



CITY OF SEATTLE

2015 State Legislative Agenda Final Report – Sine Die

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I. Introduction

This report assesses our progress toward goals outlined in the City's 2015 State Legislative Agenda. As with the agenda this report tracks four overarching priorities: A safe, vibrant, interconnected, and affordable city.

If you have questions about any of the issues discussed in this report, or other topics tackled during the legislative session, please contact the Office of Intergovernmental Relations.

A Special Thanks to the City of Seattle Legislative Delegation, City Officials, and Staff:

OIR thanks the Seattle legislative delegation for representing the interests of Seattle residents and for the long hours they spent in Olympia.

OIR also thanks the Mayor, City Council, City Attorney and all the city staff who contributed countless hours to our efforts in Olympia. In 105 days, departmental staff generated nearly 2,800 reviews for over 1,600 bills, city representatives testified at 20 public hearings, and elected leaders held over 80 lobby meetings in Olympia.

II. Session Review

2015 Legislative Session: January 12 to April 26, 2015.

The Washington State Legislature convened the 2015 legislative session on Monday, January 12th. This session was the first year of the biennium, which means that, in addition to passing policy bills, the Legislature was tasked with creating new Operating, Transportation, and Capital Budgets. The Legislature faced this task in a challenging fiscal environment, made more so by a requirement from the Supreme Court to fully fund basic education. The primary difference between the House and Senate approaches to budget writing was whether new revenue was necessary to meet the state's fiscal obligations. House leaders insisted that new revenue was needed to maintain the safety net and education obligations. The House proposed a capital gains tax, raising B&O taxes and closing certain tax loopholes as possible solutions. Throughout session, Senate leaders stated that projected revenue from current sources was sufficient. At the end of the 105 day regular session, lawmakers had not agreed on the operating budget. While a current law transportation budget passed during the regular session, a new revenue transportation package and a capital budget were not complete until the end of the third special session.

These fiscal challenges and the makeup of the House and Senate (with the House controlled by the Democrats and the Senate controlled by the Republicans) made advancement of policies

difficult. However, the legislature did make significant progress during the regular in several City priority areas. For example, the legislature passed the Homeless Youth Act, Extended Foster Care, DNA testing of Rape Kits, and Oil Train Safety. They also passed policies that will increase the City's ability to utilize Job Order Contracting and to give our utilities the ability to charge latecomer fees.

2015 Special Legislative Sessions #1 and #2

After Legislators failed to agree on an operating budget, Governor Inslee gave legislators a one week break and then called them back to begin the first special session. The WA Economic and Revenue Forecast Council released the June revenue forecast, which showed an increase in state revenue of \$309 million for the 2015-17 biennium. This strengthened the Senate Republicans' position that new revenue sources were unnecessary; House Democrats maintained that the revenue increase was not sufficient. Senate Democrats, meanwhile, reintroduced the idea of a Capital Gains tax and included it as a main component in a sweeping school levy reform package of three bills, SB 6102, SB 6103 and SB 6105. The Senate Republicans also introduced levy reform legislation. In the end, the levy issue was too complex for legislators to make headway on during a special session.

During the second special session the House and Senate agree on recreational marijuana regulatory reform, having already passed wide-ranging reforms on medical marijuana during the regular session. These two pieces of legislation, 2SSB 5052 and 2E2SHB 2136, are discussed in detail below; together they will benefit the City by merging the medical and recreational marijuana markets.

Legislators adjourned the second special session on June 27th, announcing that they had reached an agreement on an operating budget, but, due to time constraints, needed a third special session to complete their work.

2015 Special Legislative Session #3

Legislators entered the third special session of what would become the longest session in state history with a distinct threat of a state government shutdown hanging over their heads. Lawmakers had until midnight on June 30th to avoid a government shutdown. On June 29th Legislators passed the 2015-2017 operating budget. At 11:20 pm on June 30th, the Governor signed the \$38.2 billion dollar budget and the capital budget, which had passed both chambers on the 29th.

Even with the Operating and Capital Budgets complete, there were still hurdles before the session reached its finish line. The House passed EHB 2266 to suspend a portion of Initiative 1351 – the class-size reduction initiative passed by voters in 2014. While suspending Initiative 1351 was considered necessary to meet the obligations of the operating budget, some stakeholders saw this move as problematic. At the same time, the House struggled to find the 60 votes needed to approve a bond measure to fund the new revenue transportation package.

In the Senate, votes on the transportation projects bill and the capital bonds bill were held up as the Senate Democrats balked at providing votes for the suspension of I-1351. Senate Democrats asked for passage of a bill suspending a biology assessment exam requirement for high school graduation in return for delaying the initiative. When overnight negotiations continued until the morning of July 1st, the House adjourned without passing the transportation bonds. The Senate, unable to reach a compromise on I-1351 and the assessment bill, followed suit.

Over the next week, as lawmakers scattered to long delayed vacations, negotiators met to find the votes for the bonds and reach accord on I-1351. Finally, on July 9th, the Senate returned and passed the suspension of I-1351, the biology assessment bill, transportation projects and the capital bonds, and completed their work. The following day, the House followed suit and, after a record 176 days, the legislature adjourned Sine Die.

Overview of Operating, Transportation, and Capital budgets

Operating: The 2015-17 Operating budget penciled out at \$38.2 billion, a \$4.4 billion increase in spending from 2013-15 biennium. Legislators left \$363 million in an unrestricted ending fund balance. \$180 million in new revenue came from closing some tax preferences, including:

- Repealing the machinery and equipment exemption for software manufacturers (\$57 million);
- Extending economic nexus to wholesaling (\$45 million);
- Repealing the preferential B&O rate for royalty income (\$31 million);
- Clarifying click-through nexus provisions (\$28 million); and
- Increasing Department of Revenue late fee penalties (\$23 million).

Legislators also assumed \$300 million in revenue from marijuana sales following the passage of SB 5052 and HB 2136.

In addition, \$1.3 billion was dedicated to education to reduce class sizes in K-3, provide all-day kindergarten and fulfill maintenance & operations funding. As mentioned above, the budget relied on the delay of implementing the class size initiative, I-1351, a savings of an estimated \$2 billion dollars.

There were several direct positive impacts to the City of Seattle from the operating budget that passed, including:

- Restoration of liquor revenue sweep to \$50.1 million.
 - Anticipated new revenue to the City is: \$1.6 million in 2015 and \$3.3 million in 2016.
- Marijuana shared revenue of \$12 million next biennium.
 - Seattle's expected share is approx. \$500,000 per year.

- Fire insurance Premium maintained at \$9.3 million.
 - Seattle retains approximately \$2 million per biennium.

Transportation: The transportation package (ESSB 5988, SSB 5989, and ESSB 5987) authorizes an 11.9 cent-per-gallon gas tax phased-in over two years. The majority of the plan's funding goes to: \$8.8 billion for state and local road projects; \$1.4 billion for maintenance and preservation projects; and \$1 billion for multimodal projects (bike paths, sidewalks, and transit). The plan also allows Sound Transit to put a referendum on the ballot, asking voters to approve \$15 billion in regional taxes to fund the expansion of its rail line network. The final transportation package included the so-called “poison pill”, which would shift dedicated funding away from multimodal projects if the Governor enacts rulemaking on a clean fuels standard prior to 2023.

The transportation package also funds the following projects that are important to the City of Seattle:

- \$1.64 billion for SR 520 West End approach;
- \$69 million for the Seattle Ferry Terminal Preservation;
- \$16 million for the Burke-Gilman Trail Transit Access;
- \$10 million for the Northgate transit center pedestrian bridge;
- \$8 million for the trolley expansion along the Madison route;
- \$8 million for RapidRide Expansion, Burien-Delridge (Route 120);
- \$7 million for S. Lander Street;
- \$3.5 million for I-5/Ship Canal Noise Wall;
- \$3 million for Route 40 Northgate to Downtown;
- \$3 million for Route 43 and Route 44 – Ballard to University District;
- \$3 million for the 67th to Fremont Transit Corridor;
- \$3 million for Route 48 North –University Link Station to Loyal Heights;
- \$900,000 for the MLK Way/Rainier Ave S corridor improvements; and
- \$500,000 for the Seattle Waterfront Loop Feasibility Study.

Capital: Valued at \$3.925 billion, the 2015-2017 Capital budget includes \$2.31 billion from bond authorization and \$2.244 billion in new appropriations. Roughly 46% of the capital budget funding goes to K-12 and higher education. Some of the larger items funded in the proposal include \$75 million for the Housing Trust Fund, \$200 million for K-3 Class size Reduction Grants, \$611 million for 2015-2017 School Construction Assistance Program and \$16 million for drought

response. Please see [Attachment A](#) for a list of all capital projects that are important to the City of Seattle that received funding in the 2015-2017 Capital budget.

III. A Safe City

Public Safety:

The City of Seattle will work to ensure all residents can live safe and secure; and we support a state regulated marijuana system that shares revenue with local governments and ensures that legitimate medical marijuana patients have access to the products they need. We support commonsense, responsible solutions to reduce gun violence in our communities.

Legend: ↑ = City Supported, ↓ = City Opposed; bill # (companion bill #)

Bills Passed

↑ **Sunshine committee recommendations:** ESHB 1980 (SB 6020) exempts (among other items) information contained in enhanced 911 communication and notification systems from public disclosure. The Governor vetoed one section of this bill relating to disclosure of background checks on Guardians Ad Litem. This bill was a priority for the City's Office of Emergency Management and Barb Graff, Director of OEM, testified in support multiple times in committee hearings.

↑ **Cannabis Patient Protection:** 2SSB 5052 renames the Liquor Control Board to the Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB). The bill establishes a medical marijuana endorsement as a condition for the LCB to issue a marijuana retail license. The Department of Health (DOH) is also required to adopt safe handling requirements for all marijuana products to be sold by endorsed stores and must adopt training requirements for retail employees. The LCB must reopen the license period for retail stores and allow for additional licenses to be issued addressing the needs of the medical market. Licensed marijuana producers are allowed to increase the amount of their production space, if the additional amount is to be used to grow plants identified as appropriate for medical use. The bill prohibits extractions by any person without a license and establishes a medical marijuana consultant certificate to be issued by DOH. A medical marijuana database is established and will be administered by a third party, under contract with DOH. The Governor vetoed several sections of the bill, , including vetoing a section reducing medical marijuana from a schedule 1 Controlled Substance, and a section making implementation of 2SSB 5052 dependent on passage of 2E2SHB 2136. Representatives of the Mayor's office and the City Attorney General's office testified numerous times in support of this legislation, and 2E2SHB 2136 (*see Economic Development in Section IV*).

↑ **Marijuana Market Reforms:** E2SHB 2136 authorized comprehensive marijuana market reforms to ensure a well regulated and taxed marijuana market in Washington State. These reforms include: reducing the 3-tier taxing system on producers, processors and retailers to a one-tier point-of-purchase 37% tax; providing sales and use tax exemptions for qualifying patients; creates a database for qualifying patients to “opt-in” to in order to receive the tax exemption; renames the Liquor Control Board to the Liquor and Cannabis Board; and provides for revenue distributions to local jurisdictions for enforcement and prevention programs. The bill also includes signage requirements for retail businesses, allows jurisdictions to lower the buffer zone requirements for siting stores from 1,000 feet to 100 feet except near schools and playgrounds, and banned public consumption and marijuana clubs or lounges.

↑ **Establishing a Marijuana Research License:** SB 5121 establishes a research license to permit a licensee to produce and possess marijuana to test chemical potency and composition levels; conduct clinical investigations of marijuana-derived drug products; conduct research on the efficacy and safety of administering marijuana as part of a medical treatment; and conduct genomic or agricultural research.

↑ **State Fire Service:** HB 1389 (SB 5181) authorizes mobilization of risk resources in response to natural and man-made incidents, including but not limited to wildland fires, landslides, earthquakes, floods, and contagious diseases. This bill prohibits fire resources from being mobilized to assist with police activities during a civil protest or demonstration.

↑ **Pedestrian Fatality Review:** SB 5957 (HB 2127) establishes a pedestrian fatality and serious injury review panel.

↑ **Information of Guardians & Family Members:** HB 1554 exempts from public inspection and copying under the public records act, personal information of certain family members and guardians of children enrolled in early learning or child care services, parks and recreation programs, youth development programs, and after-school programs.

↑ **Impaired Driving:** E2SHB 1276 makes changes to the laws regarding use of ignition interlock devices (IID) including court notification to the Department of Licensing, requirements on the installation and monitoring of an IID, expanding and redefining the crime of tampering with an IID, and makes driving with an open container of marijuana a traffic infraction.

Bills Not Passed

↑ **Property Crimes:** HB 1885 (SB 5755) known as the Justice Reinvestment Act, would have altered how property crimes offences are addressed by reducing sentencing guidelines and shifting focus to supervision and treatment of offenders.

↑ **Traffic Safety Cameras:** HB 1007 (SB 5336) authorized the City of Seattle and the City of Tacoma to use one automated speed enforcement camera. The city’s authority to use a speed

camera outside school zones originated in a transportation budget proviso and was continued in the 2013-2015 transportation budget. This authority has now lapsed.

↑ **Felony for DUI 4th Offense:** SSB 5105 lowered the number of prior offenses from 4 to 3 in triggering a felony offense charge.

↑ **Patronizing a Prostitute:** SB 5277 enhanced penalties for patronizing a prostitute. This legislation would have allowed law enforcement agencies to seize property used to commit the crime of sexual exploitation. Courts would have been granted the authority to order the forfeiture and sale of the seized property.

↑ **Voting Rights Act:** SB 5668 (ESHB 1745) established the Washington voting rights act to authorize district-based elections; required redistricting and new elections in certain circumstances; and established a cause of action to redress lack of voter opportunity.

↑ **Marijuana Traffic Infractions:** SB 5002 added a marijuana "open container" traffic infraction in line with alcohol's open container law.

↑ **Firearms Storage:** HB 1747 (SB 5789) created the crime of child endangerment due to the unsafe storage of a firearm.

↑ **Extreme Risk Protection Orders:** HB 1857 (SB 5727) created a process for family members to petition to have firearms removed from a person deemed a substantial risk to themselves or others.

↑ **Vapor Product Sales:** SB 5124 sought to prohibit the sale of vapor products, renamed "electronic smoking devices", to minors.

↑ **Tobacco & Vapor Products:** HB 1458 (SB 5789) changed the age for purchasing and possessing cigarettes, tobacco products and vapor products to 19.

↑ **Eliminating the Death Penalty:** HB 1739 (SB 5639) eliminated the death penalty and provided that all persons convicted of Aggravated First Degree Murder must be sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of release or parole. Also required a sentence for Aggravated First Degree Murder to include an order for restitution to the victim's family and required the offender to work throughout the sentence to satisfy the restitution. Council President Burgess testified in support of the bill.

↓ **Gun Sale Background Checks:** HB 1245 repealed provisions of Initiative 594 relating to background checks on firearms sales.

IV. A Vibrant City

Education:

We support maximum funding for early learning, K-12, and Higher Education; and we support increasing school construction capacity to ensure we have the proper facilities to educate future generations. We support complying with the McCleary decision by fully funding basic education through new revenues, without cutting funding for human services or other important state services and programs.

Legend: ↑ = City Supported, ↓ = City Opposed; bill # (companion bill #)

Bills Passed

↑ **Restraint or Isolation of Students:** SHB 1240 (SB 5908) provides that restraint or isolation of any student is permitted only when reasonably necessary to control spontaneous behavior that poses an imminent likelihood of serious harm, and may not be used as planned behavioral interventions. This bill requires each school district to adopt a policy providing for the least amount of restraint or isolation appropriate to protect the safety of students and staff under such circumstances.

↑ **Early Learning Act:** E2SHB 1491 (E2SSB 5452) establishes the Early Start Act to prioritize the integration of child care and preschool in an effort to promote full day programming. Rewards quality and creates incentives for providers to participate in a quality rating and improvement system.

Bills Not Passed

↑ **School Construction Formula:** SB 5859 required the minimum construction cost allowance to be calculated based on a three-year rolling average of actual new public K-12 school construction costs per square foot.

↑ **Dual Language Instruction:** SHB 1783 (SB 5675) expanded dual language instruction programs from Cradle to College by funding grant programs and teacher pipeline programs to address the needs of bilingual students throughout the educational system.

↑ **Immunizations for School-age Children:** HB 2009 eliminated the philosophical or personal objection exemption from child immunization requirements.

Environment:

We support policies that fight climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including investments in clean energy, transit, and energy efficiency, carbon taxes, cap-and-trade, and electrification of transportation.

Legend: ↑ = City Supported, ↓ = City Opposed; bill # (companion bill #)

Bills Passed

↑ **Oil Transportation Safety:** ESHB 1449 (SB 5087) changes regulatory programs covering the overland and over-water transportation of oil, including requiring railroads to do oil spill response planning and provide information to the Department of Ecology about their crude oil transport activities. This bill authorizes rule-making by the state Board of Pilotage Commissioners to require tug escorts for oil-laden vessels, and authorizes rule-making by the Utilities and Transportation Commission to set safety standards for private railroad crossings. This legislation increases the Oil Spill Administration Tax on oil received from vessels to 8 cents per 42-gallon barrel, and expands the tax's scope to include oil received by rail and pipeline. Representatives from Seattle Fire Department testified on the bill during committee hearings.

↑ **Geological Hazards Assessment:** SB 5088 (HB 1182) requires Department of Natural Resources to apply the best practicable technology, including LiDAR, to identify and map geological hazards and to estimate potential hazard consequences and occurrence probabilities. DNR must coordinate with state and local government agencies to compile existing data, including hazard maps and geotechnical reports, and use the best practicable technology to acquire and process new data or update deficient data. Barb Graff, Director of OEM, participated in a Work Session before the Natural Resources committee and provided testimony in support.

Bills Not Passed

↑ **Carbon Pollution:** HB 1314 (SB 5283) established a market-based greenhouse gas emissions program to be implemented by the Department of Ecology. This bill would have distributed allowance auction proceeds to transportation projects, education, housing assistance programs, a sales tax rebate to low-income persons, a business and occupation tax credit for certain energy-intensive industries, and rural economic assistance programs.

↑ **Paint Stewardship:** ESHB 1571 (SB 5926) established a paint stewardship program that requires producers of "architectural" paint to form a stewardship group and design a plan to collect, transport, recycle/reuse or dispose of left-over paint. The bill would have required that the plan include raising the price on sales of paint to cover program costs. It also provided that paint producers that do not participate in an approved plan are barred from selling paint in Washington and paint retailers also are barred from selling their paint.

↑ **Building Energy Use:** 2SHB 1278 required certain building owners to track the energy use of their buildings and disclose it to the Department of Commerce to be made publicly available. This bill would have authorized the Department of Commerce to penalize building owners that fail to disclose required energy use information.

↑ **Chemical Action Plans:** E2SHB 1472 (SB 5406) required the Department of Ecology to select and study two chemicals per biennium for a chemical action plan and develop alternative assessments.

↑ **Flame Retardants:** E2SHB 1174 (SB 5684) prohibited the sale, distribution, or manufacturing of children's products or residential upholstered furniture containing certain flame retardants.

↓ **Washington State Energy Code:** ESSB 5804 (HB 1289) established new requirements for the adoption and amendment of the Code for both residential and non-residential buildings, including requiring the Council to work with stakeholders to develop a multi-tier process for the review of amendments.

Economic Development and Infrastructure:

Seattle supports tax increment financing, including new value capture concepts, as a tool to encourage economic development and community improvement projects, and supports a set aside for low-income housing. We support investments in thriving local industries, including motion pictures, marine tourism, and global health and life sciences research. We support increased capital funding for Seattle's cultural institutions. The City also supports considering the creation of a state investment trust or other funding mechanism to provide financing for housing development, public works infrastructure, educational infrastructure, student loans, and community quality of life projects. The City will work to protect existing state and local revenues, including the restoration of liquor revenues; to preserve all existing local revenue authorities; and to support new local revenue opportunities, including local revenue from the sale of marijuana.

Legend: ↑ = City Supported, ↓ = City Opposed; bill # (companion bill #)

Bills Passed

↑ **Latecomers Fee:** SSB 5795 (HB 1911) allows cities to recoup some of their investment in water and sewer infrastructure from developers who benefit from that infrastructure. Danielle Purnell of Seattle Public Utilities testified before committee on the benefits to both cities and developers.

↑ **Job Order Contracting:** SB 5203 (HB 1634) increased the total amount that cities with a population of greater than 400,000 are authorized for job order contracts to \$6 million per year and allows for 6 contracts per year.

↑ **Work-force Housing:** SHB 1223 uses lodging taxes to finance loans or grants to nonprofit organizations or public housing authorities for affordable workforce housing within one-half mile of a transit station.

↑ **Cultural Access Programs/Mental Health Housing:** HB 2263 authorizes the creation of a cultural access program, under which counties authorize funding for public school cultural access programs and support cultural organizations. The bill allows counties or cities with cultural access programs to impose sales and use tax of up to 0.1%. Separately, it also allows counties or cities to impose a 0.1% sales and use tax to fund housing for mental health needs and other vulnerable communities. Both are subject to a public vote.

↓ **Water-sewer Districts:** ESSB 5048 (HB 1417) subjects to a referendum a resolution or ordinance by a jurisdiction to assume a water-sewer district.

Bills Not Passed

↑ **Motion Picture Industry:** SB 6027 extended and increased the B&O tax credit for motion picture productions in Washington State.

↑ **Annexed areas sales & Use Tax:** SHB 1576 (SB 5864) modified provisions relating to sales and use taxes for cities to offset municipal service costs to newly annexed areas.

↑ **Minority & Women's Owned Business:** HB 1255 (SB 5254) required fees collected by the state for non-compliance with the Office of Minority and Women's Business Enterprises (OMWBE) provisions or contract requirements to be deposited in the OMWBE Account and limited those funds to amounts necessary to cover administrative and processing costs.

↑ **Building Officials:** HB 1387 provided apprenticeship training for building officials.

↓ **Small Lot Notification:** HB 1084 created a new notice requirement applicable in cities with a population of 500,000 or more planning under the Growth Management Act for land use applications, approvals, or decisions concerning short plats and short subdivisions and lot line or boundary adjustments. Representatives of the Department of Planning and Development testified to the actions being taken by the City of Seattle to address neighborhood concerns and opposed the bill on the basis of local control pre-emption.

↓ **Vesting Rights:** ESB 5921 (HB 1394) allowed common law interpretation and application of the vested rights doctrine. Roger Wynne of the City Attorney's office testified in opposition.

V. An Interconnected City

Transportation:

We support transportation policies and multimodal funding proposals that: provide authorization for Sound Transit 3, create local revenue options for transportation and transit needs, provide finding for bike and pedestrian programs and include full funding for completion of the 520 bridge.

We support a safe and modern rail infrastructure, which includes recognizing the hazards posed by oil and coal shipments through our rail corridor and our waterways. We support regulation of train speeds, capacity and car infrastructure, and support legislation to allow enhanced inspections by UTC inspectors. We support provisions for a continuous supply of oil-spill-response equipment and local first responder firefighting equipment. We also support the completion of analysis and authorization of tolling I-90.

Legend: ↑ = City Supported, ↓ = City Opposed; bill # (companion bill #)

Bills Passed

↓ **Transportation Network Companies:** SB 5550 establishes insurance coverage requirements for Transportation Network Companies.

Bills Not Passed

↑ **High Capacity Transportation Services:** HB 1180 (SB 5128) authorized certain regional transit authorities to impose a regular property tax levy; and levy and collect a motor vehicle excise tax, and increase the maximum sales and use tax for the purpose of providing high capacity transportation. While this bill did not pass, it was included as part of the transportation revenue package.

↑ **Local Transportation Options:** HB 1757 authorized a city or county in which a transportation benefit district has been established with boundaries coterminous with the boundaries of the city or county to, by ordinance or resolution of the city or county legislative authority, assume the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of the transportation benefit district. While this bill did not pass, it was included as part of the transportation revenue package.

↑ **Safe Routes to School Program:** SB 5724 would have provided dedicated funding sources for the Safe Routes to Schools program.

↓ **For Hire, Limo, Taxi-cab Insurance Requirements:** HB 1821 (SB 5710) would have exempted operators of for-hire vehicles, limousines, and taxicabs who own or lease the vehicle from mandatory industrial insurance, and allow for elective coverage.

VI. An Affordable City

Safety Net & Housing:

The City of Seattle will work to protect funding for affordable housing, human services, public health, and other critical programs, and we support raising new state revenue and increased flexibility for local tools to help preserve and expand these essential services. Our interest encompasses moving providers toward a living wage as well as being able to help more people meet their basic human needs.

We support financing to expand affordable housing and to help ensure affordability for tenants. We also support efforts to use opportunities created by health care reform to prevent and end homelessness. Finally, we support changes to the Fair Tenant Screening Act that reduce the costs of tenant screening reports for prospective tenants and providing for fairness in eviction reporting.

Legend: ↑ = City Supported, ↓ = City Opposed; bill # (companion bill #)

Bills Passed

↑ **Homeless Youth:** 2SSB 5404 (HB 1436) creates the Office of Homeless Youth in the Department of Commerce, whose purpose is to reduce and prevent youth and young adult homelessness by increasing and improving priority service areas: stable housing, family reconciliation, permanent connections, education and employment opportunities, and social and emotional wellbeing.

↑ **Extended Foster Care Services:** SSB 5740 would expand eligibility for foster care services to foster youth aging out of the foster care system, who have a medical condition. This bill requires the Children's Administration to invite representatives from the Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, the Disability Services Administration, the Economic Services Administration, and the Juvenile Justice and Rehabilitation Administration to the youth's shared planning meeting that is used to develop a transition plan. It also requires the Children's Administration direct foster youth who may qualify for developmental disability services to apply for those services and assist them in doing so.

↑ **Outpatient Treatment:** E2SB 1450 (E2SSB 5649) allows a person needing outpatient treatment to be committed by a court for involuntary mental health treatment.

↑ **Mental Health Treatment:** E2SSB 5269 (HB 1258) creates a process to allow a family member, guardian, or conservator to appeal a mental health professional's decision not to involuntarily commit a person who needs mental treatment.

↑ **Healthy Housing:** HB 1720 requires the Department of Commerce to include projects that improve health and safety in the prioritization of funds and develop policies supporting the health and safety of residents under the Low-Income Residential Weatherization Program.

↑ **Parents for Parents Program:** 2SSB 5486 (HB 1728) authorizes the parents for parents program to provide structured peer mentoring, administered by child welfare parent mentors, for families entering the dependency court system with the goal to increase the permanency and well-being of children in foster care by increasing parental engagement.

Bills Not Passed

↑ **Breakfast After the Bell:** SHB 1295 (SB 5437) required each high-needs school to offer breakfast after the bell to each student and provide adequate time for students to eat. It would require the state to provide one-time start-up allocation grants of six thousand dollars to each high-needs school implementing a breakfast after the bell program.

↑ **Programs for Foster Youth:** 2SHB 1999 coordinated services and programs for foster youth in order to improve educational outcomes.

↑ **Tenant screening reports:** SHB 1257 (SB 5123) would have allowed prospective tenants to provide a comprehensive screening report, prepared within the past 30 days, when applying for rental housing. The bill would have also prohibited a prospective landlord from charging a prospective tenant for another screening report if a comprehensive screening report is provided.

↑ **Tenant Relocation:** SB 5377 authorized certain cities, towns, counties, and municipal corporations to require, after reasonable notice to the public and a public hearing, up to ninety days' written notice for a change in rent exceeding ten percent of a tenant's current rent. Councilmember Nick Licata and his aide, Lisa Herbold, both testified in support of the bill before committee.

↑ **Prevention-based Social Service Programs:** SHB 1501 would have allowed for public-private financing of prevention-based social service programs.

↑ **Marijuana Excise Taxes:** SHB 1673 (SB 5245) provided funding from marijuana excise taxes for the development and evaluation of programs and practices aimed at the prevention or reduction of substance use.

↑ **Housing Options:** HB 1565 (SB 5378) prohibited a person from discriminating against a

tenant based on his or her source of income. This legislation would have prevented discrimination in housing against people on public assistance.

↑ **Chemical Dependency & Mental Health:** 2SHB 1916 sought to integrate the chemical dependency and mental health administrative provisions. It would have designated the Department of Social and Health Services as the state behavioral health authority which included recognition as the single state authority for substance use disorders and state mental health authority.

↑ **Hosting the Homeless by Religious Organizations:** HB 2086 (SB 5900) prohibited a local government, under certain circumstances, from limiting a religious organization's availability to host a rotating, established tent encampment to fewer than eight months during a calendar year or to fewer than four months per hosting term; allowing multiple simultaneous hostings with a given time period; or limiting the availability to host safe parking efforts at the organizations onsite parking lot.

↑ **Job Applicants Arrest Record:** HB 1701 (SB 5608), known as "Ban the Box", would have established the Washington Fair Chance Act and prohibited an employer from including any question on an application for employment, or from otherwise obtaining information about an applicant's arrests or convictions until after the employer initially determines that the applicant is otherwise qualified for the position. Councilmember Bruce Harrell testified in support in front of the Senate Commerce Committee.

↑ **Opportunity Restoration:** ESHB 1553 created a certificate of restoration of opportunity (CROP). When presented by the holder of the CROP, no state, county, municipal department, or agency authorized to assess the qualifications of any applicant for a license, certificate of authority, qualification to engage in the practice of a profession or business, or for admission to an examination to qualify for such a license or certificate from disqualifying a qualified applicant, solely based on the applicant's criminal history, if the applicant meets all other statutory and regulatory requirements.

↑ **Equal Pay and Opportunities:** ESHB 1646 (SB 5630) established the Equal Pay Opportunity Act to update the existing state equal pay act to address income disparities, employer discrimination, and retaliation practices; and reflect the equal status of workers in the state. Councilmember Jean Godden advocated strongly in support of the bill.

↑ **Minimum Hourly Wage Increase:** HB 1355 (SB 5285) sought to raise the statewide minimum wage to \$12.00 over four years and then require the rate to adjust for inflation.

↑ **Sick & Safe Employment Leave:** HB 1356 (SB 5306) created a safe and sick leave law that applied to employees performing services in the state, including temporary and part-time employees. Under this bill, employees would accrue and be entitled to use and carry over unused leave based on employer size. Employers with four or fewer full-time equivalent employees were exempted.

↑ **Reproductive Healthcare:** HB 1647 (SB 5574) sought to improve access to reproductive health by requiring health carriers to cover contraceptives without cost-sharing, and requiring those plans that cover maternity care or services to cover the voluntary termination of pregnancy.

↓ **Abortion Notification:** SB 5289 established the Parent Notification Act, requiring service providers to give 48 hours' notice to at least one parent prior to performing an abortion for a pregnant minor.

↓ **Living Wage:** SB 6029 established state pre-emption and prohibited a city, town, county, or port district from regulating private employers over payment of wages, hours of work, employee retention, or leave from employment.

Capital Budget Requests within the City of Seattle – 2015 State Legislative Session

Project	Final Capital Budget	Entity	LD
Burke Museum	\$26 million	UW	43 rd
Meridian Center for Health	\$2.5 million	NeighborCare Health	46 th
Renovation of Hanger 2 at Magnuson Park	\$0	Next Steps Archery	46 th
Pike Place Market Front Project	\$800k	Pike Place Market Foundation	36 th
Southeast Seattle Financial and Economic Opportunity Center	\$1.5 million	Several stakeholders including the City	37 th
Washington Hall	\$425k	Historic Seattle	37 th
SCIDpda stated a need for a \$700,000 grant or low-interest loan for seismic improvements at the Louisa project (low-income housing)	\$0	Seattle Chinatown-International District Preservation & Development Authority (SCIDpda)	37 th
Housing Trust Fund	\$75 million	City / OH	NA
Community Energy Efficiency Program (CEEP) & EE4PB	\$5 million for CEEP	CEEP & EE4PB	NA
Housing for service volunteers in Seattle.	\$0	EarthCorps	TBD
Advancing the region's vision for equitable Transit Orientated Development (TOD).	\$2.5 million	Regional Equitable Development Initiative (REDI) Fund	NA
Seattle Theatre Group	\$131k		43 rd

Capital Budget Requests within the City of Seattle – 2015 State Legislative Session

Project	Final Capital Budget	Entity	LD
KEXP's New Home at Seattle Center	\$1.866 million		36 th
Admiral Theatre Renovation	\$100k		26 th
Cornish Playhouse	\$232k		36 th
ACT Theatre Eagles Auditorium Restoration & Renovation	\$303k		43 rd
Rainier Beach Urban Farm and Wetlands	\$307k		37 th
Eritrean Association Community Kitchen	\$58k		37 th
Pike Market Neighborhood Center	\$500k		43 rd
FareStart Facility Expansion to the Pacific Tower	\$438k		37 th
El Centro de la Raza Community Access & Parking Improvements	\$600k		37 th
Casa Latina: A Home for Opportunity	\$150k		37 th
Centerstone Building Renovation	\$1.5 million		37 th
Leschi Center Renovation	\$1 million		37 th
Rehabilitation of Historic Structures	\$750k		36 th
Sea Mar Latino History and Cultural Center	\$654		11 th

Capital Budget Requests within the City of Seattle – 2015 State Legislative Session

Project	Final Capital Budget	Entity	LD
El Centro de la Raza Community Access & Security Project	\$100k		37 th
Chinook School Restoration – Final Phase	\$79k		19 th
Lower Duwamish Waterway Source Control and Cleanup	\$4 million		34 th
Provail TBI Residential Facility	\$450k		32 nd
Yesler Park Neighborhood	\$500k		37 th
Arboretum Waterfront Trail	\$0		
Pacific Medical Center	\$6 million		37 th
Remedial Action Grants	\$65 million		
Flood Plains by Design	\$35.5 million		
Coordinated Prevention Grants	\$15 million		
Puget Sound Acquisition & Restoration	\$37 million		
Stormwater Financial Assistance	\$53 million		
Salmon Recovery Funding Board Programs	\$66.5 million		
Weatherization Matchmaker Program	\$15 million		