presented to the GMPC for consideration at its meeting in February. Additional information about the proposed committee membership can be found in the GMPC update below. Bellevue staff are engaged in the planning and will continue to update Council as needed.

KING COUNTY GROWTH MANAGEMENT PLANNING COUNCIL (GMPC)

The GMPC typically meets three to four times per year to consider amendments to countywide planning policies and to monitor progress on implementation. Councilmember Jennifer Robertson serves as Bellevue's representative on the GMPC.

November 28 meeting summary:

Regional Affordable Housing Task Force draft Five-Year Action Plan. The GMPC received a briefing from King County Councilmember Claudia Balducci on the Regional Affordable Housing Task Force draft Five-Year Action Plan. Councilmember Balducci co-chaired the Task Force, along with Mayor David Baker of Kenmore. As noted in the RAHTF summary above, the Action Plan recommends a framework and strategies for regional coordination to address affordable housing needs and establishing a standing housing committee of the GMPC to guide implementation of the recommended strategies.

Her presentation noted that: 1) the Task Force took an aspirational approach to the subject and prioritized its focus on how government specifically could help create affordable housing for households between 50- and 80-percent Area Median Income (AMI), and 2) the Task Force believed that it was important to put a number to the magnitude of the need, 244,000 additional affordable homes by 2040, even if that might be perceived as creating an overwhelming challenge.

GMPC members gave a "head-nod" consensus to the Task Force's Action Plan recommendations. Some comments included:

- Acknowledging that the private market would not solve the 50-percent and below AMI supply problem, members sought assurances that the new committee would include non-government stakeholders and other interests.
- Sound Cities Association members indicated that a one-size-fits-all approach would not be welcomed in their communities and supported the Action Plan structure that allows recommendations to be tailored to and implemented by individual jurisdictions even as regional coordination takes place through the GMPC subcommittee. A secondary discussion under this comment sought to clarify how a definition of transit-oriented development (TOD) could be standardized across these same jurisdictions.

- An interest in seeing parallel landlord protections to the focus on tenant protections.
- Seeking clarification of the aspirational approach of the Action Plan recommendations, cautioning that the King County Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness foundered in part because of its deadline focus.

The group also supported the meeting schedule proposed by King County staff for five GMPC meetings in 2019, as opposed to its usual schedule of three to four. The next GMPC meeting is scheduled for February 27. Planned agenda items are the 2019 work plan, the new Affordable Housing Committee composition, and a briefing on the status of the VISION 2050 environmental review.

January Update

Since the November GMPC meeting, King County convened a staff work group to develop a GMPC Housing Committee structure proposal. The proposal developed for consideration includes the following membership:

Category	Seats
King County Councilmembers	2
City of Seattle Councilmembers/Mayor	2
Sound Cities Association Councilmembers/Mayors	4
Housing Authority	1
Sound Transit Board Member (tentative – under discussion)	1
For-profit developer	1
Non-profit developer – rental	1
Non-profit developer – home ownership	1
Smart Growth expert	1
Private landlord representative	1
Tenants' rights expert	1
Anti-Displacement expert	1

King County staff is proposing that at least two elected officials on the committee also be members of the GMPC. Bellevue staff is actively engaged in the discussions regarding the committee membership and is advocating that Sound Cities Association member cities receive the same number of seats as the combined total of Seattle and King County seats. Bellevue staff also supported keeping the committee small in number and primarily made up of elected officials who are accountable to the public for funding, expenditures and results.

Many open questions remain about final committee make up, including how members will be selected and the final working structure of the group. The next GMPC meeting on February 27 will address these issues, and staff will continue to update Council as to progress on these issues.